HISTORIA

NUMORUM

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HISTORIA NUMORUM

A MANUAL OF

GREEK NUMISMATICS

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

BY

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ASSISTED BY

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PREFACE

VERY soon after the publication of the *Historia Numorum*, now a quarter of a century ago, I began to realize that for my book, as indeed for all similar textbooks of progressive science, the old *memento mori* held good—

> As soone as wee to bee begunne
> Wee did beginne to bee undunne.

During all the five-and-twenty years which have elapsed since that time there has been no interval, pause, or standstill in the steadily increasing output of numismatic works, all necessitating changes of some sort in the text of the *Historia*.

Catalogues of public and private collections, and innumerable special articles in the periodicals devoted to classical numismatics and archaeology, have all had to be taken into account.

In Great Britain alone no fewer than seventeen volumes (x–xxvi) have been added to the still unfinished *Catalogue of Greek Coins* in the British Museum, while the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow has been scientifically arranged and described by Dr. G. Macdonald in three stately quartos (1899–1905).

Hill's *Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins* (1899), his *Coins of Sicily* (1903), his *Historical Greek Coins* (1906), and Macdonald's *Coin Types* (1905) are also well illustrated books now in general use, which I have frequently had to consult.

In France, within the same period, M. Babelon, the learned Conservateur du Cabinet des Médailles in the Bibliothèque Nationale, has brought out his *Rois de Syrie* (1890), his *Perses Achéménides* (1893), his *Inventaire de la Collection Waddington* (1897), and, in collaboration with M. Th. Reinach, the first two volumes of the *Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie mineure* (1904–8). He has, moreover, with exemplary courage, undertaken and already made good progress with his voluminous *Traité des monnaies grecques et romaines* (1901–), a great work which he justly calls 'une tâche lourde et de longue haleine.'

In Germany the *Beschreibung der antiken Münzen* in the Berlin collection (three vols.), begun in 1888, has, since 1894, fallen into abeyance, but, on the other hand, the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences has adopted Mommsen's ideal scheme of a general Corpus of all known Greek coins, a colossal undertaking, of which, since 1900, it has published three quarto volumes of the first instalment entitled *Die antiken Münzen*

Nordgriechenlands, compiled by H. Gaebler, B. Pick, and K. Regling, under the general supervision of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer. To the numerous contributions to the study of Greek coins by this *doyen* among numismatists I am indebted more than I can adequately express, for without his *Griechische Münzen* (1890) and his *Kleinasiatische Münzen* (1901–2) (to mention only his most important recent works) this new edition of the present work must inevitably have reproduced many an erroneous attribution or statement which he has enabled me to correct.

To Lehmann for his numerous metrological researches and to Haeberlin for his remarkable *Systematik* (1905), and for his *Metrologische Grundlagen der ältesten Mittelitalischen Münzsysteme* (1909), my acknowledgments are also due.

I must further express my obligations to M. Svoronos, the Keeper of the National Numismatic Museum at Athens, and the founder and indefatigable mainstay of the *Journal international d'archéologie numismatique*, not only for the patient labour which he bestowed upon the *Historia Numorum* in making it available to his compatriots in a Greek dress and accompanied by an excellent atlas of collotype plates (1898), but for all the new information which I have been able to gather from his *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne* (1890), from his *Νομίσματα τοῦ κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων* (1904–8), and from his many interesting papers in the *Journal International*.

For the rest, the accompanying select Bibliography will be sufficient to give the student some idea of the quantity of new material which I have had to refer to in the course of the preparation of the present volume.

It is possible that, among those who are familiar only in a general way with the old edition of this work, there may be some who, on comparing with it the present revised edition, will, at first sight, be inclined to think that some portions at any rate of what has been omitted were of greater interest than what has been added, notwithstanding the fact that the additions amount in all to no less than 160 pages. The working student and numismatist, however, will not fail to appreciate the practical value of the many inconspicuous additions, not only of new coins but of a great number of new references, chiefly to illustrated works, while he will hardly, if at all, feel the loss of a certain amount of matter, doubtless readable enough, but either superfluous or *ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος*, which has been sacrificed to avoid the necessity of splitting the book into two volumes, a course which would not only have detracted from its convenience as a manual, but would also have added not a little to its cost.

The publication, since 1887, of such a large number of very fully illustrated numismatic catalogues, independent works, and monographs, to which I have been able to add references, has rendered it possible to

curtail much descriptive matter, while at the same time it has made it unnecessary to add to the number of cuts in the text, which latter indeed are intended to serve only as reminiscences of some of the more remarkable specimens.

Had so vast an accumulation of numismatic literature, both popular and scientific, been accessible in 1883, when I began the compilation of the original work (though even then it was very considerable), I doubt whether I should have had the courage to face the task single-handed, and most assuredly when, some years ago, a new edition was called for, I should have felt incapable of undertaking to complete it, especially after my retirement from the British Museum in 1906, had not some of my friends and late colleagues generously offered to come to my assistance in revising and bringing up to date each a section of the work with which he was most familiar.

To Mr. G. F. Hill I am indebted for the revision of the following sections: Spain, Gaul, Britain, Sicily, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Cyprus, Phoenicia, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia, and the coast of Africa.

To Mr. Warwick Wroth I owe the revision of Crete and the Aegean Islands, Bosporus, Pontus—Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Mysia, Troas, Aeolis and Lesbos, Galatia, Cappadocia, Armenia, Syria, and Parthia.

Dr. George Macdonald has rewritten the sections dealing with the coins of the Seleucidae, the Ptolemies, and Egypt under the Romans.

To Prof. E. J. Rapson also I am beholden for revising the descriptions of the Bactrian and Graeco-Indian coins, and for preparing a new Plate of the forms and values of the characters of the Kharoṣṭhī alphabet; and lastly, I have to thank Prof. R. S. Conway for making corrections in the Plate of the Italic alphabets.

Messrs. Hill, Macdonald, and Wroth have also read the proof-sheets of the entire volume.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

December, 1910

FROM THE PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

In few departments of historical research has more advance been made within the last half-century than in Greek Numismatics, and in none perhaps is it more difficult for the student to gain access to the papers, scattered up and down the pages of the publications of learned societies, which deal with the subject. The time is fast approaching when Greek Archaeology and Numismatics will take their due place, too long denied them, in the curriculum of study at our English and American Universities. It has therefore become incumbent upon the few, who in this and other countries hold the key of knowledge, to pause for an interval to take stock of their possessions, to count their gains and arrange and classify the mass of new material which has been accumulated in years of patient enquiry, to eliminate the ore from the dross, of which there is no small quantity, and to piece together for the benefit of younger students the scattered fragments of truth which their predecessors and contemporaries have been at the pains of collecting.

The last thorough retrospect of the science with which we are now called upon to deal was Eckhel's monumental work *Doctrina numorum veterum*, published at Vienna during the closing years of the last century, a marvellous compendium of wide research and profound erudition, a work which can never be altogether superseded, and which the Numismatist may always consult with advantage for the first principles of the science of his predilection. But since Eckhel's time much has been accomplished; whole fields of study of which Eckhel was entirely ignorant have been opened up and explored, and hoards upon hoards of ancient coins have been brought to light, such for instance as the electrum staters of Cyzicus, of which at the present time no fewer than 150 varieties are known, though not one single specimen had ever come under Eckhel's observation, a circumstance which led him to doubt the evidence of the ancient writers and seriously to dispute the fact that such coins had ever existed (*Prolegomena*, p. 42). Other series such as those of Elis and of Corinth, although known to Eckhel, were wrongly attributed by him, the former to Falerii in Etruria, the latter to Syracuse. Eckhel again had never seen a gold stater of Athens, and disbelieved in the genuineness of the few specimens which had been described by others. Hence the following statement, startling as it now appears in the light of our fuller knowledge, concerning the coinage of Cyzicus, Phocaea, Corinth, and Athens, was by Eckhel's disciples accepted as the final

decision of the master: 'At ne horum quidem populorum vel unus repertus est aureus et Corinthiorum quidem nullum omnino habemus numum certum ex quocunque metallo antequam romanam coloniam recepissent.'

Passing from Greece to the East, we find Eckhel's work all but useless to the student. The Lycian, the Cypriote, the Arian and Indian Pali alphabets and syllabaries were absolutely unknown in Eckhel's time. All these and many other series of coins, some now thoroughly, and others as yet but partially investigated, were, in the beginning of the present century still silent witnesses to the history of a dead past, lying undiscovered, though fortunately uninjured by the lapse of ages in the safe keeping of that mother-earth to whom they had been committed more than two thousand years ago.

I have still to mention two very important subjects concerning which the author of the *Doctrina* was very imperfectly acquainted: (i) The history of the development of Greek art, and (ii) Metrology. With regard to the first it is only indeed within quite recent years that archaeologists have been aware of any strict scientific basis of criticism for determining the exact age of works of ancient art. Archaeology *as a science* can hardly be said to have existed in the last century. There was little or nothing in the nature of things which precluded the possibility of assigning almost any uninscribed coin, within certain limits, to almost any age. All this is now changed, and we may approach the study of Greek Numismatics armed with at least a general knowledge of the laws which hold good in the growth, the development, and the decay of Greek art. Numismatics and Epigraphy have been of immense assistance in determining these fixed laws of criticism, and it is now a matter of no great difficulty for the experienced numismatist to place a within certain definite temporal and local limits often surprisingly row. It is thus possible with a tolerably complete series of the coins of any one city at our disposal to arrange them in the order in which they were issued, and so to reconstruct the numismatic history of the town. How much light may be thrown upon the dark spaces of political history by a series of coins classified and duly arranged in order of date can only be fully appreciated by those who are familiar with the science of numismatics and accustomed to handle and study minutely the money of the ancients.

One of the distinctive features of the present work is an attempt to set forth clearly the chronological sequence of the various series, and thus to build up in outline the history of the ancient world as it existed from the seventh century before our era down to the closing years of the third century A.D., a space of nearly a thousand years. If in some districts this historical outline is of the barest and most fragmentary kind, it will generally be found that this is due to the absence of numismatic evidence. Wherever coins are at hand in any quantities, there we have authentic

documents on which to work. However rash therefore and tentative some of my chronological hypotheses may be thought to be by more cautious numismatists, I have preferred to submit such judgments as I may perhaps sometimes too hastily have formed to the criticism of all who are competent to give an opinion on these matters rather than to shield my ignorance under the convenient cloak of silence. I shall be only too glad if any errors into which I may have fallen may serve to call forth discussion and so to elicit the full truth.

Next, as regards Metrology, Eckhel was perfectly justified in refusing to discuss the subject in detail in his great work. Much, it is true, had been written about the weights of ancient coins before Eckhel's time, but scarcely anything of solid and permanent value. 'Fatendum est etiam,' he says (*Prolegomena*, p. 34), 'multa esse adhuc in hac causa dubia atque incerta, multa Cimmeriis adhuc noctibus involuta, quod satis ex eruditorum litibus atque dissidiis apparet.' The true reason why it was not possible at that time to draw any inferences from the weights of Greek coins was also duly appreciated by Eckhel, who however does not seem to have anticipated that this then valid reason would not always apply. So long as it was impossible to assign definite dates to the various issues of cities of the ancient world, so long were all metrological theories vague and worthless: as he most justly remarks, 'arduam tamen is sibi provinciam imponet qui volet monetae argenteae, v. g. Syracusanorum, pondere mirum differentis certam secum rationem reperire. Tempora, inquies, esse distinguenda, atque aliis aliud pondus adsignandum. At enim quis noverit haec apte tempora distinguere?' Not Eckhel himself, much less the metrological writers of his own and the preceding century. Now however this is happily no longer the case, and the metrologists of the nineteenth century, Boeckh 1838, Queipo 1859, Mommsen 1865, Brandis 1866, Lenormant 1878, Bortolotti 1878, and Hultsch 1864 and 1882, have, in the light of their fuller knowledge of the exact dates of the coins on which their theories are based, placed the science of ancient numismatic metrology at last on a firm footing. It can no longer be maintained that this branch of our subject is shrouded in 'Cimmerian darkness'; the night has at last broken and we are beginning to see well enough to feel our way. It is true that much still remains to be done, and all is not quite clear, and it is doubtless possible that before many years have passed those portions of the present work which deal with the origin and extension of the various systems of weight will need careful revision or may have to be entirely re-written. I am quite ready to admit that many of my opinions are hypothetical, and that some of my inferences may be based upon insufficient data. Further discoveries may confirm or modify my views on many points which are now obscure. My introductory chapters on metrology will perhaps be accepted as they are intended, merely as

plausible theories. This portion of my Manual may therefore be passed over by those who look only for facts, of which I trust a sufficient abundance will be found in the body of the work.

One word more with regard to the scope and intention of the present Manual. In the first place it lays no claim to be a complete '*Corpus*' of Greek coins. The time has not yet arrived for such a colossal undertaking, nor will it, I fear, ever be possible for a single student, by his own unaided efforts, to compile such a work. When the great *Catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum* is completed, and when the French and German Museums have followed the example set by England and have published full catalogues of all their coins, then and not till then will the task be feasible, if competent scholars can be induced to undertake it. Meanwhile Mionnet's voluminous work in fifteen volumes, *Description de Médailles antiques grecques et romaines*, Paris, 1807–1837, will, in spite of its many inaccuracies, continue to hold the field as, *longo intervallo*, the nearest approach to a complete if not to a scientific Corpus.

In the second place this Manual is not a general treatise or series of essays like Lenormant's valuable and suggestive, though alas! unfinished, work, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, Paris, 1878–9, 3 vols.

My aim has been to produce a practical handbook in a single portable volume containing in a condensed form a sketch of the numismatic history of nearly every city, king, or dynast, known to have struck coins throughout the length and breadth of the ancient world. I do not attempt to provide a complete catalogue of all the known coins of any city, nor even to describe in minute detail the specimens which I have found space to mention. Either course would have involved the addition of at least a second volume, and the scope and object of the work would not have been the same. All that I have found it possible to accomplish in a Manual of moderate size has been to draw attention to the leading and most characteristic coin-types of each city and king, as far as possible in chronological order, taking care to distinguish the dialectic forms of the ethnic noun or adjective, to note the metrological standards in use in the various periods, the local myths, and the names and epithets of the deities chiefly revered in each locality, and to indicate remarkable palaeographical peculiarities, in so far as this could be done without having special types cut for the purpose, which would have necessitated a large addition to the price of the volume. In the Imperial period I have endeavoured to give the titles, though not the names, of all the local magistrates, and the names of the chief religious festivals and public games, and I have also been careful to note the local eras wherever the coins bear dates.

The vexed question of the best mode of spelling Greek names I have not attempted to solve. Any system carried out with undeviating con-

sistency can hardly fail to lead to unsatisfactory or pedantic and sometimes even to absurd results. I have therefore preferred to be a little inconsistent, but have adhered as much as possible to the following rule. For all names of cities, kings, and dynasts, I have chosen the Latin spelling, as the Greek would have involved an alphabetical arrangement different from that which has been generally adopted in numismatic works and in the coin-cabinets of all the great museums of Europe. The names of the Greek divinities, heroes, and other mythological personages, on the other hand, I have kept approximately in their original Greek forms, as Zeus, Kybele, Odysseus, instead of Jupiter, Cybele, Ulysses, but I have never ventured upon such ugly and unnecessary transliterations as Odusseus or Akhilleus.

For the rest, I commit my book to the kindly judgment of numismatists, not without much misgiving and an inward consciousness of its many shortcomings and of the countless errors which in spite of all my strivings after accuracy of detail cannot fail to have crept into its pages.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

September, 1886.

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A COMPLETE bibliography of Greek Numismatics would doubtless be a most interesting compilation, but from a practical standpoint fully three-fourths of it would probably be useless. As space is valuable, I have only thought it necessary to mention (α) those works which I have myself had most frequent occasion to use or refer to in the course of my numismatic studies, and especially in the preparation of the present work. With the object of being as concise as possible, I have taken the liberty of abbreviating some of the more lengthy titles, and I have omitted many of the shorter, and what I have deemed less important, articles. These will, however, be found without much difficulty by the student who will devote a short time to the perusal of the Indexes of the various numismatic periodicals (β) such as the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Revue numismatique*, the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, and others of which I have appended a short list. I have also added (γ) a few of the more important sale-catalogues. This bibliography must of course be supplemented by the special bibliographies given in the text, for the most part at the beginning of each section.

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INTRODUCTION

§ 1. PRIMITIVE METHODS OF EXCHANGE BY BARTER.

THE Science of Numismatics (νόμισμα, a coin current by custom or law) has long been recognized as a special branch of archaeology, but in many respects it comprises a wider field of research than classical archaeology in the generally accepted, though somewhat restricted meaning of that word.

Values estimated in cattle.

For many centuries before the invention of coined money, goods were bought and sold by barter pure and simple, and values were estimated among pastoral peoples in the produce of the land, and more particularly in oxen and sheep.

A relic of this primitive custom may yet be traced in the names which various nations have given to money, such as the Latin *pecunia* and the English *fee*, from the same root as the German *Vieh*, which still retains its original sense.

The next step in advance upon this primitive method of exchange was a rude attempt at simplifying commercial transactions by substituting for the ox and the sheep some more portable substance, either possessed of real or invested with an arbitrary value.

Aristotle on the origin of a metal currency.

This transitional stage in the development of commerce cannot be more accurately described than in the words of Aristotle. 'As the benefits of commerce were more widely extended by importing commodities of which there was a scarcity and exporting those of which there was an excess, the use of a currency was an indispensable device. As the necessaries of Nature were not all easily portable, people agreed, for purposes of barter, mutually to give and receive some article which, while it was itself a commodity, was practically easy to handle in the business of life; some such article as iron or silver, which was at first defined simply by size and weight, although, finally, they went further, and set a stamp upon every coin to relieve them from the trouble of weighing it, as the stamp impressed upon the coin was an indication of quantity.' (*Polit.* i. 6. 14–16, Trans. Welldon.)

Bronze and Iron the earliest money in the West.

In Italy and Sicily in very early times copper or bronze took the place of cattle as a generally recognized measure of value, and in Peloponnesus the Spartans are said to have retained the use of iron as a standard of value long after the other Greeks had advanced beyond this point of commercial civilization.

Gold in the East.

In the East, on the other hand, from the earliest times gold and silver appear to have been used for the settlement of the transactions of daily life, either metal having its value more or less accurately defined in relation to

the other. Thus Abraham is said to have been 'very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold' (Gen. xiii. 2, xxiv. 35), and in the account of his purchase of the cave of Machpelah (Gen. xxiii. 16) it is stated that 'Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver current with the merchant'.

As there are no auriferous rocks or streams in Chaldaea, we must infer that the old Chaldaean traders, of whom Isaiah says (xliii. 14) that 'their cry was in their ships', must have imported their gold from India by way of the Persian gulf in the ships of Ur frequently mentioned in cuneiform inscriptions.

But though gold and silver were from the earliest times used as measures of value in the East, not a single piece of coined money has come down to us from these remote ages, nor is there any mention of coined money in the Old Testament before Persian times. The gold and silver 'current with the merchant' were always weighed in the balance; thus we read that David gave to Ornan for his threshing-floor 600 shekels of gold by weight (1 Chron. xxi. 25).

It is nevertheless probable that the balance was not called into operation for every small transaction, but that little beads or bullets of silver and of gold of fixed weight, but without any official mark (and therefore not coins), were often counted out by tale, larger amounts being always weighed. Such small lumps of gold and silver served the purposes of a currency and were regulated by the weight of the shekel or the mina.

This leads us briefly to examine the standards of weight used for the precious metals in the East before the invention of money.

§ II. THE METRIC SYSTEM OF THE BABYLONIANS.

The evidence afforded by ancient writers on the subject of weights and coinage is, in great part, untrustworthy, and would often be unintelligible were it not for the light which has been shed upon it by the gold and silver coins, and bronze, leaden, and stone weights which have been fortunately preserved down to our own times. It will be safer, therefore, to confine ourselves to the direct evidence afforded by the monuments.

The Chaldaeans and Babylonians, as is well known, excelled especially in the cognate sciences of arithmetic and astronomy. 'On the broad and monotonous plains of lower Mesopotamia,' says Prof. Rawlinson[1], 'where the earth has little to suggest thought, or please by variety, the "variegated heaven", ever changing with the hours and the seasons, would early attract attention, while the clear sky, dry atmosphere, and level horizon, would afford facilities for observations so soon as the idea of them suggested itself to the minds of the inhabitants'.

When Alexander the Great took Babylon it is recorded that there were

[1] *Ancient Monarchies*, p. 126.

[2] Cicero, *De Divin.* i. 2: 'Principio Assyrii propter planitiem magnitudinemque regionum quas incolebant, cum caelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum intuerentur, trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt.'

found and sent to Aristotle a series of astronomical observations extending back as far as the year B.C. 2234. The records of these observations were inscribed in the cuneiform character on soft clay tablets, afterwards baked hard and preserved in the royal or public libraries in the chief cities of Babylonia. Large numbers of such documents are now in the British and other Museums, and investigations into their nature render it probable that upon them rests the entire structure of the metric system of the Babylonians.

The day and night were divided by the Babylonians into 24 hours, each of 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds—a method of measuring time which has never been superseded, and which we have inherited from Babylon, together with the first principles of the science of astronomy. The Babylonian measures of capacity and their system of weights were based on the same principle. Thus, just as the hour consisted of 60 minutes, and the minute of 60 seconds, so the Talent contained 60 minae, and the Mina 60 shekels. The sexagesimal system.

This division by sixties, or Sexagesimal system, is quite as characteristic of the Babylonian arithmetic and system of weights and measures as the Decimal system is of the modern French. And indeed it possesses one great advantage over the Decimal system, inasmuch as the number 60, upon which it is based, is a multiple of 12, which again is more divisible than 10.

About 1300 years before our era the Assyrian Empire came to surpass in importance that of the Babylonians, but the learning and science of Chaldaea were not lost, but rather transmitted through Nineveh, by means of the Assyrian conquests and commerce, to the north and west as far as the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Let us next turn to the actual monuments.

Lion and Duck weights of Babylonia and Assyria.

About the middle of the last century Layard discovered and brought home from the ruins of ancient Nineveh a number of bronze weights in the form of Lions of various sizes, which may now be seen in the British Museum. With them were also a number of stone weights in the form of Ducks. The bronze Lions are for the most part furnished with a handle on the back of the animal, and they are generally inscribed with a double legend, one in cuneiform characters, the other in Aramaic, the intention of the latter having clearly been to make the weight intelligible to the Syrian merchants who traded backwards and forwards between Assyria and Mesopotamia on the one hand and the Phoenician emporia on the other.

These inscriptions furnish us with the name of the king of Babylonia or of Assyria in whose reign the weights were made; and what is more to the purpose, they sometimes state the number of minae or fractions of a mina which each one originally represented. There can therefore be no manner of doubt that these Lions and Ducks were officially guaranteed standards of weight deposited from time to time in the royal palaces. Since Layard's time additional specimens of various forms have come to light, and the cuneiform inscriptions upon them have been deciphered by Assyriologists. The following are the most important:

Babylonian Weights.

Description of Weight.	Date.	Inscription.	Weight in grammes.	Resultant Mina.	Theoretic normal weight of Mina.*
1. Oval stone .	Before 2000 B.C.	'½ Manah, &c.' . .	244·8	489·6	
2. ..	.. 2000 B.C.	'Ur-nin-am' . .	81·87	491·2	491·175[1]
3. ..	c. 2000 B.C.	'⅓ Manah in shekels. Palace of Nabu-sum-esir', &c.	164·3	492·9	
4. Conical stone	605–561 B.C.	'1 Manah . . . . facsimile of the weight fixed by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon' (605–561 B.C.), 'son of Nabopolassar, after the pattern of the standard of Dungi' (2000 B.C.).	978·309 (about 1·2 gr. lost)	979·5	982·35[2]
5. Bronze Lion.	?	'5 Manahs of the king' in cuneiform, and '5 Manahs weight of the country' in Aramaic.	5042	1008·4	1009·64
6.	850 B.C. . .	'The Palace of Shalmaneser, king of the country. 2 Manahs of the king' in cuneiform, '2 Manahs weight of the country' in Aramaic.	1992	996	
7. Stone Duck .	1050 B.C. . .	'The Palace of Irba-Merodach, king of Babylon. 30 Manahs.'	15060·5	502	
8.	.	'30 Manahs of Nabu-suma-libur, king of Assyria.'	14589 (broken	. 500	504·82
9.	2000 B.C. . .	'10 Manahs'; and name of Dungi.	4986 (injured	498·6 +	

* The weights in the last column and in the following tables are those given by Haeberlin (*Metrologische Grundlagen, Z. f. N.*, xxvii).

Common and Royal Weight-Minae.

Nos. 1–3 in the above list, of hard green stone, reveal the original weight of the Babylonian Mina of what is called the *Common Norm* in its Light form, 491·175 grammes, and No. 4 the weight of the same in its double or Heavy form, 982·35 grammes.

Nos. 5–9, Bronze Lions and Stone Ducks, were called Minae of the King or *Royal Minae*. These weights show an addition to the Common Norms (probably a royalty or tax) amounting to $\frac{1}{36}$ of their weight, and bringing it up to 504·82 grs. for the Light and 1009·64 grs. for the Heavy form.

Lehmann, who was the first to identify the weight of the *Common Norm*,

[1] = The Πτολεμαϊκὴ Μνᾶ.

[2] = 3 Roman pounds of 327·45 grm.

has also shown that it was sometimes taxed at still higher rates, viz. by the addition to its original weight either of $\frac{1}{24}$ or of $\frac{1}{20}$. The Royal weight-minae thus heightened would stand at about 1023·28—1031·47 grammes for the Heavy mina and 511·64—515·73 grammes for the Light.

All the above Weight-Minae consisted of 60 shekels, the shekel having been the unit on which the entire sexagesimal scale of weights was constructed. Whether these units of about 16·37 and 8·18 grammes of the Common Norm had been handed down from primitive times, or whether they were scientifically arrived at by the Babylonian metrologists of the third millennium B.C. by weighing the amount of water contained in a certain cubic space, or by some other means, is immaterial to the numismatist. Neither do we know why the Babylonians modified their sexagesimal scale of weights for the precious metals while retaining it for other materials.

Common and Royal Gold Minae.

For weighing the precious metals the Babylonians and Persians used special minae based upon the 60th parts (shekels) of the Weight-Minae above described. These metal minae contained only 50 shekels instead of 60, though the largest weight of all, the Talent, still contained 60 minae.

The Common and Royal Gold Minae ($\frac{50}{60}$ of the Weight-Minae) were therefore as follows:—

Common Gold Mina.

HEAVY.	LIGHT.
Mina 818·625 grammes.[1]	Mina 409·31 grammes.
$\frac{1}{50}$ 16·37 (= **252·6 grs.**).	$\frac{1}{50}$ 8·18 (= **126·3 grs.**).

Royal Gold Minae.

Raised by		
$\frac{1}{40}$	Mina 841 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 16·83 (= **260 grs.**).	Mina 420 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 8·41 (= **130 grs.**[2]).
$\frac{1}{30}$	Mina 852 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 17·00 (= **263 grs.**).	Mina 426 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 8·52 (= **131·5 grs.**).
$\frac{1}{20}$	Mina 859·56 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 17·19 (= **266 grs.**).	Mina 429·78 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 8·59 (= **133 grs.**).
$\frac{1}{12}$	Mina 886·84 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 17·73 (= **274 grs.**).	Mina 443·42 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 8·86 (= **137 grs.**[3]).

Common and Royal Silver Minae.

In the case of silver a still further modification of the standard, though not of the scale, was required on account of the exchange values of gold and silver, which in the East stood at the figure of $13\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 (Mommsen-Blacas, *Monn. rom.* i. p. 407). Such a proportion made it inconvenient to weigh the two metals by one and the same standard, as in that case a given weight of gold would not have been exchangeable for a round number of bars or lumps of

[1] = 3 Old Roman or Oscan pounds of 272·875 grm. [2] = The Persian Daric.
[3] = Euboïc EL. Stater.

silver of like weight, but for 13[illegible] [illegible] pieces. Hence, in order to facilitate the exchange of the two metals, the weight of the silver shekel and mina was raised above or lowered beneath that of the gold shekel and mina.

Thus the gold unit ($\frac{1}{50}$ of the Common Gold Mina, of the light form) 8·186 grammes, at the ratio of 13·3 to 1, was worth 109·15 grammes of silver, or 10 silver units of 10·91 grammes (=168·3 grs.). On this basis the Babylonian *Ten-shekel silver standards* were constructed as follows:—

Ten-shekel Standard.

Common Silver Mina.

HEAVY.		LIGHT.	
Talent	65490 grammes.	Talent	32745 grammes.[1]
Mina ($\frac{1}{50}$)	1091 grammes.	Mina ($\frac{1}{50}$)	545·75 grammes.[2]
Shekel ($\frac{1}{50}$)	21·8[illegible] **336 grs.**).	Shekel ($\frac{1}{50}$)	10·91 (= **168·3 grs.**).

Royal Silver Minae.

Raised by

$\frac{1}{[illegible]}$	Mina 1122 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 22·43 (= **346 grs.**).	Mina 561 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 11·22 (= **173 grs.**).
$\frac{1}{[illegible]}$	Mina 1137 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 22·74 (= **350 grs.**).	Mina 568 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 11·37 (= **175 grs.**).[4]
$\frac{1}{[illegible]}$	Mina 1146 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 22·92 (= **354 grs.**).	Mina 573 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 11·46 (= **177 grs.**).

Another method of dividing the silver equivalent (109·15 grammes) of the gold unit, into 15 silver units instead of 10, produced the Fifteen-shekel silver standards as follows:—

Fifteen-shekel Standard.

Common Silver Mina.

HEAVY.		LIGHT.	
Mina	727·67 grammes.	Mina	363·83 grammes.
$\frac{1}{50}$	14·55 (= **224 grs.**).	$\frac{1}{50}$	7·27 (= **112 grs.**).

Royal Silver Minae.

Raised by

$\frac{1}{[illegible]}$	Mina 747·88 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 14·96 (= **230 grs.**).	Mina 373·94 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 7·48 (= **115 grs.**).
$\frac{1}{[illegible]}$	Mina 758 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 15·16 (= **234 grs.**).	Mina 379 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 7·58 (= **117 grs.**).
$\frac{1}{[illegible]}$	Mina 764 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 15·28 (= **236 grs.**).	Mina 382 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 7·64 (= **118 grs.**).
$\frac{1}{[illegible]}$	Mina 788·30 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 15·76 (= **242 grs.**).	Mina 394·15 grammes. $\frac{1}{50}$ 7·88 (= **121 grs.**).[5]

[1] = 100 Roman pounds of 327·45 grm. or 75 Attic minae of 436·6 grm.
[2] = 2 Oscan pounds of 272·875 grm. or 6 Egyptian uten of 90·958 grm.
[3] = The Persian silver stater or 2 siglei of 5·61 grm.
[4] = 10 Roman scripula of 1·137 grm.
[5] = The stater of the '*Phocaic*' standard of the early coins of Velia, &c.

That some of these ancient Babylonian weights as thus hypothetically reconstructed had been transmitted westwards into the Lydian empire, and others into Syria and thence by means of the Phoenician trading ships to the coasts and islands of the Aegean Sea and beyond it to Greece, Italy, and Sicily, before the invention of coined money is the theory according to which the German scientific metrologists have endeavoured to account for all, or nearly all, the different standards of the Greek coins.

This attractive and ingenious scheme, as ably expounded by Dr. Haeberlin (*Metrologische Grundlagen*, in *Zeit. f. Num.* Bd. xxvii), cannot, however, be accepted in all its details as entirely convincing, except in so far as the origin of the Lydian and Persian bimetallic coinage is concerned. The endless modifications of the original Babylonian and Phoenician silver standards, as exemplified in the issues of many autonomous states, can be sometimes more naturally accounted for on the theory propounded by Prof. Ridgeway (*Origin of Metallic currency and Weight-Standards*, p. 338), viz. that *from first to last the Greek communities were engaged in an endless quest after bimetallism.*

It is even open to question whether, granting the Babylonian origin of the various weight-systems, the channel by which they reached the shores and islands of the Aegean Sea may not have been through Egypt, Cyprus, and Crete, during the long period of the 'Minoan' civilization, rather than directly through Phoenician commerce or by the overland routes across Asia Minor; for the recent remarkable discoveries, both in Cyprus and in Crete, have revealed the fact that as early as the twelfth century B. C. monetiform lumps of the precious metals were probably used as money. They seem to have been made, like the earliest electrum coins, by having been dropped, while in a molten condition, upon a rough striated surface. The weights of three gold lumps from the Cypro-Mycenaean Cemetery at Old Salamis are 132·9 grs., 72·9 grs., and 72·2 grs., and of a silver lump from the Palace of Cnossus, 56·4 grs. See A. J. Evans, 'Minoan Weights and Currency,' in *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 335-67, and, especially, Regling's article 'Geld', in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie.*

It is unfortunate that no convenient names which are not apt to be misleading have been found to distinguish the various coin-standards. Thus, for instance, when coins of Abdera are described as of the Rhodian, Phoenician, Aeginetic, or Persic standards, the student must be on his guard against inferring that Abdera had received these standards either directly or indirectly from the countries after which they are named. For want, however, of any other intelligible means of distinguishing weights the accepted nomenclature has been retained in the present volume, but it may be hoped that, when the time comes for another edition, the whole subject of numismatic metrology, with all that it involves, may have been more thoroughly investigated.

§ III. PRINCIPAL ASIATIC COIN-STANDARDS.

The following Asiatic coin weights (staters, &c.), are approximately identical either with one or other of the above-mentioned 'Babylonic' gold shekels, or with 10ths or 15ths of their silver equivalents.

The electrum staters are of two tints, dark and pale. The dark-tinted coins (almost the colour of gold) usually follow the gold standard, and they

were probably tariffed at a higher ratio than those of the pale variety. The pale electrum staters seem to have been current at the rate of 1 EL. to 3 AV and of 1 EL. to 10 AR. and to have been weighed usually according to the silver standards.

I. Lydian and Greek Electrum Staters, &c.

EL. (pale) 168 grs. 'Babylonic' silver standard.
Divisions, none known in electrum, but see *infra* under 'gold staters'.

EL. (pale) 220–215 grs. 'Phoenician' silver standard.
Divisions, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, $\frac{1}{48}$, $\frac{1}{96}$.

EL. (mixed) 270 grs. (heavy form), 135 grs. (light form) Samian and 'Euboic' standard (used also for gold and silver).
Divisions, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, $\left|\frac{1}{48}\right|$, $\frac{1}{96}$.

EL. (dark) 256–246 grs., 'Phocaic' and Cyzicene standard.
Divisions, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$.

II. Lydian Gold Staters, &c. Time of Croesus.

AV 168 grs. 'Babylonic' silver standard.
Divisions, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$.

AV 126 grs. 'Babylonic' gold standard, Common Norm.
Divisions, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$.

III. Lydian Silver Stater, &c. Time of Croesus.

AR 168 grs. 'Babylonic' silver standard.
Divisions, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{12}$.

IV. Persian Royal bimetallic coinage.

AV 130 grs. 'Daric'
AR 86·45 grs. 'Siglos' } (20 sigloi = 1 Daric).

V. 'Persic' Ten-stater Silver Standard.

AR staters 172–177 grs.
(10 staters of about 173 grs. = 1 Daric.)

VI. 'Phoenician' Fifteen-stater Silver Standard.

AR staters heavy form 224-242 grs.
" light " 112-121 grs.
(15 heavy staters of about 230 grs. = 2 Darics.
15 light staters of about 115 grs. = 1 Daric.)

Relative values of Gold and Silver in the East.

The above weights, quite irrespective of their Babylonic derivation, point clearly to a recognized system of interchangeable values in the different metals, and moreover to the fact that a Babylonian gold unit ranging in weight from about 126–135 grs. is the *root norm* which, at the ratio of $13\frac{1}{3}$ to 1, accounts for all of them.

The persistent maintenance of this ratio from first to last in the Royal Persian coinage is probably due in part to a comparatively steady balance in the East between the supplies of gold and silver, and in part to the legal

establishment throughout the dominions, at first of the Lydian monarchs and, later, of the Great King, of a bimetallic system of currency framed in accordance with that rate of exchange.[1]

In the case of autonomous or semi-autonomous cities in Asia Minor, where the daric or its equivalent in electrum may not have circulated freely, there would naturally be a tendency towards an appreciation of the gold unit, and consequently towards an augmentation of the weight of the local silver issues. This would be a sufficient explanation of the various deviations from the normal Persic Ten-stater standard (86·45 grs. for the siglos and 173 grs. for the stater), and from the corresponding Phoenician Fifteen-stater standard (115 or 230 grs.) which local autonomous coinages in silver often betray. The same phenomenon, or, inversely, a diminution in the weight of the silver stater, might also be caused by a local super-abundance in the one case, or scarcity in the other, of silver.

§ IV. THE COIN-STANDARDS OF EUROPEAN GREECE.

Turning now to European Greece, we are confronted with problems of considerable difficulty, which are too complicated to be satisfactorily dealt with in this Introduction.

We have seen that the two principal Asiatic silver standards, known respectively as the Babylonic or Persic 10-stater standard and as the Phoenician 15-stater standard, were originally constructed in accordance with the ancient relative values of gold and silver in the East, $13\frac{1}{3}$ to 1, a ratio which remained stereotyped in the bimetallic currency of the Persian empire down to the time of the Macedonian conquest and the reorganization by Alexander of the royal coinage on the basis of the altered relation of gold to silver, no longer $13\frac{1}{3}$ to 1, but, since Philip's reign, 10 to 1.

Thraco-Macedonian standards.

Along the northern coasts of the Aegean from Byzantium in the east to Macedon in the west, especially among the semi-barbarous mining tribes of the metalliferous highlands of the Pangaean district and in Thasos, two similar standards are met with in the silver coinage, both before and after the Persian wars, and, in fact, down to the reorganization of the currency by Philip after his exploitation of the prolific mines at Crenides.

[1] An additional confirmation of the fact that $13\frac{1}{3}$ was the legally established ratio between gold and silver in the time of the Achaemenidae, and that separate weights were used for the two metals, has been recently discovered by F. H. Weissbach (*Bull. de l'Acad. des Sciences de St.-Pétersbourg*, 1910, p. 481 sqq.; cf. also Lehmann in *Klio*, 1910, pp. 243 sqq.). He finds by comparing the only two known ancient Persian weights, one in the British Museum and the other in St. Petersburg,—the latter inscribed in cuneiform with the name of Darius Hystaspis in three languages, Persian, Elamic, and Babylonic,—that in weight they stand to one another in the exact relation of 40 : 3 ($13\frac{1}{3}$: 1). The London weight (166·724 grm.) is that of 20 gold darics of 8·336 grm. (129 grs.), and the St. Petersburg weight (2222·425 grm.) is that of 400 silver sigloi of 5·556 grm. (= 86 grs.). The mina (500·172 grammes), of which the lighter weight is the third part, is apparently the same as that which is revealed by the Babylonian Duck-weights, nos. 7, 8, 9 in the table (*supra*, p. xxxvi). The heavier weight is equivalent to 4 silver minae of 555·6 grm. Both weights are below the normal standards, which are 504·82 and 561 grammes respectively.

The Thraco-Macedonian stater of the so-called 'Babylonic' standard is indeed, at its heaviest, much lighter than that which is usually met with elsewhere, viz. only about 158 grs. as against the Lydian 168 grs., or the Persic of normal weight, 173 grs. Its system of division by 3 and 6 is confessedly suggestive of a Babylonic origin, and Lehmann has even gone so far as to identify it as the fiftieth part of the '*Light Babylonic Weight-Mina of the Royal Norm heightened by* $\frac{1}{24}$' (511·64 grm. = 7900 grs., Haeberlin, *Grundlagen*, p. 12, Tab. 3, Form B). The fact, however, that the weight of this stater fluctuates between 158 and 130 grs. or less, makes it, in my opinion, more than doubtful whether 158 grs. can be regarded as a normal weight.

The large octadrachms, &c., and the tetradrachms of the 'Phoenician' standard occurring side by side with these 'Babylonic' staters are also extremely variable in weight. Here, therefore, it seems probable that the weights of the staters of neither standard were ever definitely fixed, but that they were dependent upon a variable rate of exchange between Thracian gold and silver, due to intermittent workings of the mines, and consequently to frequent variations in the amounts of the output of the two metals, which could never have been constant or steady before Philip's time.

Let us suppose that the relative values of Thracian gold and silver between about B.C. 500 and 356 ranged from 15 : 1 to 10 : 1. This might account for the changeable weights of the silver coins, which would be affected by a rising or falling exchange value of the gold unit of about 130 grs., even though that commercial unit was not always actually stamped as current coin.

It would only be in countries like Persia, where a strictly bimetallic currency was established, or like Athens, where (down to B.C. 408) a monometallic silver standard had been adopted, that the weight of the silver stater would *not* be subject to alteration from time to time. Even in Asia Minor, where the Daric of 130 grs. was the universally accepted gold unit, we find that, in the autonomous cities, the weights of their silver staters were not definitely fixed, as was that of the Siglos, although they do not vary to the same extent as the silver coins of Thrace and Macedon, owing to the steadying influence of the gold daric officially tariffed at 20 silver sigloi.

Abdera. But perhaps the most remarkable instance of instability in the weight of the silver stater is afforded by the series of coins of the important city of Abdera. Here, between the Persian wars and the time of Philip, when its autonomous coinage came to an end, the tetradrachm or stater falls in weight successively from 240–224 grs., then from 198–190 grs., and lastly from 176–160 grs. or less. It is hard to account for these reductions, usually regarded as inexplicable changes of standard, from Rhodian to Phoenician, from Phoenician to Aeginetic, and from Aeginetic to Persic, except on the theory that the rapid fall in the silver value of gold, which we know took place in Europe between B.C. 500 and 356, influenced the silver coinage. In other words, Abdera, though it is not known to have struck gold, seems to have been striving after a bimetallic system of exchange. Other cities, however, on this coast, *did* occasionally issue gold coins before Philip's reign, and from their weights, compared with their own *contemporary* silver coins, it would appear that between circ. B.C. 411 ? and 356 the value of gold fell from 15 : 1 to 10 : 1.

It would thus seem that the gold unit stood at from 128–130 grs. These coins were as follows:—

Thasos, c. 411 B.C. N 64 grs. at 15 : 1 = 4 contemporary R 240 grs.

Aenus, c. B.C. 411 ? N 32·6 grs. at 15–14½ : 1 = 2 contemporary R 240–232 grs.

Amphipolis, c. 408 ?, N 64 grs. at 14 : 1 = 4 contemporary R 224 grs.

Maroneia, c. 400–356, N 64 grs. at 11 : 1 = 4 contemporary R 176 grs.

N 48 grs. at 11 : 1 = 3 contemporary R 176 grs.

If we may infer that the weights of the coins of Abdera were also dependent upon the same gold unit, the apparent changes of standard might be thus accounted for. The gold unit from first to last would be equivalent to 8 silver staters, the weight of which, as time went on, would be reduced as follows:—

128 grs. of Gold at	15 : 1	14½ : 1	14 : 1	13 : 1	12 : 1	11 : 1	10 : 1
= 8 R staters of	240 grs.	232 grs.	224 grs.	208 grs.	192 grs.	176 grs.	160 grs.

Reinach (*L'Histoire par les monnaies*, p. 73) has shown that in B.C. 438 gold stood to silver at Athens at 14 to 1, and that in B.C. 408–7, when Athens first struck gold coins, the rate there was 12 : 1, and that the ratio of 10 : 1 was not reached before the opening of the gold mines at Philippi in B.C. 356.

This helps us to fix approximately (for the ratio in Thrace may not have been quite the same as at Athens) the dates of the successive reductions of the coins of Abdera, Aenus, &c. The specimens ranging from 240–200 grs., '*Phoenician*' standard, correspond with gold at from 15 to 13 : 1 before B.C. 408. Those of the so-called '*Aeginetic*' standard, 195–192 grs., represent gold at about 12 : 1, B.C. 408–400. Those of the so-called '*Persic*' standard, 176–160 grs., belong to the period B.C. 400–356, while gold was at 11 : 1, the weight 160 grs. not being reached until gold had fallen to 10 : 1, circ. B.C. 356.

It would be rash, however, to infer from the above figures that the weights of silver coins were everywhere controlled by the price of gold, or that denominations in silver must always have been exchangeable in round numbers with contemporary units of gold, coined or uncoined, though this must certainly have been the case whenever small gold coins were issued, as at Athens in B.C. 408, side by side with large silver pieces of the same city. That distinct and well-known silver standards (though for the most part based originally upon gold units) sometimes continued to maintain their existence, quite without regard to changed relations between the metals, cannot be denied, and it is more than probable that an important city like Abdera, when, from time to time, she found it necessary to bring her silver coins more into harmony with the current gold rate, would not lose sight of the advantage of selecting for her new issues a weight as nearly as possible identical with some widely prevalent foreign standard of which coins in considerable numbers might be present on the tables of the money-changers. The choice of such a standard would have the additional advantage of facilitating the exchange of silver as against silver, as well as against gold, i.e. of Abderite silver coins for foreign silver pieces of *about* the same weight, for in ordinary small transactions slight divergencies could be disregarded. There can be then no great harm in retaining such convenient

names as 'Phoenician', 'Rhodian', 'Aeginetic', or 'Persic', provided that we bear in mind that these names do not necessarily, or even probably, imply the existence of any political or monetary alliances between Abdera and other states.

Hellas. Passing southwards into Greece proper, we enter the regions dominated by the two ancient international standards, concerning the origin of which so much has been written and so little definitely proved, viz. the Aeginetic or Pheidonian, and the Euboic (later Attic Solonian and Corinthian).

Legislation of Pheidon. About the date of Pheidon, King of Argos, there has been very considerable divergence of opinion, some placing it as early as the beginning of the ninth century and others bringing it down to about B.C. 580. M. Th. Reinach (*L'Hist. par les monnaies*, p. 35), who has collected and weighed the statements of the various Greek writers, gives his decision in favour of the middle of the eighth century, accepting the text of Pausanias (vi. 22. 2), who says that Pheidon, in concert with the Pisatans, celebrated the 8th Olympiad (B.C. 748). If this be true, we must reject as erroneous the statements of Ephorus, Aristotle, and later authors, that Pheidon was the first to coin money, and that he did this in Aegina. Now as all numismatists are agreed that none of the Lydian electrum coins, properly so called, can be assigned to an earlier date than the reign of Gyges, B.C. 687–652, and at the same time that they are anterior to any of the silver coins of Aegina, it follows that Pheidon cannot be credited with the latter, but it does not by any means follow that these silver staters were not struck according to a standard which Pheidon may have established in Peloponnesus. It is quite conceivable that Pheidon may have constructed a scale of weights in accordance with a fixed number of those iron ὀβελίσκοι which were the medium of exchange in his time, and that the later ὀβολός and δραχμή may be the equivalents in silver, the ὀβολός of one and the δραχμή of six, or a handful of ὀβελίσκοι. Pheidon's dedication of a number of these iron spits in the Heraeum at Argos may, as M. Reinach suggests, have been made with the practical object of preserving an official record of his standard of weight rather than with that of exhibiting them as curiosities or of offering them to the goddess *ex-voto*.[1]

The Aeginetic standard. If we abandon the Pheidonian tradition, we may turn towards Egypt, where at Naucratis the Aeginetan merchants possessed a factory and a temple of their own, as not improbably the source whence Aegina may have derived her coin-standard. In Petrie's *Excavations at Naucratis* (3rd *Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund*, 1886, p. 78) is a list of thirty-seven weights found there, consisting of multiples and divisions of a unit ranging from 99·7 to 87·5 grs., practically identical with the Aeginetic drachm. These weights, says Prof. Petrie, 'bear strongly on the possible derivation of the Aeginetan standard from an Egyptian and Oriental unit of 200 grs.' (cf. *Arch. Journ.* xl, p. 420).

[1] During recent excavations in the Heraeum of Argos a bundle of these iron spits has actually been discovered, see Svoronos (*Journ. Int.* ix, 1906). Cf. also Regling (Pauly's *Real-Encyclop.* s. v. 'Geld'), who accepts the statements as to the ὀβελίσκοι having been dedicated *ex-voto*, but supposes that Pheidon introduced in their stead not coins but raw metal as a medium of exchange, weighed according to the standard then first established by him.

Other hypotheses concerning the origin of this standard are mentioned in the text, *infra*, p. 395.

The weight of the stater of the Aeginetic standard, judging from the coins which have come down to us, seems to have been at first over 200 grs. and later about 194 grs. The Aeginetic standard obtained in early times a wide extension not only throughout Peloponnesus, but in most of the island states, such as Ceos, Naxos, Siphnos, and Crete. We find it also at all the towns which coined money in Central Greece (Thessaly, Phocis, and Boeotia), but not at Corinth nor Athens, nor, in early times, in Euboea, although at Athens Aeginetan money appears to have been current until the time of Solon (B.C. 590). This standard is also met with sporadically in Asia Minor, at Cyme (?), Teos (?), Cnidus, Camirus, but none of the coins of these towns are of full Aeginetic weight. The Aeginetic standard was for the most part superseded by the Attic after the age of Alexander, but this was by no means the case universally. In some places it continued to be used in a lighter form even down to the time of the Roman conquest.

Among the most important trading cities of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. were Chalcis and Eretria, in the island of Euboea. These two towns were in these remote times more influential than either Corinth or Athens in spreading Greek culture and Greek ideas over the civilized world. They were the great rivals of Miletus across the sea, and they were the ports from which the ships set sail which bore to their new homes the colonists bound for the shores of Italy and Sicily in the West, and of Thrace and Macedon in the North. Here in the North the peninsula of Chalcidice, with its numerous hospitable bays, attracted in early times a great number of colonists from Chalcis, who founded cities in every promising spot, and named the whole district after their mother-city, *Chalcidice*. Chalcis and Eretria.

The colonies of Eretria, the rival sister of Chalcis, were hardly less numerous, and were for the most part situate on the promontory of Pallene and round the foot of Mount Athos.

These two Euboean towns, Chalcis and Eretria, were the most enterprising Ionic cities in European Greece, and were perhaps scarcely inferior in this respect to Samos and Miletus in Asia. Their ships covered the seas and carried the native copper ore of Euboea, for which Chalcis was so famous, and from which its name was derived, to the coasts of Asia Minor, Thrace, Italy, and Sicily, bringing back in exchange the products of every land,—the gold of the East, the electrum of Lydia, and especially silver from the highlands of Chalcidice, in which district no fewer than thirty-two towns had been founded from Chalcis alone, not to mention those of which Eretria was the mother-city.

Towards the close of the eighth century a war broke out between Chalcis and Eretria, nominally for the possession of the fields of Lelantum, which lay between the two rival cities. The war, which goes by the name of the Lelantian war, was in reality a contest for maritime supremacy, in which the commercial interests of both towns were at stake. The evidence of this is the universal character which it assumed. Nearly all the important states of Greece took one side or the other, and the whole Aegean Sea became one vast theatre on which the quarrel was to be fought out. Corinth took the side The Lelantian war.

of Chalcis, Corcyra that of Eretria. In Asia Minor Samos and Miletus also took opposite sides.

Such a cleavage of all Greece into two hostile camps we must suppose to have been occasioned by the clashing commercial interests of neighbouring states, the advantages of some being more closely bound up with one party, those of others with the other.

The Lelantian commercial war shows what frequent intercourse there must have been in the eighth century between Euboea and the opposite coasts of Asia.

The Euboeans in Asia.

From what Asiatic port the Euboeans received their standard of weight, unless it originated in their own island, is open to discussion, but there is much reason to think that it was Samos. Samos was in the eighth century and for some time afterwards, one of the chief sea powers in the Aegean. Its situation no doubt contributed much to its importance as a maritime trading state, and made it one of the natural outlets through which the products of the interior of Asia and of the coast-lands of Ionia made their way across to the opposite continent, and even into the remote lands of the West; for it was a Samian ship which first passed the pillars of Herakles and made the Greeks familiar with the phenomenon of the tides.

Euboic Electrum of Samos.

The theory that Samos was the port whence the Euboeans derived the standard subsequently used by them for silver rests upon the weights and types of some very early electrum coins which have been found chiefly in the island of Samos.

These electrum coins are of the Euboic standard of the heavy form, consisting of the stater of 270 grs. together with its $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, and $\frac{1}{96}$ parts. They are of primitive style with, for the most part, unintelligible types. Among them, however, are a few with Euboean types, e. g. Gorgoneion (Eretria), Eagle devouring prey (Chalcis), Wheel (Chalcis), Cow's head (Eretria), Forepart of horse (Cyme?); cf. Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. IX. and *B. M. C.*, Ionia, Pl. II.

The Samian origin of the Euboic standard is not, however, generally accepted by metrologists; cf. Lehmann's theory (*Hermes*, 1892, p. 549, note[2]; Hill, *Handbook*, p. 37) and Haeberlin's hypothesis (*Grundlagen*, p. 25), together with Lehmann's note on the latter (*Z. f. N.*, 1909, p. 119).

As the metrologists are at variance, I may be excused if I adhere to my original opinion (*N. C.*, 1875, p. 272) with regard to the Samian derivation of the Euboic electrum and silver standard. In the East gold was weighed on this standard (Herod. III, 95), and, if we must trace it up to Babylon, why should it not be the Gold Mina of 818 (409) grammes raised by $\frac{1}{12}$ which would yield a stater of 273·6 (136·8) grains?

Corinth.

Between Peloponnesus and Euboea lay the two great cities of Corinth and Athens. Now Corinth and Euboea, as E. Curtius has pointed out,[1] were closely connected in early times. Wherever we find Corinthian colonies, whether in Aetolia, in Corcyra, in Thrace, or in Illyricum, we find also a Euboean element mingled with the Corinthian; and this is perhaps the reason why the earliest Corinthian coins follow the Euboic standard and not the Aeginetic,

[1] *Hermes*, x, p. 217.

which we might rather have expected from the proximity of Corinth to Peloponnesus.

The unrivalled excellence of the site of Corinth, with her two fine harbours, one in direct communication with the East and the other with the West, enabled her enterprising population to extend their commerce in all directions, and to pass with the Corinthian trade the beautiful Corinthian silver money struck on the Euboic standard, obtained a wide popularity to the north of the Corinthian gulf and across the sea as far as the island of Sicily.

On the obverse of these Corinthian staters is a Pegasos and a koppa (Ϙ), the initial letter of the name of the city, and on the reverse an incuse pattern, which gradually assumes the form of a *swastica*, replaced at an early period by the head of Athena Chalinitis. These coins, on account of the Pegasos, were sometimes called πῶλοι, while the Aeginetan staters went by the name of χελῶναι.[1]

Unlike the early coins of Euboea, the Corinthian stater was not divided into 2 drachms, but into 3. The reason for this division of the unit by 3 instead of by 2 may have been to accommodate the Corinthian currency to the Aeginetic coins of the neighbouring Peloponnesian states, for a Corinthian drachm of 45 grains, the third part of a Corinthian stater, would pass current as an Aeginetic hemidrachm or the fourth part of an Aeginetic stater of light weight.

The Corinthian system of dividing the stater by three prevailed also in the Chalcidice during the period in which the Euboic standard was there in use, but with this difference, that while at Corinth we get tridrachms of 135 grs. and drachms of 45 grs., in the Chalcidian towns we have staters of 270 grs. and sixths of 45 grs.

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer[2] would also apply the Corinthian system of division by 3 and 6 to the coinage of the Chalcidian colonies in Sicily and Italy (Rhegium, Himera, Zancle, Naxus), where the earliest coinage consists of pieces of about 90 grs. and 15 grs. which he would consequently call Thirds and Eighteenths of the Euboic-Attic stater of 270 grs. But in this case they may also be called reduced Aeginetic drachms and obols,[3] or, possibly drachms, and obols of the Corcyrean standard (see *infra*).

Athens.

Next comes Athens, and here we must be cautious not to accept without evidence the ancient traditions respecting the origin of the Athenian coinage, such as that recorded by Plutarch, which ascribed to Theseus the issue of coins with a Bull upon them.[4]

The safest guide here, as indeed everywhere, is the coinage itself, which neither in style of art nor in fabric has the appearance of being more ancient than the time of Solon. Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan didrachms would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Peloponnesus; but there are no extant Athenian coins of Aeginetic weight, and there is consequently no proof whatever that there were any coins minted at Athens before Solon's time. There is only the doubtful evidence of tradition.

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[1] Poll. ix. 74, 75. [2] Imhoof-Blumer, *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1882, p. 94. Cf. J. Friedländer, *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1881, p. 99 ff., and A. J. Evans, *Num. Chron.*, 1898, p. 321.

[3] Plut. *Thes.* 25; Schol. ad Aristoph. *Aves*, 1106.

For some time after the first introduction into European Greece of coined money its actual issue appears to have been confined to the four maritime states, Aegina, Euboea, Corinth, and Corcyra.

Athens, it will be remembered, had no fleet, and was by no means a wealthy trading state before Solon's reforms; on the contrary, the lands were burdened with debt and every farm in the country was heavily mortgaged.

The adoption by Solon of the Euboic standard in its *heavy* form, Didrachm 270 grs. and Drachm 135 grs., and the substitution of the *light* form by doubling the denominations, as I think, by Hippias (Tetradrachm 270 grs., Didrachm 135 grs., and Drachm 67·5 grs.), are discussed in the text.

Solon's new Athenian coinage was distinguished by extreme purity of metal and by accuracy of weight, the full Euboic weight of 270 grs. to the stater being more nearly maintained at Athens than anywhere else, excepting Sicily, where the Euboic standard also prevailed. The result of this was that the Athenian money was everywhere taken with preference. Thus Hellas, after the time of Solon, was divided, quite irrespectively of political alliances, between the Aeginetic and Euboic-Attic standards, the Attic gradually tending to supersede the Aeginetic.

The marvellous resurrection of Athens after the Persian wars and the rapid extension of her Empire naturally gave to the Athenian coinage an almost universal prestige and currency.

After the fall of Aegina, about the middle of the fifth century, Athens and Corinth were the two chief silver-coining states of European Greece. The Athenian '*Owls*' penetrated into the farthest East, while the Corinthian '*Colts*' made their way to Italy and Sicily, where they are at present found in larger numbers than in Greece itself.

We have seen that the very earliest coins of the Euboic standard are the primitive electrum pieces (represented on Pl. IX of Babelon's *Traité*, Part III) discovered in Samos, and that it was probably from that island that it passed, as a silver standard, to Euboea and thence to Corinth, Athens, and the Euboean colonies in Chalcidice. The early silver coins of Peparethus, though somewhat later in date, are also of Euboic weight. From Samos, and not, it would seem, from Euboea, the Euboic standard spread also southwards to Cyrenaica, which, under the dynasty of the Battiadae, was in frequent relations with the island of Samos. Whether Cyrene actually struck money of electrum is uncertain, but the incuse reverses of the earliest Cyrenaic silver coins resemble so closely those of the Euboic electrum pieces of Samos that there can be little doubt whence Cyrene derived her coinage.

Corcyra. Next in importance after Euboea and Corinth, as a maritime power, stands the western colony and rival of the latter city, Corcyra, whose earliest issues are only a little later than those of Corinth, for they may be dated from the time when, after the death of the tyrant Periander, B.C. 585, Corcyra became independent of her mother-city.

Neither in fabric nor in weight do the staters of Corcyra bear any resemblance to those of Corinth or of any other European city. In particular, the form of the incuse reverse, a double oblong, is strongly suggestive, as in the case of the coins of Cyrene mentioned above, of a derivation from Samos (cf. Babelon, *Traité*, Pt. III. Pl. XL. 15, with Pl. IX. 2 and 14). This peculiar

incuse is also met with on the early silver staters of Poseidium in Carpathos, and of Camirus and Lindus in Rhodes, as well as at Cyrene (Babelon, *op. cit.*, Pls. XIX, XX, and LXIII. 20).

In the text (p. 326) I have suggested that the Corcyrean standard, with its staters of 180–160 grs. and halves of 90–82 grs., may also have been imported from Asia Minor. It is usually held to be a light form of the Aeginetic standard, but so great a reduction in weight at so early a date is highly improbable.

On the whole, I am now inclined to think that this standard is, in reality, a form of the Euboïc-Corinthian, with a different scale of divisions, the Corcyrean stater of 180 grs. being, in point of fact, equivalent to 4 Corinthian drachms of 45 grs. At a later period, when the Corinthian drachm had fallen in weight, the Corcyrean standard became more closely assimilated to the Corinthian, the issue of the stater being discontinued, and its half, originally the drachm, being now distinguished (by doubling the stellate square on the reverse) as a didrachm of Corinthian weight.

§ V. TRANSMISSION OF WEIGHT SYSTEMS TO ITALY, SICILY, AND THE WEST.

Thus far we have scarcely wandered beyond the basin of the Aegean sea. It now remains for us to cast our eyes westwards and to follow the track of the early Greek trader to the coasts of Italy and Sicily, Gaul and Spain.

The Chalcidian Colonies of the West.

The first Greek settlers in Italy are said to have been Euboeans, mostly from Chalcis, and by far the oldest colony in the western seas was the ancient city of Cumae, which took its name from Cyme in Euboea. This city stood on a height to the north of the bay of Naples. For a long time Cumae remained a solitary outpost of Hellenic enterprise in the then unknown and dreaded western seas. The colony continued, however, to maintain some relations with the mother country, and when, towards the close of the eighth century, the Chalcidians began again to turn their attention to the West, they were welcomed by their kinsmen of Cumae, who were probably not unwilling to aid them in planting colonies at all such points as were most favourable to the development of their carrying-trade between the Aegean and the Etruscan seas.

For this purpose it was essential for them to secure for Chalcidian ships a free passage through the Sicilian straits, and it was perhaps with this object that they founded the sister cities of Zancle and Rhegium, the one on the Sicilian, the other on the Italian shore. These twin arsenals were to be to all vessels other than Chalcidian as a Scylla and a Charybdis, not to be passed with impunity. Naxus, Catana, and Leontini, near the foot of Mount Aetna, and Himera on the northern coast of Sicily, complete the circle of the western colonies, in the foundation of which the enterprising mariners of Chalcis took a leading part.

It is somewhat remarkable that the earliest coins of Cumae, Rhegium, Naxus, Zancle, and Himera (of Catana and Leontini there are no coins of the earliest period) all follow a standard which is usually called the Aeginetic, though Imhoof-Blumer, as I have already mentioned (p. xlvii), has pointed out

that these pieces of about 90 grs. are more probably Euboïc octobols or thirds of the Euboïc tetradrachm of 270 grs.; *Monatsbericht d. K. Akad. d. Wissensch. Berlin*, 1881.

If, on the other hand, these coins are really Aeginetic drachms, the fact may perhaps be owing to the circumstance that the earliest colonies from Chalcis in Italy and Sicily were in great part (and perhaps in the main) not Chalcidian at all. Chalcis was, it is true, the starting-point and the city under whose auspices the colonies in question were organized and planted out, but the actual colonists may have been drawn from the mainland and islands of Greece, where the Aeginetic standard was predominant.

Moreover, the reasons, whatever they may have been, which induced the Euboeans in their own island and in their Thracian settlements to adopt the stater of 270 grs. may not have applied to their western colonists.

There is, however, another possible explanation. It must not be forgotten that the ordinary line of communication between Greece and the West was always *via* Corcyra, which was the final port of embarkation, and that the silver which emigrants took with them was doubtless procured there, where silver was abundant, owing to the intercourse between Corcyra and the Illyrian silver-mining tribes, by means of her colonies on the mainland. I would suggest, therefore, that the Chalcidian colonies in Italy and Sicily may have issued their first coins according to the standard by which silver had been sold them by the merchants of Corcyra, especially as the Corcyrean drachm of 90 grs. was a very convenient denomination, as it was not only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Corcyrean stater of 180 grs. but also $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Euboïc stater of 270 grs. and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Corinthian stater of 135 grs. The contemporary Aeginetic drachm of full weight 97 grs. would not have fulfilled these conditions. Moreover, these earliest coins of the Chalcidian colonies are essentially different in fabric from the contemporary money of Aegina, being flat and circular, not globular or bullet-shaped. In this they resemble the contemporary money of Corinth and of the Achaean colonies of Magna Graecia. The coinage of this group of cities is that which we must next examine.

Magna Graecia.

The most famous of the cities which owed their origin to the Achaeans were Sybaris, founded B.C. 720, and Croton, B.C. 710.

Both these towns stood on the shores of that great gulf which took its name from the Dorian city of Tarentum,—Sybaris in the low country at the confluence of the two rivers, Sybaris and Crathis, Croton about fifty miles south, on a height facing the Lacinian promontory, on which, in the midst of a forest of dark pine-trees, stood the far-famed temple of Hera Lakinia, the scene of the great annual gathering of all the Italian Greeks.

Sybaris.

Sybaris during the century and a half in which she flourished attained to a height of power, wealth, and magnificence truly surprising. Her population, not including the slaves, is said to have amounted to more than 300,000, and the number of mounted knights, all belonging to the wealthier classes, which she was able to equip was no less than 5,000. The luxury and the effeminacy in which this vast population habitually lived have made the very name of 'Sybarite' a by-word through all the ages.

Now whence came all this wealth, and why did it all flow to this one

particular spot? M. Lenormant, with his usual insight, divined the true answer to this question.[1] Sybaris, like Corinth, held the isthmus between two seas, the Ionian on the east and the Etruscan on the west. Etruria was, between the eighth and sixth century B.C., the great market for Oriental and Graeco-Asiatic articles of luxury, such as rich stuffs and precious vases both of metal and fine pottery. In return for these she exported chiefly the products of her mines of copper and iron.

The territory of Sybaris, which extended across the narrow part of Southern Italy, from sea to sea, was the land on which both the buyer and the seller disembarked their goods. The Samian or Milesian trader on the one hand unloaded his ship in the port of Sybaris, while the Etruscan merchant on the other sailed into the harbour of Laüs, a dependency of Sybaris on the western side. The Sybarites on their part had merely to carry the goods in safety across their own territory from one port to another, reaping, it may be assumed, no small profit for themselves out of the transaction.

The insecurity of the Etruscan sea, infested as it was with Carthaginian and other pirates, combined with the fact, above alluded to, that the Chalcidians held a firm grip on the Sicilian straits, had given to Sybaris a practical monopoly of the carriage of goods by land across her territory, and it was this carrying-trade which was the source of that vast wealth which by its too rapid and too easy acquisition demoralized in less than one hundred years the whole population of the largest city of the ancient world.

Croton, the rival Achaean settlement in these regions, was for more than a century second in importance to Sybaris, and was gradually sinking into the same condition of luxury and effeminacy, when it became the scene of that great political and religious revival which was due to the personal influence of Pythagoras the Samian. Croton.

About the middle of the sixth century B.C., under the rule (for such it practically was) of the Pythagorean brotherhood, Croton suddenly assumed a leading position among the Greek cities of Southern Italy.

Then followed the famous war between Croton and Sybaris, and the utter destruction of the latter by the Crotoniates, about B.C. 510.

From the rarity of the coins of Sybaris as compared with the contemporary coins of Croton, we can only infer that during at least the first century of her history Sybaris carried on her extensive commerce without the aid of coined money.

The coinage of Magna Graecia appears simultaneously in all the Achaean cities of Southern Italy, during the period of the supremacy of Croton, but still some time before the destruction of Sybaris.

It is characterized by a distinctive and uniform peculiarity of fabric. The *flans* on which the types are struck are thin circular disks. On the obverse is the leading type of the city where the coin was issued, *in relief*, and on the reverse usually the same type repeated, or another type, sometimes that of a neighbouring city, *incuse*. This local fashion suggested to Lenormant[2] the theory that the cities of Magna Graecia formed a sort of Federal union. Such Coinage of the Achaean towns of Italy.

[1] *La Grande Grèce*, i, p. 262 sqq.

[2] *Op. cit.* ii, p. 75 sq.

a hypothesis is conceivable, though hardly probable when we bear in mind that the uniformity in the coinage is more superficial than real, being limited to style and fabric, for neither in weight nor in type do the issues of all the participating cities agree.[1] Moreover, the coinage of this so-called Achaean Union is not confined to the group of Achaean cities, for precisely similar issues took place at the Dorian Tarentum and at the Chalcidian Rhegium and Zancle on either side of the Sicilian straits. The remarkable conformity in fabric of the earliest issues of all these cities may therefore be simply due to the fact that the moneyers at the various mints copied one another's methods, employing the same mechanical contrivances for casting their thin circular disks, engraving their dies, and striking their coins, and that the die-engravers were all trained in one and the same workshop, either at Croton or at Sybaris.

Italic-Achaean standard.

The standard and divisional system of the coinage of all the Achaean mints (that of Poseidonia excepted) is that of the coins of Corinth somewhat reduced, the stater in good preservation weighing about 129 grs. (max.), and the Third, or drachm, about 42 grs.

The fact that the Achaean colonies in Italy, in beginning to coin money of their own, took the Corinthian coins as their models, is an indication that the course of trade between these cities and Asia mainly flowed through the Corinthian gulf, and across the isthmus of Corinth, and not in a direct line to Sybaris from Samos or Miletus. Thus the dangers of an open sea voyage were avoided, and the Achaean mariner never felt himself in strange waters, for by this route land is hardly ever lost sight of. This early trade with Italy and Sicily must have been chiefly in the hands of the Corinthians. From Corinth it was that the Achaean towns received the idea of coining money, and the early Corinthian coins naturally served as models for those of Southern Italy. From Corinth too they borrowed the idea of placing an incuse device upon the reverse of the coin, for this practice is a mere development of the Corinthian custom of placing an incuse swastica pattern on the reverse of their money, which, in its turn, was only a development of the original mill-sail incuse.

Of the cities which took part in the currency known as the incuse coinage of Magna Graecia the following may be mentioned:—

In the north the Dorian Tarentum, but only incidentally, the bulk of the coinage of this great city belonging to a different category.

Next, Metapontum, then Siris, in alliance either with Sybaris, or with Pyxus on the Tyrrhenian sea, the latter alliance proving that Siris held commercial relations by way of her river valley with the western coast.

Next, Sybaris, either alone or in alliance with Siris on the north or Croton on the south.

Then Croton, sometimes in alliance with Sybaris and sometimes with Pandosia, which stood inland among the mountains on the little river Acheron, an affluent of the Crathis; sometimes with Caulonia, and sometimes again with Temesa on the western or Tyrrhenian sea; probably also with Zancle in Sicily (p. 95).

[1] Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 12.

Next comes Caulonia, and last of all Rhegium and Zancle, the farthest to the south. The towns on the Tyrrhenian sea, Temesa, Laüs, and Pyxus, which participated in this coinage appear to have been dependencies of Croton, Sybaris, and Siris. Concerning these alliances see *infra*, § xiv, Alliance Coins.

Poseidonia (afterwards Paestum), bordering on Campania, had a coinage of a mixed character, the earliest coins with incuse reverses resembling in fabric those of the other Achaean cities, but belonging to the weight-system prevalent in the Campanian towns (stater 118 grs.), while its somewhat later, but also archaic, coins, follow on the other hand the Italic-Achaean standard and system of division by three, but do not belong in fabric to the incuse class.

Tarentum, like Poseidonia, seems to have received her first impulse in the direction of coining money from the Achaean cities, some of her earliest staters belonging to the incuse class. Tarentum.

The coinage of Tarentum was, however, but slightly affected by that of the Achaean cities, and as the Tarentine stater or 'nomos' was divided by two and not by three, it must be distinguished as Italic-Tarentine. Italic-Tarentine standard.

Of the Epizephyrian Locrians, who shared with the Rhegians the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, the earliest coins which have come down to us are Corinthian staters (circ. 350 B.C.) of the Pegasos type, but with the inscription ΛΟΚ or ΛΟΚΡΩΝ (135 grs.). All the other Locrian coins follow either the Italic or the Campanian standard. Locri Epizephyrii.

In the extreme south Rhegium began to coin at an early date, though probably not before B.C. 530, on the 90 grain standard. About the year B.C. 500 Rhegium, simultaneously with Zancle, from this time forward called Messana, on the Sicilian shore, and the two other Chalcidian towns Himera and Naxus, exchanged this standard for the Euboïc, thus bringing their coinage into harmony with that of Syracuse and all the other Sicilian cities. Rhegium.

We have now to consider the coinage of the Campanian coast from Velia and Poseidonia in the south to Neapolis and Cumae in the north. The Campanian standard appears to have been derived directly from Asia Minor. Campanian standard.

The town of Velia was founded by fugitive Phocaeans in B.C. 540, and there can be little doubt that they brought with them the Phocaean drachm of 59 grs. of which the standard is distinctly Asiatic, as is also the type, a lion devouring his prey.

From Velia this standard spread to the neighbouring town of Poseidonia, which, while adopting the Campanian standard and striking drachms of 59 and didrachms of 118 grs., sought nevertheless to bring her money into harmony with that of the Achaean towns by imitating the flat fabric with incuse reverse-type common to the money of the Achaean cities.

About the beginning of the fifth century we find both these cities abandoning the Campanian standard, Velia in favour of the standard of Tarentum (stater about 126 grs. divided into two drachms), and Poseidonia in favour of the Achaean standard—stater about 126 grs. divided into three drachms.

This change of standard on the part of Velia and Poseidonia did not, however, take place until the Phocaean or Campanian standard had had time to take firm root at the Chalcidian Cumae and its colony Neapolis. The money of these two latter cities and of the other Campanian towns issued on

this standard is very plentiful. It consists, in the main, of didrachms weighing from 118–115 grs., which are on the average about 6 grs. lighter than the Achaean and the Tarentine coins, the two latter being almost identical in weight and differing only in the divisional system, which in the Achaean is by 3 and in the Tarentine by 2. Towards the close of the fourth century the Campanian didrachm fell in weight to 105 grs. (6 Roman scruples, see p. 33).

Etruria. Passing still farther northwards into Etruria, we again find two standards in use for weighing silver in the fifth century B.C., the larger denominations of these two standards weighing respectively 354, 177, and 88 grs. for the one, and 260, 130, and 65 grs. for the other. This last is clearly the Euboic standard, which found its way into Etruria probably from Syracuse, as the marks of value on the coins prove that the unit on which it was based was the Sicilian litra of 13·5 grs.

The coins of the heavier standard bear marks of value showing that the unit on which it was based was identical in weight with the Roman scruple of 17·5 grs.

Both these units were doubtless also the silver equivalents of two Etruscan pound weights of bronze in use contemporaneously in different parts of the country.

Bronze the standard of value in Italy and Sicily. Bronze was in fact originally the only medium of exchange, not only in Italy, but in Sicily. In Italy it was probably related to silver in the proportion of about 120 : 1, while in Sicily it seems to have been tariffed at 125 : 1.

The equivalent in silver of the native Sicilian bronze litra of the light form, 1687·5 grs., at the ratio of 125 : 1 was a weight of 13·5 grs., or exactly $\frac{1}{16}$ of the Attic didrachm and of the Corinthian stater, which latter in Sicily went by the name of the δεκάλιτρος στατήρ.[1] Thus the Euboic-Attic standard was grafted upon the native Sicilian system of the litra of bronze; the Dekadrachm being equivalent to 50 litrae and going by the name of Pentekontalitron, the Tetradrachm to 20 litrae, the Didrachm to 10, and the Drachm to 5.

On the introduction of the Euboic standard into Sicily the pieces of *c.* 90 grains previously struck at Naxus, Himera, Zancle, and Rhegium ceased to be issued, probably because they did not exactly represent a round number of bronze litrae.

From the weights of the later Syracusan denominations in silver it is evident that the real standard of value in Sicily remained, from first to last, the bronze litra, which was, however, really a litra of account, for it was never actually coined in bronze except in the form of token money. Thus, after the time of Agathocles (B.C. 317–310) we meet with many multiples of the litra in silver which are foreign to the Attic system, such as pieces of 32, 24, 18, 16, 15, 12, 8, 6, and 4, litrae, &c., though before his time, with the exception of the litra of 13·5 grs., none but coins of Attic weight occur.[2] The bronze litra, like the Roman libra, was divided into 12 ounces. Thus the Hemilitron has six pellets, the Pentonkion five, the Tetras four, the Trias three, the Hexas two, and the Uncia one.

Massalia. Proceeding from Populonia in a north-westerly direction along the Ligurian

[1] Pollux, ix. 80.

[2] *Num. Chron.*, 1874, p. 80.

coast we reach the shores of Gaul without coming upon a single town which, in the most ancient period (of which alone we are now speaking), was acquainted with the use of money, or perhaps we should say which struck coins of its own, until we reach the Phocaean colony of Massalia.

In the neighbourhood of this town there was found at Auriol in 1867 a hoard consisting of 2130 small Greek silver coins of archaic style, comprising in all about twenty-five different types. Smaller finds of similar coins have subsequently come to light at Volterra in Tuscany and on the eastern coast of Spain.

These finds consisted almost entirely of archaic obols of the early part of the fifth century. Phocaea and Mytilene, Miletus, Clazomenae, and Lampsacus in Asia Minor, and Velia in Lucania were the cities whose small silver coins were the first to penetrate into the western basin of the Mediterranean. Their coins formed the prototypes of numbers of imitations more or less roughly executed by the colonists during nearly the whole of the fifth century, and they seem to have sufficed them for ordinary purposes, though for larger transactions bullion silver must have been required. The weight standard is apparently Phocaïc or Phoenician. For descriptions and illustrations see Babelon, *Traité*, II. i. 1571 sqq.

The coast of Catalonia appears to be the limit towards the West beyond which the use of coins did not penetrate until a much later period than that with which we are at present concerned.

§ VI. GREEK COIN-TYPES.

'Religious' and 'Commercial' Theories.

In the Introduction to the first edition of the present work (1887) I summed up the arguments in favour of what was then held to be the orthodox doctrine concerning the origin and signification of Greek coin-types.

This so-called 'Religious theory', as first formulated by Burgon in the *Numismatic Journal* (1837), was 'that from first to last religion was the sole motive of the types on coins, and the invariable principle to guide our search in endeavouring to explain them'. This idea was subsequently still further elaborated by Curtius (*Monatsbericht of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences*, 1869), whose opinion it was that money was first struck in the temples of the gods by authority of the priesthoods, who, in the more important sanctuaries, were at once large capitalists and bankers.

The weak points in both Burgon's and Curtius's theories were first seriously challenged by Prof. Ridgeway, who, in his *Origin of Currency and Weight-Standards*, while he did not deny the influence of religion on the choice of many coin-types, contended that there are few evidences of such an influence on the types of the earliest coins, a considerable number of which might, on the other hand, be more reasonably accounted for by interpreting them as representations of some animal, natural product, or utensil which, before the introduction of money, had served as a medium of exchange or barter-unit with a recognized local value, e.g. tunny-fish at Cyzicus, axes at Tenedos, and many others.

The controversy as between the 'religious' and the 'commercial' theories

has since been ably discussed by Hill (*Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*, 1899, pp. 166–169), whose unbiassed summing up of the question may be here quoted—'The type then does not indicate that the coin represents an old barter-unit; but it must be admitted that there are many types which cannot be explained as religious symbols, and that some of these have a commercial significance, in that they symbolize an industry. Nevertheless, owing to the extraordinary penetration of religion into all the affairs of life among the Greeks and Romans, it is by no means entirely unscholarly to read a religious sense into what often at first sight appears to be something very different.'

Types originally equivalent to Signets.

With this judgment Macdonald (*Coin Types*, 1905) concurs, and, from the analogy which he points out between City-types and Magistrates' symbols, he draws the further conclusion (partly anticipated by Hill, *op. cit.*, p. 167) that the two are fundamentally identical, the type being the Signet of the State and the symbol that of a responsible individual. Such religious sanction as either or both may possess will then attach to them in virtue of their character as signets, and not as a result of a belief in the sacredness of coined money in general.

We may take it therefore as certain that the stamp, device, or, as it is conveniently termed, the type placed by authority on metal intended to circulate as money was simply the signet or guarantee of the issuer, a solemn affirmation on the part of an individual or of a State that the coin was of just weight and good metal, but that it was not originally, or indeed at any time primarily, an indication of a given quantity or value, as Aristotle's words *ὁ γὰρ χαρακτὴρ ἐτέθη τοῦ ποσοῦ σημεῖον* (*Polit.* i. 3. 14) might lead us to suppose.

The earliest Lydian electrum coins bear no designs or types. On the lower side they show nothing but rough hatchings or striations, proving that the anvil, or a die let into it, on which the lumps of electrum were dropped while in a molten condition, had been intentionally roughened in order to keep the metal from slipping, while punches, also roughened at the end, were being hammered into the upper surface. The nuggets or lumps, previously to being heated and laid upon the anvil, must have been carefully adjusted to the required weights.

Earliest electrum coins punch-stamped.

The stater or largest denomination, oval in form, is usually impressed with three punch-marks, the central one oblong, the two others smaller and square. These punch-marks sometimes overlap one another, showing that the punches must have been separately applied, probably by two or three men standing round the anvil, each in turn hammering his punch into the lump of electrum before it had had time to cool, the blows of the three hammers being almost simultaneous. The smaller denominations show only one or two punch-marks according to their size.

Rough stamps such as these can never have been intended to be generally understood as signets by any one but the actual moneyer, as he alone would be able to identify his punch-mark. There is nothing, therefore, to show that the earliest typeless pieces were either civic or regal issues, and their rarity is an indication that they cannot have been current for long, and that the goldsmith or banker who punched them must have done so for some private purpose.

such perhaps as marking off one by one the lumps of metal as they were successively passed on from the balance to the furnace and thence to the anvil. Pieces thus stamped might have a limited circulation, and if they subsequently came into the issuer's possession they would require no further testing or weighing on his part as he would be able to recognize the marks of his own punches. Strictly speaking, monetiform pieces of this kind were not in reality *νομίσματα* as they bore no recognizable guarantee of the issuer's good faith or commercial standing, nor consequently of their intrinsic value *καὶ πωλεῖ ἀργύριον*.

The addition of simple devices either within the punch-marks or on the lower surface (the obverse) soon followed, and the only wonder is that the application of signets to the precious metals had not been adopted earlier, for private seals and signet-rings with engraved devices had been in ordinary use for signing contracts, &c., ages before the Lydian or Ionian bankers first thought of utilizing them as guarantees on gold and silver; cf. Herod. (i. 195), who, speaking of the Babylonians, tells us that every man carried his own signet. There have also been recently found in Crete an enormous number of seal-stones dating from prehistoric times.

It is highly probable that the types first met with on electrum punch-stamped coins were, as Babelon was the first to point out in his *Origines de la Monnaie*, the signets of private individuals, and not of the State; e.g. the stag accompanied by the inscription 'I am the signet of Phanes', who was more likely to have been some wealthy banker than a tyrant unknown to history. The goat's head and the two fighting cocks may also be included among the very earliest coin-types, as they are engraved upon roughly striated surfaces like those of the typeless lumps (cf. *Archaic Artemisia*, Pl. I, 12–31).

Civic and Regal *παρίσημα*.

Whether these were private or civic issues is uncertain. In any case the right of coining money cannot have been allowed for any length of time to remain in private hands. Such a useful invention would very soon be recognized as a source of considerable profit, and would become a monopoly of the ruling authorities whether civic or regal. The coinage of an autonomous city would be usually impressed with the public seal or *παράσημον* of the town, which would often be the emblem of a local divinity, such as the Bee or the Stag of Artemis at Ephesus, or the Lion of Apollo at Miletus. Leonine types were also ancient symbols of royalty, cf. the Lion-Weights of the Babylonian and Assyrian monarchs, and, as such, would naturally be selected as appropriate signets by the early kings of Lydia.

The motives of the choice by a city of its coin-types became, as time went on, more various and complex. Sometimes a device was chosen on account of its association with the legendary history of the town, such as the figure of a mythical oekist, as for instance Taras at Tarentum; sometimes it referred to the local geographical features of the city, as the sickle-shaped harbour at Zancle. River-gods, heads of local nymphs, &c., may or may not be *παράσημα*, but with few exceptions all such types partake of a religious or mythological character, as do also most of the agonistic types, such as a Quadriga, a Chariot-wheel, a Race-horse, or a Race-torch, &c., referring to Games and Festivals, for it must

[1] Cf. especially Hogarth, *The Zakro Sealings* in *J. H. S.*, xxii, pp. 76 ff.

be borne in mind that all Greek games were originally held in honour of a god. The causes which led to the original heraldic motive being gradually displaced by a more specifically religious one are discussed by Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 135 ff.

There are, of course, many instances, especially among the early παράσημα and among the *types parlants* or punning types, where no overt religious motive is discernible, but even these, as official signets, were doubtless regarded as possessing the same sort of religious sanction as the effigies or emblems of divinities. It is only on this theory of the sanctity of the χαρακτήρ that we can account for the fact that no Greek tyrant, however despotic, no Greek general, however splendid his achievements by land or sea, no demagogue, however inflated his vanity, ever ventured to perpetuate his features on the current coin. Hence the mythological interest of the coin-types is paramount from the first introduction of the art of coining down to the age of the successors of Alexander.

These remarks do not, however, apply to coins issued by the Persian satraps, which often bear what seem to be conventionalized portraits evidently engraved by Greek artists. The abstention of Greek tyrants and of the Macedonian kings before Alexander from following the example of Persian satraps must therefore have been due to a deep-rooted idea of the sacred character of the coinage, and not to any lack of skill in medallic portraiture on the part of the engravers.

Magisterial Signet-types.

The signet or arms of a magistrate, whether hereditary or personal, partook of the same sacred character as the signet of the State, and at some cities the magistrate, or other official directly responsible to the state, was authorized to place his own private seal upon the money issued during his term of office. At Abdera, for instance, during the latter part of the fifth century, while the obverse of the coins bears the παράσημον of the city, the griffin, the reverses are distinguished by variable types which are indubitably the personal badges of the chief monetary official or of the eponymous magistrate. At Cyzicus also and at Phocaea and Lampsacus, except on the very earliest specimens, the obverses are subject to very frequent changes, the devices being doubtless those selected by the official responsible for each issue, while the badge of the city is relegated to a subordinate position or, as on the gold coins of Lampsacus, transferred to the reverse. This custom is, however, quite exceptional, the almost universal rule being that a magistrate's signet, when present, takes the form of an adjunct symbol placed usually on the reverse beside the principal type.

The religious motive which underlies the majority of Greek coin-types, and which assumes a more obvious character during the period of finest art, is less apparent on the coins of an earlier date, but the fact that it became more and more conspicuous with the ever-increasing power of expression attained by the highly skilled engravers of the fifth century, only serves to reveal its presence in a veiled form in the simpler badges of an earlier age. The religious origin of the signet may therefore in all probability be traced up to the engraved stone seals of the 'Mycenaean' period, if not to the cylinder seals of still remoter times.

It was not until after the death of Alexander that the first indication of a change of ideas becomes apparent. In the course of a single decade a new world had been opened up. A great wave of Hellenic influence had swept over the ancient kingdoms of the East, and in its reflux had borne back to the West the purely oriental conception of the divinity of kings.

Petty local interests, local cults, local trade, were now merged in larger circles of activity: commerce was now carried on over a wider field and on a grander scale, and Alexander, the one man by whose impetuous energy and insatiable ambition this mighty change had been brought about over the whole face of the ancient world, came to be regarded as a demi-god. The altered political aspect of the world, and the inward change in men's minds, were at once reflected as in a mirror on the current coin. The head of the deified Alexander now first appears on the coinage in his character of son of Zeus Ammon, and, as one after another of his generals assumed the title of king and the insignia of royalty, each in turn was emboldened to place his own portrait on the money which he caused to be struck in his name.

Introduction of portraiture after Alexander the Great.

From this time forward Greek coins possess for us an altogether different kind of interest. The ideal gives place to the real, and we are in the presence of a gallery of royal portraits of undoubted authenticity, invaluable as illustrations of the characters of the chief actors on the stage of the world's history.

Meanwhile the reverse types, though still mainly religious in character, become more and more conventional in style. This is in part due to the exigencies of an enlarged commerce which demanded a fixity and uniformity of type fatal to originality of conception and design on the part of the die-engraver, a conventionality which, in the case of some coinages, extends to the obverse as well as to the reverse. This is especially noticeable in the Ptolemaic series, where the stereotyped head of Ptolemy Soter is repeated with wearisome similarity for no less than two centuries and a half, though not to the total exclusion of portraits of the reigning monarch.

Characteristics of coin-types in Imperial times.

Among the bronze coins of the Imperial age struck in Greek cities, commonly known as the *Greek Imperial series*, there are many which are in the highest degree instructive, although it must be confessed that they can lay no claim to be regarded as works of art. The interest of this class of coin-types is both mythological and archaeological. They tell us what gods were held in honour and under what forms they were worshipped in every town of the ancient world. On this series also are to be found numerous copies of the actual statues of the gods as they stood in the temples;—the strange upright effigy of the Ephesian Artemis with her many breasts, no longer idealized and Hellenized as on the coins of the best period of art, but in her true Asiatic form; the Aphrodite which Praxiteles made for the Cnidians; the famous chryselephantine Zeus of Pheidias at Olympia; the simulacrum of the Sidonian Astarte, and many others.

Sometimes a complete myth is represented in the pictorial style, as on a coin of Myra in Lycia, where we see the veiled effigy of an Asiatic goddess mounted on a tree, on either side of which stands a man wielding an axe in the act of striking at its roots, while two serpents emerge from the trunk seemingly

to defend the tree against its assailants. This remarkable type seems to be another version of the story of the maiden Myrrha who was transformed into a tree, from the trunk of which, when her father hewed it with his sword, Adonis was born.

Another mythological type which may be here mentioned possesses for us still greater interest. I allude to that on certain coins struck at Apameia in Phrygia, surnamed ἡ κιβωτός or 'the Ark'. Here a local form of the legend of the Noachian deluge prevailed, due perhaps to the existence of a Jewish element in the population of the town. On these coins we see the Ark in the form of a chest floating on the waters. Standing in the ark are two figures, and beside it the same two, repeated, a man and a woman identified by the inscription ΝΩΕ as Noah and his wife. On the top of the ark is a raven and above it a dove carrying an olive-branch.

The importance of such types as these can hardly be exaggerated, and we may turn to the Greek Imperial coins, as we might have done to the pages of Polyhistor had they been preserved, for illustrations of many obscure local cults which prevailed in Greece, Asia Minor, and the East under the Roman rule.

§ VII. SYMBOLS.

A true symbol has been well defined as a sign included in the idea which it represents, a part chosen to represent the whole. Thus the club is the symbol of Herakles; the lyre, of Apollo; the trident, of Poseidon: the thunderbolt, of Zeus. In this sense many archaic coin-types were in their origin true symbols. But in numismatic terminology those secondary devices which occupy some vacant space in the field of the coin are alone called symbols.

Sometimes the symbol merely serves to emphasize or give greater precision to the main type, as for instance the olive-branch beside the owl on the earlier coins of Athens, or the bow beside the heads of Apollo and Artemis on certain coins of Syracuse. Sometimes also an adjunct symbol bearing no relation to the main type may serve the purpose of indicating indirectly some historical event such as a victory in war or a political revolution, the commemoration of which by means of the principal type would have been inconsistent with ordinary Greek usage before the age of the Diadochi. Among historical symbols of this kind may be mentioned the olive-branch on certain coins of Samos, which contains a veiled allusion to the Athenian conquest of the island, as it only appears on Samian coins during the period of Athenian rule. But far more frequently symbols having no connexion whatever with the principal types are constantly varied on coins of one and the same series. These changing symbols are, properly speaking, not symbols at all, but subsidiary types or supplementary guarantees, serving to fix responsibility for the quality of the coin within a narrower range than that covered by the main type. Generally they are the personal signets of the magistrates under whose authority the coins were issued; cf. the so-called symbols in the field on the later tetradrachms of Athens, which vary from year to year with the names of the magistrates. Another class of wrongly-called symbols consists of those

which occur on the various regal series from the age of Philip and Alexander down to Roman times. Here the 'symbol' has sometimes a local signification, and indicates the place of issue, as for instance when the Rose on late coins of the second century B.C. bearing the types of Alexander stands for the town of Rhodes. More frequently, however, such adjunct 'symbols' are probably only officinal signets, which, with accompanying monograms, served the purpose of differentiating the successive issues of one and the same mint.

§ VIII. THE CHRONOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF COINS BY STYLE.

It has been often and truly said that Greek coins are the grammar of Greek art, for it is only by means of coins that we can trace the whole course of art from its very beginning to its latest decline. Neither statues, bronzes, vases, nor gems can, as a rule, be quite satisfactorily and exactly dated. Coins, on the other hand, admit of a far more precise classification, for in every period there are numerous coins of which the dates can be positively determined; and around these fixed points a little experience enables the numismatist to group, within certain limits, all the rest.

The main chronological divisions or periods into which the coins of the ancients fall according to their style are the following:

I. B.C. **700–480**. *The Period of Archaic Art*, which extends from the invention of coining down to the time of the Persian wars. Within these two centuries there is a gradual development from extreme rudeness of work to more clearly defined forms, which, however, are always characterized by stiffness and angularity of style, the distinguishing mark of archaic Greek art. As a rule the coin-types in this period consist of animal forms or heads of animals. The human face is of rare occurrence, and, even when in profile, is drawn with both corners of the eye visible, as if seen from the front. The hair is generally represented by minute dots, and the mouth wears a fixed and formal smile, but withal there is in the best archaic coin-work, especially about the close of the period, a strength and a delicacy of touch which are often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age. The reverse sides of the coins in the archaic period do not at first bear any type, but merely the impress, usually in the form of an incuse square (often divided into four quarters or into eight or more triangular compartments, some deeply indented), of the punch used for driving the metal down into the slightly concave die in which the type was engraved, and for holding it fast while the punch was being struck by the hammer. Period of Archaic Art.

In Magna Graecia, Sicily, and in some parts of European Greece the coins are from the very first provided with a type on both sides. For examples see B. M. *Guide to the Coins of the Ancients*, Plates I–IX.

II. B.C. **480–415**. *The Period of Transitional Art* from the Persian wars to the siege of Syracuse by the Athenians. In this period of about 65 years an enormous advance is noticeable in the technical skill with which the dies Period of Transitional Art.

of the coins are prepared. The rude incuse square is generally superseded by a more regularly formed incuse square, often containing a device or a kind of ornamental quartering, together with, in many cases, the name of the city or of the magistrate (in an abbreviated form) under whose jurisdiction the coin was issued. In Asia Minor the incuse square is for the most part retained down to a much later period than in European Greece. The devices on the coinage of this period are characterized by an increased delicacy in the rendering of details, and by a truer understanding of the anatomical structure of the human body and, towards the close of the fifth century, by greater freedom of movement. Some of the most delicately wrought and powerfully conceived Sicilian coin-types belong to the close of this transitional period; cf. the two eagles devouring a hare on the well-known coins of Agrigentum. (Fig. 66.)

Period of Finest Art.

III. B.C. **415–336.** *The Period of Finest Art*, from the siege of Syracuse to the accession of Alexander. During this period the art of engraving coins reached the highest point of excellence which it has ever attained, either in ancient or in modern times. The types are characterized by intensity of action, perfect symmetry of proportion, elegance of composition, finish of execution, and richness of ornamentation. The head of the divinity on the obverse is frequently represented almost facing and in high relief: cf. the beautiful heads of Apollo at Clazomenae, Rhodes and Amphipolis, of Hermes at Aenus, of the Nymph Larissa, of Hera Lakinia at Pandosia, of Arethusa and Athena at Syracuse, and of Zeus Ammon at Cyrene. Among the more remarkable reverse-types are the seated figures of Pan on a coin of Arcadia, of the nymph at Terina, of Nike at Elis, and of Herakles at Croton.

It is to this period also that nearly all the coins belong which bear artists' signatures, a proof that the men employed at this time to engrave the coin-dies were no mere mechanics, but artists of high repute; among them the two names of Euainetos and Kimon of Syracuse, the engravers of the splendid silver medallions (dekadrachms) of that city, can never be forgotten as long as their works remain, notwithstanding the fact that no ancient writer has recorded them.

Period of later Fine Art.

IV. B.C. **336–280.** *The Period of later Fine Art*, from the accession of Alexander to the death of Lysimachus. The heads on the coins of this age are remarkable for expression of feeling. The eye is generally deeply set and the brows more defined. The human figure on the reverses gradually becomes more *élancé*, and the muscles of the body are more strongly indicated. On both obverse and reverse the influence of the school of Lysippus becomes apparent. The most frequent reverse-type is now a seated figure, the general aspect and pose of which is borrowed from the seated figure of the eagle-bearing Zeus on the money of Alexander. For examples, see *B. M. Guide*, Plates XXVII–XXXV.

Period of the Decline of Art.

V. B.C. **280–146.** *The Period of the Decline of Art*, from the death of Lysimachus to the Roman conquest of Greece. As the chief silver coinages of this period are regal, there is little or no difficulty in dating them. They present us with a series of portraits of the kings of Egypt, Syria, Bactria,

Pontus, Bithynia, Pergamum, Macedon, Sicily, &c. The defeat of Antiochus by the Romans at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, was for Western Asia Minor no less important than the defeat of Philip V at Cynoscephalae in B.C. 197 had been for European Greece. The freedom of many Greek cities in Asia was forthwith proclaimed by the Romans, in consequence of which they again obtained the right of coining money. This privilege they immediately took advantage of by issuing coins either in their own names or on the pattern of the money of Alexander the Great, and in his name, but with the addition of their respective badges and sometimes with the names of their local magistrates in the field; a proof that the mass of the currency still consisted of the money of the great conqueror, for in no other circumstances could we explain the adoption by so many towns of Alexander's types more than a century after his death. All these coins are easily distinguished from the real coinage of Alexander by their large dimensions and spread fabric.

In European Greece, the money of the kings of Macedon comes to an end in B.C. 168 on the defeat of Perseus by the Romans, but soon afterwards silver was again issued in Macedon on its division into four regions under Roman protection. Athens, after an interval of about a century, during which she was not permitted by the kings of Macedon to strike money, recovered the right of coinage about B.C. 220, and from that time her tetradrachms of the 'new style' began to be issued in great abundance. In Italy the commencement of the Roman silver coinage in B.C. 268 put an end to almost all the other autonomous silver coinages in that country. In Africa the money of Carthage, down to its destruction in B.C. 146, is remarkable for a rapid degradation in the style of its execution, and in the quality of the metal employed. Artistically, the coins of Asia are throughout this entire period incomparably superior to those of European Greece, although it cannot be affirmed that they in any degree reflect the best contemporary art of the flourishing Schools of Pergamum, Rhodes, and Tr[illegible].

VI. B.C. 146–27. *The Period of continued Decline in Art*, from the Roman conquest of Greece to the rise of the Roman Empire. Period of continued decline.

In Northern Greece, when Macedonia, west of the river Nestus, was finally constituted a Roman Province (B.C. 146), and when the coinage of silver in that country consequently ceased, Maroneia in Thrace and the island of Thasos endeavoured for a time to supply its place by the issue of large flat tetradrachms of base style. Athens, almost the only silver-coining state in Greece proper, continued also to send forth vast quantities of tetradrachms down almost to Imperial times, when she too was deprived of the right of coinage. In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous **Cistophoi**, a special currency which was long permitted by the Romans, even after the constitution of the Province of Asia in B.C. 133. Farther East, the regal series of Syria and Egypt remain unbroken down to the Roman conquest of those countries. The Bactrian money rapidly loses its Hellenic character and becomes at last purely Indian.

Almost the only coins in this period which can [illegible] claim to any high

artistic merit are those which bear the idealized portrait of the great Mithradates.

Imperial period.

VII. B.C. 27–A.D. 268. *Imperial Period. Augustus to Gallienus.* Under the Roman Emperors the right of coining their own bronze money was from time to time accorded to a vast number of cities in the eastern half of the Empire. In the western provinces this privilege was much more rarely granted. These coinages, which now go by the name of 'Greek Imperial', are in reality rather municipal than Imperial. The head of the Emperor is merely placed on the obverse out of compliment to the reigning monarch, and is frequently exchanged in the Province of Asia for that of the Roman Senate (ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ or ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ) or that of the local council, senate, or people (ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΓΕΡΟΥϹΙΑ, ΔΗΜΟϹ). At many towns the privilege of coining money appears to have been assumed only on certain occasions, e. g. during the celebration of games and festivals or under certain emperors, and to have been again asserted only after an interval of perhaps many years. The dimensions of the present work will not permit me to give in detail the periods during which the local mints were active or dormant. I must content myself with indicating the highest and lowest limits within which coins occur at each town. It will be seen that the Greek Imperial series only extends beyond the reign of Gallienus at a very few towns, chiefly in Southern Asia Minor, where it continued down to that of Aurelian, A.D. 270–275, and at Alexandreia, where it does not finally come to an end until the reign of Diocletian, A.D. 284–313; but at the last place the coinage was not on the same footing as at other Greek Imperial mints.

§ IX. INSCRIPTIONS ON AUTONOMOUS COINS BEFORE THE AGE OF ALEXANDER.

Significance of coin-inscriptions.

As we have already seen, the earliest coins bore as their sole guarantee the seal of the issuing authority, consisting of a stamp or device, for the most part distinctive of the place of issue. The intention of such a simple *παράσημον* would of course be well understood within the territory of the city and in its immediate neighbourhood. But as coins began to wander farther and farther from their place of mintage the significance of the local *παράσημον* would naturally become less and less generally intelligible.

At an early period it therefore became necessary to add to the device the initial letter or letters of the name of the city to which the type specially belonged. A single letter, such as the Φ beneath the phoca at Phocaea or the Ϙ beneath the Pegasos at Corinth, was often sufficient to localize the *παράσημον*. The only known instance of a complete inscription is the famous *Φάενος ἐμὶ σῆμα* above a stag on an archaic electrum stater usually attributed to Ephesus. This remarkable legend is, however, sufficient to afford us a clue to the original motive of inscriptions on coins. They serve, as Macdonald has pointed out (*Coin Types*, p. 127, and *Mémoires du Congrès international*, 1910, pp. 281 ff.), as translations into written language of the coin-types.

One practical advantage of an epigraphic addition to the *παράσημον* was that the latter soon ceased to be the only employable device. For new coinages

and fresh issues, as they came to be required, new and various types might now be utilized as distinctive of different denominations, provided that they were accompanied by the name or initials of the issuing authority. Thus the inscription might gradually come to be understood as an identification of the entire coinage of a city rather than of the special *παράσημον*, which might now be retained as a reverse-type or as a subordinate symbol, or might be discarded altogether. Some such change in the function of the inscription is implied in such legends as *Γόρτυνος τὸ παῖμα*, *Σεύθα ἀργύριον*, &c., for neither of these nouns can mean anything but the *striking* or the *coinage* as distinct from the *σῆμα* or *signet* of the city or king.

In the vast majority of cases the inscription on autonomous coins consists of the ethnic adjective either abbreviated or in full, and, as a rule, in the genitive plural, e.g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, which, as it occurs in combination with various types, can only mean that the coinage was issued by the Syracusans. Although the legend is usually in the genitive plural of the ethnic, there are nevertheless numerous instances of the nominative singular, masculine, feminine, or neuter, e.g. ΡΗΓΙΝΟΣ, ΡΗΓΙΝΗ, ΡΗΓΙΝΟΝ, which may agree with some such words as *τύπος*, *σφραγίς*, or *σῆμα*.

Sometimes also the adjectival form in *-ικόν* is met with as ΑΡΚΑΔΙΚΟΝ, ΣΥΝΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ, &c., or the name of the city itself may be used either in the nominative or genitive, e.g. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ, ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΟΣ, &c.

These few examples make it evident that the word or words to be understood must have varied according to circumstances and changing fashions.

Originally the reference would seem to have been to the signet or type, and later to the 'coinage' in general, *νόμισμα*, *δόκιμον*, or even to special denominations such as *στατήρ*, *δραχμή*, &c.; cf. the coins of Alexander of Pherae (p. 308) with ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΣ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ, and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Those with ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ are probably quite the last issued during his tyranny, B.C. 369–357, for it is noteworthy that, outside Thrace and Macedon, no other tyrant in Hellas, Sicily, or Italy ever placed his name on his coins at so early a date. Even Agathocles of Syracuse towards the close of the fourth century did so, like Alexander of Pherae, at first tentatively with the adjectival inscription ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ (pp. 180 sqq.).

In Thrace and Macedon, on the contrary, and in Asia Minor, kings, tyrants, and satraps frequently placed their names on their money, e.g. Getas, king of the Edonians; the kings of Macedon, &c., from Alexander I onwards; Hippias, not at Athens but in exile; Themistocles at Magnesia; the Carian and Lycian dynasts; the kings of Cyprus; Persian satraps, &c. The abstention of such absolute potentates as the Sicilian Dionysius from inscribing their names on the coins of Syracuse, &c., when it was perfectly within their power to have done so, can only have been due to the consciousness on their part that it would have been then regarded as an un-Hellenic, not to say sacrilegious, Asiatic innovation.

No such scruples were, however, felt by autonomous states in authorizing constitutional magistrates or mint-officials to sign their own names on the coins issued during their term of office; cf. the series of names on the federal coins of Boeotia during the first half of the fourth century B.C. Even

engravers, especially in Sicily and Italy, were frequently allowed to record their names, though always in minute characters, on their finest works.

Another class of inscriptions are those of a special religious character, consisting of legends referring directly to the type, such as ΞΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ in the nominative, ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ in the genitive, and very many others explanatory of the heads or figures of the divinities or heroes represented. In rare instances also the object or occasion of the issue is recorded, as on the fifth-century coin of Metapontum struck for the celebration of a festival in honour of the River-god Acheloös and reading ΑΧΕΛΟΙΟ ΑΕΘΛΟΝ; cf. also the famous dekadrachms of Syracuse with ΑΘΛΑ accompanying the arms in the exergue, as if to label the panoply as the prize for the games (p. 176).

§ X. INSCRIPTIONS ON COINS FROM ALEXANDER TO ROMAN TIMES.

When, after Alexander's time, most of the cities of Greece and Asia lost their individual autonomy and fell by turns under the rule of one or other of the rival Diadochi, the rights of coinage necessarily passed into the hands of the kings. Wherever the kings found it politic to exercise these rights, the local types and ethnic inscriptions gave place either to the portrait and name of the reigning monarch or to the already popular types of Alexander the Great. If retained at all, the local type and inscription were perpetuated merely as a subsidiary mint-mark and monogram, intelligible only to the authorities of the mints. Thus, for instance, the long series of the Ephesian tetradrachms bearing on their obverses the Bee, the time-honoured *παράσημον* of Ephesus, and the letters ΕΦ, the initials of the ethnic ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ, together with the name of the eponymous Prytanis at full length on the reverse, was put an end to when, in B.C. 295, Lysimachus made himself master of the town. Ephesus now ranked as only one of a number of his royal mints issuing ordinary tetradrachms of Lysimachus distinguishable from those struck elsewhere merely by a small bee, now no longer the principal type but only an adjunct mint-mark in the field. It is true, however, that under the gentler sway of the Ptolemies, to whose dominions Ephesus was afterwards attached, she was again allowed to issue money in her own name.

Among the mints which thus regained the right of coinage after having been deprived of it under the Macedonian rule, that of Athens stands out conspicuously as by far the most important. The famous tetradrachms of Athens of the 'New Style', extending from about B.C. 220 down to the age of Augustus, and inscribed with the names of the annual and monthly monetary officials, shed a flood of light on the organization and control of the Athenian mint, such as is afforded by no other series of coins, not excepting that of the Roman Republican denarii, see *infra*, pp. 378 sqq.

Unfortunately the coins of Athens struck in Imperial times cease to afford us any information concerning the later organization of that mint, as the Athenian issues were limited to bronze money, apparently struck only in the reigns of Hadrian and Gordian III, and without magistrates' names. The

most fertile field for the study of the local municipal and other magistracies in connexion with the bronze coinage of the various provinces of the empire is henceforth chiefly, though not exclusively, confined to Asia Minor.

§ XI. MAGISTERIAL TITLES AND DISTINCTIONS IN IMPERIAL TIMES.

In Imperial times the presence of a magistrate's name on the bronze coins of Greek cities is usually, though not always, almost equivalent to a date, but it does not always convey information as to the persons who were actually entrusted with the superintendence of the mints. The magistrates' names on the Imperial coins are frequently accompanied, especially in the Roman Province of Asia, by their titles, preceded by the preposition ἐπί, as ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος τοῦ δεῖνα. In most cases it would seem that the magistrate whose name is inscribed on the coin was a chief magistrate of the town, but we must beware of inferring that the title which accompanies his name is always the one by virtue of which he caused the money to be minted. Thus, for instance, at many cities where we know that the eponymous magistrate was a strategos we read sometimes ἐπὶ στρατηγοῦ and sometimes ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος. It is clear that in such cases the word ἄρχων must be taken in a general sense and translated, not by 'under the Archonship', but by 'under the Magistracy' of so and so, whose official title, perfectly well known at the time and therefore not specified, was strategos, and not archon. Magistrates' titles.

This applies more particularly to the numerous agonistic, sacerdotal, and other honorary titles. When a chief magistrate happened to be also invested with the office and dignity of a priesthood he would, as often as not, omit all mention of the true title which constituted him eponymous Magistrate, while taking especial care to record the fact that he was Ἀσιάρχης, Ἀρχιερεύς, Ἱερεύς, Στεφανηφόρος, Σοφιστής, or what not.

The above remarks of course only apply to the coins of cities which we know to have been governed by a civil magistrate, for there can be no doubt that at some towns the eponymous magistrate was the Ἀρχιερεύς or some other sacerdotal dignitary. It is only by a careful study of entire series of the coins of a particular city that we can sometimes ascertain positively what was the local custom in such matters.

Although the use of ἐπί with a proper name in the genitive usually implies an eponymous date, many instances may be cited where this is not the case. Thus, for example, when the title accompanying the name partakes in any way of a financial character, such as Ταμίας, Λογιστής, &c., it is not to be supposed that these officers were eponymous magistrates; evidently they were appointed for some special purpose which included the supervision of the coinage. The less important cities indeed seem only to have coined money at intervals as occasion required, when some one of the citizens would be delegated by the regular magistrates to direct the issue, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, or might even voluntarily undertake the whole expense. In such cases the prepositions διά and παρά were used at some Carian and Phrygian towns (p. 628), instead of ἐπί before the name of the person who caused the money to be struck.

Dedicatory formulae.

Nothing in fact can be clearer than the evidence afforded by the coins of the Province of Asia as to the prevalence in Imperial times of λειτουργίαι of this kind among the citizens. It appears to have been no uncommon practice for private individuals to present to their native towns considerable sums of money in acknowledgment of municipal or sacerdotal honours conferred upon them by the city or the Emperor. The money so contributed for some special purpose or occasion, by private munificence, was, we may suppose, forthwith minted in the name of the donor, the usual dedicatory formula being the name of the donor in the nominative with or without his honorary title, followed by the verb ἀνέθηκε and the ethnic in either the genitive or dative, as ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΣΜΥΡ|ΝΑΙΟΙΣ|, ΟΣΤΙΛΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ Ο ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΥ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Even ladies occasionally contributed in this manner to the expenses of the municipalities, as we gather (among other instances) from coins of Attuda in Caria bearing the name of Ulpia Carminia Claudiana, to whom had fallen, by inheritance, the priestly office of στεφανηφόρος (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzkunde*, 1908, p. 87).

Sometimes the verb ἀνέθηκε is either abbreviated to ΑΝ or Α, or even altogether omitted for want of space, but it is always to be understood when a proper name in the nominative is followed by the dative, as ΒΕΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΡΚΑΣΙ (p. 446).

Dedicatory issues, such as those above described, are not of rare occurrence, and at certain towns it appears to have been the rule for a magistrate, or other wealthy citizen, to provide out of his private means for the bronze coinage of his native town (see Index III, s. v. Ἀνέθηκε, also p. 664).

The Magistrates' titles in Greek which occur on the coins chiefly of the Imperial series may be divided into the following classes :—

I. Roman.
II. Greek (α) Municipal.
(β) Financial.
(γ) Agonistic, Sacerdotal, and Honorary.

I. Roman.

Ἀνθύπατος—*Proconsul.* Chiefly on the coins of the Roman Provinces of Bithynia and Asia.

Ἀνθύπατος Ῥωμαίων—Atarneus (p. 522).

Ἀντιστράτηγος—*Propraetor.* Thrace, Galatia, Cappadocia, and Cyrenaica.

Δύο ἄνδρες—*Duumviri.* This title in Greek occurs only at Lipara, but it is frequent on colonial coins in Latin, as II VIRI (p. 936).

Ἐπαρχικός—*Ex-Praefect*, according to Waddington (*B. C. H.* vii. 287); but Ἐπαρχικῶν (Tarsus, p. 733) is more probably agonistic, as it is written within the archieratic wreath which seems to be that of the Κοινόν of the three Cilician eparchies. See *infra* under 'Common Games' (p. lxxvii).

Ἐπίτροπος—*Procurator.* Bithynia.

Ἡγεμονεύων—*Praeses.* Frequent on Thracian coins.

Πάτρων—*Patronus.* Nicaea and Nicomedeia in Bithynia, where it is applied to the Proconsul.

Πρεσβευτής—*Legatus.* Various cities of Thrace, Galatia, and Cappadocia.

Ταμίας—*Quaestor.* This title is applied both to Roman Provincial Quaestors, as on coins of Macedon (pp. 216, 239 sq.), and of Cyrenaica (p. 872), and to the Treasurers and Comptrollers of the public moneys of certain Greek cities, such as Smyrna (p. 593) and Rhodes (p. 642).

Ὑπατεύων—*Legatus.* Marcianopolis and Nicopolis in Moesia Inferior.

Ὕπατος—*The Emperor as Consul*, in the formula ΔΗΜ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. (δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας ὕπατος), equivalent to the Roman TR. POT. COS. Chiefly met with on coins of Caesareia Cappadociae, of Antiocheia Syriae, Heliopolis in Coelesyria, and other mints of the Syrian province; but it occurs also in Crete, Lycia, and Cyprus.

Ὕπατος ἀποδεδειγμένος—*Consul designatus* (Geta), Antiocheia Syriae (p. 779).

II. Greek.

(α) *Municipal.*

Ἄρχων—*Chief Magistrate.* Ἄρχων α'. First Archon, at cities where there were several Archons. This title occurs very frequently throughout the Roman Province of Asia. It is met with also at Minoa in Amorgos and at Melos. On the coins of Asander and Hygiaenon of Bosporus it is a dynastic title.

Ἄρξας—*Ex-Archon* (?). Ceramus (p. 614).

Συναρχία—*A board of Archons.* Antiocheia ad Maeandrum (p. 609).

Στρατηγός is also a title of the chief civic magistrate of still more frequent occurrence than that of Archon, with which it is sometimes interchangeable. It appears to be confined to the cities of the Province of Asia. At Smyrna this title was sometimes held for life, Στρατηγὸς διὰ βίου.

Στρατηγὸς πρῶτος πόλεως (?)—Philadelphia under Caracalla (p. 655).

Στρατηγοὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν δεῖνα—Colossae under Commodus (p. 670).

Στρατηγῶν—*Holding the office of* Στρατηγός. Smyrna and Laodiceia Phr. under Hadrian (p. 679).

Γραμματεύς—*Secretary* (*Townclerk*, Acts xix. 35). Chief magistrate in many cities of the Province of Asia, more especially in southern Lydia; also Γραμματεὺς Δήμου at Hierapolis Phr. (p. 675).

Πρύτανις—*Prytanis*, or one of a board of several Prytaneis. Chief magistrates of some cities of the Province of Asia.

Πρύτανις (ἡ)—Pergamum (p. 536).

Πρυτάνεις—A board of Prytaneis, Smyrna (p. 593); Cidramus (p. 614); Stratoniceia (p. 625).

Ἀρχιπρύτανις—*Chief Prytanis.* Aegiale, Miletus, Priene.

Ἀρχιπρόβουλος—President of the Βουλή. Termessus Major.

Νομοθέτης—Only at Laodiceia Phrygiae under Nero. The special functions of this magistrate may have been connected with the Games, as all the Imperial coins of Laodiceia appear to have been Festival issues.

Βασ[ιλεύς] (?)—This word as a magisterial title occurs on certain coins of Byzantium (p. 270).

Γέροντες—*Elders.* Lacedaemon (p. 436).

Ἔφοροι—*Ephors.* Lacedaemon (p. 436), Ancyra Phr. (p. 665).

Νομοφύλακες—*Guardians of the Laws.* Lacedaemon (p. 436).

Πολέμαρχος—*Polemarch.* Thebes (p. 354).

(β) *Financial, &c.*

Ταμίας—*Treasurer.* Smyrna (p. 593), Rhodes (p. 642).

Ἀργυροταμίας—*Monetary Comptroller.* Prusias ad Mare (p. 513).

Λογιστής—*Corrector* (Marquardt and Mommsen, *Staatsverwaltung*, iv. 228). Cidyessus (p. 670), Synnada (p. 686).

Ἐπιμελητής, Ἐπιμελήσας, Ἐπιμεληθείς, Ἐπιμεληθεῖσα, Ἐπιμεληθέντες—*Curator.* Not uncommon at various cities in the Province of Asia. Whether this officer undertook the charge of the coinage alone, or whether he bore the title ἐπιμελητής in virtue of other functions, cf. ἐπιμελητὴς πάντων on a coin of Mastaura Lydiae (p. 653), can hardly be decided.

Ἐπίσκοπος—*Overseer, Inspector.* Ephesus (p. 576).

Αἰτησαμένου—accompanying the name of a magistrate at some Carian and Phrygian towns seems to mean that the issue of coins was undertaken *at the request of* the magistrate named, and perhaps at his expense as an ἀνάθημα to the city (p. 662, and von Fritze in *Nomisma*, i, p. 2 ff.).

Εἰσαγγείλαντος—accompanying the name of an Ἀρχιερεύς of Asia on a coin of Eumeneia under Domitian apparently means that the issue was struck on the acceptance of a report by the High Priest that coins were required on the occasion of some religious festival (p. 674).

Προνοηθέντος—accompanying the name of an Asiarch, meaning that the issue was provided by him for a Festival. Ionian κοινόν (p. 566).

Ψηφισαμένου—on a coin of Stratoniceia (p. 625)—may be explained as signifying that the coin was issued in pursuance of a decree voted by the Council on the motion of the magistrate mentioned on the coin.

(γ) *Agonistic, Sacerdotal, and Honorary, &c.*

Ἀρχιερεύς—*Chief Priest.* Frequent in Roman Asia.

Ἀρχιερεὺς Γραμματεύς—Ephesus (p. 576).

Ἀρχιερεὺς ἰγ πόλεων—Ionian κοινόν (p. 566).

Ἀρχιερεὺς πρῶτος πόλεως—Daldis (p. 650).

Ἀρχιερατεύων—*Chief Priest.* Alia (p. 664), Laodiceia Phr. (p. 679).

Ἀρχιερέως υἱός—Trapezopolis (p. 628), Silandus (p. 657).

Ἀρχιέρεια—*High Priestess.* Eumeneia (p. 674).

Ἱερεύς—*Priest.* Frequent in Roman Asia.

Ἱερεὺς Δήμου—*Priest of the People.* Aphrodisias (p. 609).

Ἱερεὺς Διονύσου—*Priest of Dionysos.* Dionysopolis (p. 671).

Ἱερεὺς Σεβαστοῦ—*Priest of Augustus.* Magnesia ad Sipylum (p. 653).

Ἱερεὺς Γερμανικοῦ—*Priest of Germanicus.* Philadelpheia (p. 655).

Ἱερεὺς διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν—*Priest for life of the Augustan worship.* Perperene Mys.

Ἱερεὺς τοῦ Ἀντινόου—*Priest of Antinous.* Achaea (p. 419).

Ἱερεὺς Ἰώνων—*Priest of the Ionians* (p. 571).

Ἱέρεια—*Priestess.* Smyrna, Acmoneia, Attuda, Eucarpeia, Prymnessus, and Synnada.

Ἱέρεια θυγάτηρ τοῦ Δήμου—*Priestess, daughter of the People.* Smyrna (p. 594).

Ἀσιάρχης, Ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀσίας—President of the Sacred Festivals or *High Priest of the Augustan worship* of the Province of Asia (*κοινὸν Ἀσίας*).

Ἀσιάρχης τῆς πατρίδος—*Asiarch of his native city.* Stectorium (p. 685).

Υἱὸς Ἀσιάρχου—*Son of the Asiarch.* Acmoneia (p. 663), Otrus (p. 682), Synaus (p. 685).

Κιλικάρχης—President of the Festival of the *κοινὸν Κιλικίας.* Tarsus (*Ann. de Num.*, vii. 18).

Κρητάρχας—President of the Festival of the *κοινὸν Κρητῶν.* Crete (p. 479).

Στεφανηφόρος—*Coronatus*, so called from the crown which he wore while performing his sacred duties. Province of Asia.

Ἀγωνοθεσία—The office of an Agonothetes. Thessalonica (p. 245), Gordus-Julia (p. 651).

Ἀγωνοθέτης—*Superintendent of the Games.* Province of Asia.

Ἀγωνοθέτης διὰ βίου—Superintendent of the Games for life. Cotiaëum (p. 671).

Γυμνασιάρχης—*Director of the Gymnasium.* Pergamum (p. 536).

Γυμνασιαρχία—The office of a Gymnasiarch. Ephesus (p. 577), and various Cilician towns.

Πανηγυριάρχης—*Director of Public Festivals.* Apameia (p. 666).

Νεωκόρος and **Ἀρχινεωκόρος**—A Magistrate entrusted with the care of a temple, especially that of the Augustan worship in the Province of Asia. Aphrodisias (p. 609), Aezanis (p. 664). See also **Νεωκόρος** applied to cities.

Θεολόγος—*Interpreter of Oracles.* Pergamum (p. 536).

Ἱερομνάμων—A Sacerdotal Officer, *Sacred Recorder.* Byzantium (p. 270).

Ἀρχίατρος—*Chief Physician*, probably appointed and paid by the municipality, for Ant. Pius required the cities of Asia to have a certain number of Physicians among their salaried officers (Marquardt, *Priv.* ii. 777). Ceramus (p. 614), Harpasa (p. 619), and Heracleia Salbace (p. 620).

Υἱὸς πόλεως—*Son of the City.* Aphrodisias (p. 609), Attuda (p. 611), and Cotiaëum (p. 671).

Υἱὸς τοῦ Δήμου—*Son of the People.* Attuda (p. 611).

Σοφιστής—*Sophist.* Smyrna (p. 593), Laodiceia (p. 679); probably used as an honorary distinction by certain magistrates who happened also to be Sophists, officially appointed, and, like the *Ἰατροί*, salaried by the city (cf. Strabo, iv. c. 1. 5 (p. 181)).

Ἀμφικτύονες Πρόπυλοι—The *Amphictyons*, Presidents of the Pythian games. Delphi (p. 342).

Ἱππάρχης—*Magister Equitum* (?). Alabanda (p. 607).

Ἱππικός—*A man of Equestrian rank.* Occasional in the Province of Asia.

Ἱππικοῦ υἱός—*Son of an Eques.* Saïtta Lyd. (p. 655) and Cotiaëum Phr. (p. 671).

Συγγενὴς Συγκλητικῶν—*A man related to a Senatorial Family.* Gordus-Julia (p. 651).

Among other titles, which are dynastic rather than magisterial, are **Ἀρχιερεύς, Διάδοχος**, and **Τόπαρχος**, employed by the priestly family which ruled over Olba in Cilicia; **Ἄρχων**, used by Asander and Hygiaenon of Bosporus; **Ἐθνάρχης**.

the title of Herod Archelaus (p. 808), and Τετράρχης that of Ptolemy the son of Mennaeus, Lysanias I (p. 784), Herod Antipas, and Herod Philip II (p. 808).

§ XII. PUBLIC GAMES AND SACRED FESTIVALS.

In all Greek lands there existed, from the earliest times down to the latest, certain uniform customs and common ties which served to bind together the divergent branches of the Hellenic race into one comparatively homogeneous family. . . . τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐὸν ὅμαιμόν τε καὶ ὁμόγλωσσον, καὶ θεῶν ἱδρύματά τε κοινὰ καὶ θυσίαι, ἤθεά τε ὁμότροπα (Herod. viii. 144). Among these the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games were undoubtedly the most influential bonds of union. These great festivals may be regarded as types of many smaller associations of a similar character, local amphictyonies and κοινά of various districts, partly political and partly religious, common to the inhabitants of one and the same district or to people of homogeneous race.

Local Amphictyonies and κοινά.

So long as Greece remained free these common councils and periodical conventions exercised a well-marked political influence and watched over the interests of the various cities which were enrolled as members of the Union, but under the rule of the Romans the political functions of the κοινά ceased to exist, although for purposes of common worship, and as a most valuable means of keeping the subject populations contented in the apparent exercise of their ancient privileges, and happy in the actual performance of their time-honoured rites and sacrifices and in the enjoyment of frequently recurring splendid festivals, these gatherings were not only permitted, but were looked upon with an approving eye by the Emperor himself.

As a stimulus to trade and as a convenient means of inculcating the Augustan worship the Common Games and Festivals of the Greeks were not only maintained in many places where they already existed, but received still further extension at the hands of Roman governors and of successive Emperors, under whose direct auspices many new festivals were founded, of which the temples of Roma and Augustus in the numerous metropolitan centres of the various provinces, more especially in Asia Minor, were the chief points of union.

From the frequent mention of the public Games on the coins of the Imperial age struck in Greek cities, it is evident that these recurring periodical festivals created a demand for money in larger quantities than was sufficient at other times. Hence we may safely infer that even in earlier times, before the Roman conquest, a great number of mints were only active in Festival years. On many autonomous coins the types alone are often sufficiently indicative of the Festivals for which the coins were struck, but sometimes the name of the Festival was added, e.g. Ἀχέλοιο ἄεθλον, *Metapontum* (p. 76); Ὀλυμ. and Χαρι. for the Olympia and the Charitesia (?), *Arcadia* (p. 446); Ὀλυμπικόν at *Elis* (p. 420) and Ἰθωμ. for the Ithomaia at *Messene* (p. 432).

On such festive occasions, in Imperial times, when a great concourse of people poured into the city from the surrounding districts and from neighbouring towns, the magistrate whose function it was to arrange the details of

the festival (Ἀσιάρχης, ἀρχιερεύς, παντηγυριάρχης, ἀγωνοθέτης, &c., by whatever title he may have been called) would, either at his own expense or on behalf of the ordinary municipal magistrates, cause an extra quantity of bronze money to be minted and put into circulation, and the name of the Festival for which the coin was struck would often be inscribed on the reverse.

Most valuable is the information which may be gathered from these outwardly unattractive bronze coins concerning the widespread popularity of the famous Hellenic games, which formed the prototypes of similar local agonistic contests held from time to time in almost every city which could boast of a strain of Hellenic blood, and in many which had little or no claim to do so.

The names of these festivals are frequently identical with those of the first two of the four famous Hellenic contests, the Olympian, Pythian, Isthmian, and Nemean, and in many cases the coins furnish us with the names of the local games celebrated in various parts of the ancient world.

The following list comprises all the more important Games and Festivals mentioned on the coins. They may be divided into the following groups:—

I. Festivals named after the first two of the four great Hellenic Games.

(α) Olympian.
(β) Pythian.
(γ) Isthmian.
(δ) Nemean.

To these must be added—

(ε) The Actian Games, as restored by Augustus, and
(ζ) The Capitoline Games as established by Domitian, both of which were placed on an equality with the four chief Greek Festivals.

II. Festivals called after other Greek divinities, e.g. Asklepeia, Dionysia, Helia, Herakleia, Heraea, Koraea, Letoeia, Panathenaea, and many others.

III. Festivals called after Alexander the Great, Attalus, &c., as well as the Augustan and other Games named after Roman Emperors.

IV. Common Games or District Festivals, as Κοινὰ Ἀσίας, Κοινὰ Κιλικίας, &c., celebrated in each province or smaller district at various cities probably in rotation. These κοινά were under the direction of the Asiarch or Archiereus, the Bithyniarch, the Cilicarch, &c., who presided over the Κοινοβούλιον of the Union.

V. Games distinguished by names descriptive of their nature, conditions, or places of celebration, or by vague titles merely expressive of their importance.

In most cases the Festivals bore high-sounding double or triple titles, so that in point of fact we can hardly say to which of the above groups they properly belong: thus the Games called Olympia Augusteia Pythia might be assigned to either the first or third group.

I.

The Greater Games.

(α) ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ. The famous Olympian Games in honour of the Olympian Zeus were celebrated at Pisa in Elis every fifth year in the month of July. In Imperial times quinquennial Festivals modelled on the Olympia were held at numerous cities, and are frequently distinguished by additional

titles defining the contests, &c., e.g. Ὀλύμπια combined with Ἱερὰ Πύθια, Αὐγουστεῖα Πύθια, Σεβάστεια, οἰκουμενικά, Ἀλεξανδρεῖα, Ἡρακλεῖα, Σεινήρεια, ἐπινείκια, &c.

(β) **ΠΥΘΙΑ.** The Pythian Games were, after the Olympian, the greatest in importance of the four chief Hellenic festivals. They were held at Delphi in the third year of each Olympiad in the month of January.

In Imperial times many cities assimilated their contests to [illegible] the Pythian festival, or at any rate called them by the same name [illegible] with the addition of other more distinctive titles, e.g. Πύθια com[illegible] with Ἄκτια, Ἄκτια Ἀντώνεια, Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Διονύσια, Ἥλια, Καβείρια, Κενδρεάσια, Λητοῖα, Ὀλύμπια, Ὀλύμπια Αὐγουστεῖα, Πανιώνια, Ἱερὸς μυστικὸς οἰκουμενικός, Ἡρώκλεια, &c.

Compound titles such as Ὀλύμπια Πύθια or Ἄκτια Πύθια may possibly mean that the games bearing such names comprised contests borrowed from each of those festivals (cf. Ἰσοπύθια, *infra*), or that, like their prototypes, they were pentaeteric games.

(γ) **ΙΣΘΜΙΑ.** The Isthmian Games in honour of Ino and Melikertes were celebrated at Corinth every two years (the first and third of each Olympiad), in spring and summer alternately, so as not to clash with the Olympian or Pythian. There is no evidence on coins for the celebration of Isthmian games elsewhere than at Corinth.

(δ) **ΝΕΜΕΙΑ.** The Nemean Games were held at Cleonae, and later at Argos, every two years (the second and fourth in each Olympiad), in winter and summer alternately. Argos is the only city on whose coins this festival is mentioned, sometimes as Νέμεια and sometimes in combination with the Heraean games as Νέμεια Ἡραῖα (p. 440).

(ε) **ΑΚΤΙΑ.** Games in honour of the Actian Apollo celebrated on the promontory of Anactorium. This festival was restored with great splendour by Augustus at Nicopolis, founded in commemoration of the battle of Actium. These quinquennial games were placed on the same footing as the Olympian, and like them were the model of games named after them instituted at a large number of cities, principally in Asia Minor and the East, usually with the addition of other titles, such as Καισάρεια, Αὐγούστεια, Κομόδεια, Πύθια Ἀντωνίνεια, Πύθια Φιλαδέλφεια, Δουσάρια, Κόραια, Ὀλύμπια, Ἡράκλεια, &c.

(ζ) **ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ.** The Ludi Capitolini in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus were first constituted by Furius Camillus, and at a later period restored by Domitian and placed, like the Actian, on an equality with the national Hellenic festivals, and, together with the cult of Jupiter Capitolinus, established in various eastern provinces as Καπετώλια, or Καπετώλια Πύθια at *Aphrodisias*, and Certamina sacra Capitolina oecumenica iselastica at *Heliopolis*.

II.

Games in honour of various other Divinities.

ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, in honour of Asklepios, celebrated at *Cleonae, Epidaurus, Nicaea, Philadelpheia, Laodiceia Phr.*, &c.; also with the epithet Σωτήρεια at *Ancyra Gal.*, and, according to inscriptions, at many other cities.

ΑΧΕΛΟΙΟ ΑΕΘΛΟΝ. Games in honour of the River-god Acheloïs. Archaic coin of *Metapontum* (p. 76).

ΔΑΡΖΑΛΕΙΑ. *Odessus*, see Pick (*Jahrb. Arch. Inst.*, xiii. 15).

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑ, in honour of Demeter at *Nicomedeia* and *Tarsus*.

ΔΙΔΥΜΕΙΑ, in honour of Apollo Didymeus at *Miletus*, with the epithet Κομοδεια.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑ, in honour of Dionysos at *Nicaea* with epithet Πύθια, and at *Idama* with ἱερὰ οἰκουμενικά.

ΔΟΥΣΑΡΙΑ and Ἄκτια Δουσάρια, in honour of Dusares the Arabian Dionysos, at *Bostra* and *Adraa*.

ΕΝΜΟΝΙΔΕΙΑ or ΕΜΜΟΝΙΑΣΙΑ. Signification doubtful. *Magnesia ad Sipylum* (*B. M. C.*, *Lyd.*, p. lxxiii, note). See ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ and ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ, *infra*.

ΕΦΕΣΙΑ, in honour of the Ephesian Artemis. *Hierapolis* and *Ephesus* (p. 676).

ΗΛΙΑ or Ἥλια Πύθια, in honour of Helios. *Emisa*.

ΗΡΑΙΑ or Νέμεια Ἡραῖα, in honour of Hera. *Argos*.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ with title Πύθια, *Perinthus*; with Ὀλύμπια or with Ἄκτια, *Tyre*.

ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ with οἰκουμενικά, in honour of the marriage of Hades and Persephone. *Nysa*.

ΚΑΒΙΡΕΙΑ, in honour of the Kabeiri, Καβίρεια Πύθια. *Thessalonica*.

ΚΕΝΔΡΕΙΣΕΙΑ or ΚΕΝΔΡΕΣΙΑ, in honour of the Thracian god Kendrisos; Κενδρίσεια Πύθια, *Philippopolis*.

ΚΟΡΑΙΑ, in honour of Persephone, *Tarsus*; Κόραια Ἄκτια, and Κορήια Ἄκτια, *Sardes*. See also *infra* ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΙΝΑ.

ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΑ, in honour of Artemis. *Lacedaemon* (p. 435).

ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ, in honour of Leto, sometimes with Πύθια. *Tripolis Lyd.*

ΛΥΚΑΙΑ, in honour of Zeus Lykaeos. *Megalopolis* (p. 451).

ΝΥΜΦΙΑ, in honour of local nymphs, Σεβήρια Νύμφια. *Anchialus*.

ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΕΑ. The famous Athenian quinquennial festival. *Athens*, time of Gordian; also *Synnada*, of the same period, with title Ἀδριάνια (Mion. iv. 983).

ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΑ. A festival founded by Hadrian at Athens on the completion of the temple of Zeus Panhellenios. *Athens*, time of Gordian (p. 390).

ΣΩΤΗΡΕΙΑ, see ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ *supra*. *Ancyra Gal.*

ΤΥΡΙΜΝΕΙΑ, in honour of Apollo Tyrimnaeos at *Thyatira* (p. 658).

ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΙΝΑ, ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΕΙΑ, and ΧΡΥΣΑΝΤΙΝΑ. Local games at *Sardes* named after the Argive woman Chrysanthis, who, when Demeter was in search of her lost daughter, told her of her rape by Hades. The type of the Rape of Persephone is so common on Sardian coins that we may safely infer that the games Κόραια Ἄκτια and Χρυσάνθινα are connected, and it is possible that a wreath of golden flowers may have been given in the latter (cf. *B. M. C., Lyd.*, p. cx). With the games Χρυσάνθινα cf. also the name of the neoplatonic and mystic philosopher Chrysanthios of Sardes, who, with his wife, was appointed ἀρχιερεὺς τῆς Λυδίας by the emperor Julian. As this office was often hereditary in certain wealthy families, one of his priestly ancestors at Sardes may well have been given this name from that of the games provided perhaps at his expense (Mommsen and Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, 2nd ed., vol. i, 1881, p. 505).

III.

Festivals in honour of Kings and Emperors. Chiefly on coins of late Imperial times.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, in honour of Alexander the Great, probably first celebrated at *Berœa* in Macedon under Gordian III as Ὀλύμπια Ἀλεξάνδρια (p. 241); Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *Byzantium*; Ἀλεξάνδρεια Πύθια, *Philippopolis*; Ἀδριανὰ Ἀλεξάνδρεια Ἐνμονίδεια, *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, Sev. Alex. (*B. M. C., Lyd.*, p. lxxii).

ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ, in honour of Attalus II Philadelphus, Γορδιάνηα Ἀτάλεια, *Aphrodisias*.

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ, ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ, ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ, &c. Ἄκτια Καισάρεα, *Tyre*; Σεβαστὰ Καισάρεια, *Metropolis Ion.*; Αὐγούστεια Ἄκτια, Ὀλύμπια Αὐγούστεια Πύθια, Αὐγούστεια ἄριστα, Μεγάλα Αὐγούστεια ἄριστα, Ὀλύμπια Αὐγούστεια Πύθια, Αὐγούστεια Σεβάσμια or Σεβαστά, Αὐγούστεια Σεινήρια, Αὐγούστεια καὶ Φιλαδέλφια, Σεβάσμια Ὀλύμπια, Ἅγια ἱερὰ Σεβάσμια, &c. Games celebrated in connexion with the Augustan worship at very many cities. Cf. Suetonius, *Aug.* c. 58 '(Augusto Caesari) provinciarum pleraeque super templa et aras ludos quoque quinquennales paene oppidatim constituerunt'.

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ ΟΜΟΒΩΜΙΑ. These games are mentioned only on coins of *Cadi*, Elagabalus and Treb. Gallus (*B. M. C., Phr.*, p. xliv). The word ὁμοβώμια beneath an agonistic table points to the union at *Cadi* of the Augustan worship with that of some other divinity, or possibly of the Capitoline Triad; cf. coin of Treb. Gallus with this type and the same Magistrate's name (*B. M. C., Phr.*, p. 125).

ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΕΙΑ. Games in honour of Hadrian. Ἀδριάνεια, *Athens, Tarsus*; Αὐγούστεια Πύθια Ἀδριάνεια Ὀλύμπια, *Thyatira*; Ἀδριανὰ Ἀντώνεια Ἐνμονίδεια, *Magnesia ad Sipylum*; Ἀδριανὰ Παναθήναια, *Synn.* Ἀδριάνιος οἰκουμενικός, *Anazarbus*, &c.

ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΑ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΑ, ΑΓΩΝ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΟΣ, in honour of the various emperors who bore the name of Antoninus. Sometimes with additional titles as Σεβαστά, Ἄκτια, Πύθια, Αὐρήλια, Κ...

μόδεια, Δημήτρια (Eckhel, iv. 434); Ἀντων[ινιαν]ὰ πρῶτα τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐπινείκια, *Anazarbus*, J. Maesa (*B. M. C., Cil.*, p. cv). Various cities.

ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, in honour of Commodus. Κομόδειος, Ἄκτια Κομόδεια, Ἀντωνείνια Κομόδεια, Διδύμεια Κομόδεια, Κομόδειος οἰκουμενικός, &c. *Nicaea, Miletus, Tarsus, Tyre*, &c.

ΣΕΥ[illegible]ΙΑ, in honour of Sept. Severus. Σεύήρεια πρῶτα, Σεύήρια μεγάλα, [illegible]α, Σεουήρεια, Σεουήρια Νύμφια. *Perinthus, Nicaea, Tarsus*, and other [illegible] see also ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, &c.

ΦΙ[illegible]ΑΦΕΙΑ, in honour of the brothers Caracalla and Geta. Φιλαδέλφεια Π[illegible], Ἄκτια Πύθια Φιλαδέλφια, Αὐγούστια καὶ Φιλαδέλφια, Σεύήρια Φιλαδέλφια, Κοινὸς Σεύήριος Φιλαδέλφιος. *Perinthus, Nicaea, Sardes, Eumeneia*, &c.

ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ. Games held at *Aphrodisias* in honour of Gordian III and in commemoration of Attalus II, king of Pergamum. Γορδιάνηα Πύθια, Γορδιάνηα Ἀττάληα Καπιτώλια.

ΔΕΚΙΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ. Games in honour of Trajan Decius. *Anazarbus* (*B. M. C., Cil.*, p. cv).

ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΑ, in honour of Valerian, *Nicaea*; also Γορδιάνηα Οὐαλεριανὰ οἰκουμενικά, *Aphrodisias*.

ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΑ, in honour of Gallienus. *Nicaea*.

ΤΑΚΙΤΙΟΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΙΟΣ, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ (?), in honour of the Emperor Tacitus, A.D. 270. *Perga*.

IV.

Common Games and District Festivals.

ΚΟΙΝΑ, or Κοινός. The Festival held on the occasions of the meetings of the Provincial Council, Κοινοβούλιον, e.g. Κοινὸν Μακεδόνων, Κοινὸν Ἀσίας, and many others. Thus coins reading κοινὰ Ἀσίας or πρῶτα κοινὰ Ἀσίας were issued in the Province of Asia by turns at Ephesus, Sardes, Hierapolis Phr., Laodiceia, &c., wherever the Provincial Diet happened to be held. There were also smaller Κοινά confined to groups of neighbouring cities, such as the Panionian Κοινόν of thirteen cities (p. 566), or even Κοινά of only two cities (p. 676), united for the purpose of celebrating certain festivals in common. In some cases the word Κοινόν seems to imply no more than ὁμόνοια.

ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ. Public games in which the contests were open to all comers. Οἰκουμενικός, Ἱερὰ οἰκουμενικά, Ἱερὸς Ὀλύμπιος οἰκουμενικός, Ὀλύμπια οἰκουμενικά, Θεογάμια οἰκουμενικά, Ἀδριανὸς οἰκουμενικός, Κομόδειος οἰκουμενικός, Γορδιάνηα Οὐαλεριανὰ οἰκουμενικά, Δέκιος οἰκουμενικός. Certamen sacrum Capitolinum oecumenicum iselasticum, Certamen sacrum periodicum oecumenicum iselasticum, &c.

ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΑ, Πανιώνια Πύθια—Games held at the meetings of the Panionian Κοινόν of thirteen cities (p. 566).

V.

Games distinguished by epithets indicative of the locality or conditions of their celebration, the kind of prizes offered, or by titles proclaiming their nature or importance.

ΑΓΩΝΕΣ ΙΕΡΟΙ, Ἱερὸς ἀγών, Ἱερά, &c. Sacred Games. An epithet of very general application, though perhaps originally limited to games held in connexion with some sacred enclosure, or in honour of some divinity.

ΑΡΙΣΤΑ. A superlative epithet applied to festivals celebrated with great magnificence, see *supra* under **ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ**.

ΑΣΥΛΙΑ, Ἀσύλια ἱερός, Πύθια ἀσύλια ἱερός—Games celebrated in connexion with a temple or city enjoying the right of ἀσυλία, e.g. the temple of Artemis Pergaia (p. 702).

DONATIO, DONATIO SACRVM CERTAMEN, DONATIO IEROS (sic). A festival provided by the munificence of a public benefactor. *Cremna* (p. 708).

ΔΩΡΕΑ, when applied to Games, has a similar signification. *Side* (p. 704).

ΕΙΣΕΛΑΣΤΙΚΑ. Contests in which the victor was authorized by the Emperor, on his return to his native city, to make his entry, εἰσελαύνειν, in a triumphal quadriga through a breach made for the occasion in the city wall, and entitled thenceforth to a daily dole either of food or of money, ὀψώνιον. Various ἀγῶνες were established as iselastic by different emperors, but the privilege might be arbitrarily withdrawn or transferred to other contests. See Pliny's *Letter to Trajan and Trajan's rescript* (x. 118, 119). The epithet occurs on coins of *Side* (p. 704), *Anazarbus* (*B. M. C.*, *Cil.*, p. cv), *Heliopolis* (p. 785), *Sidon* (p. 798), &c.

ΕΠΑΡΧΙΚΑ (?) or Κοινὸς τῶν τριῶν ἐπαρχειῶν. The common games of the three eparchies of Cilicia, but see under Ἐπαρχικός (p. lxviii). *Tarsus* (p. 733). Cf. *B. M. C.*, *Cil.*, xcii and xcvii.

ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ, Ἐπινείκιος. Triumphal Games in commemoration of victories. *Laodicea Phr.*, *Tarsus*. Καβίρεια ἐπινείκια, *Thessalonica*. Ἐπινείκια Σεινήρεια Ὀλύμπια ἐν Κοδρίγαις ὅροις Κιλίκων, Games held at a place called Κοδρῖγαι on the borders of Cilicia probably in celebration of the victory of Severus over Pescennius Niger in A.D. 194 (*B. M. C.*, *Cil.*, p. xciv).

ΘΕΜΙΔΕΣ. Games in which the prize consisted of a sum of money, Θέμα, celebrated at various Pamphylian and Cilician cities.

ΙΣΟΠΥΘΙΑ. An epithet applied to games claiming to be equal to the Pythian or of which the contests were ordered in the same manner. *Ancyra Gal.* (p. 748).

ΜΕΓΑΛΑ. An epithet applied like ἄριστα to festivals of special importance. *Nicaea* (p. 577). See *supra* under **ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ**.

ΜΥΣΤΙΚΑ. Games held in connexion with certain Mysteries, e.g. Ἱερὸς Πύθιος μυστικὸς οἰκουμενικός. *Side* (p. 704).

ΝΑΥΜΑ[ΧΙΑ]. Contests of ships. *Gadara in Decapolis.* Cf. also autonomous coins of Corcyra of the third century B.C. (p. 327).

ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΑ. Games recurring at fixed periods. Νικᾶν τὴν περίοδον was a phrase applied to one who had borne off the prize at each of the four great public games. Hence περίοδος came to mean also the period of time between one celebration of the games and the next, and so games recurring after an interval of years were termed Periodica, as the Certamina sacra periodica oecumenica iselastica at *Sidon* (p. 798).

ΠΡΩΤΑ. An epithet applied to various games held at cities claiming the title πρώτη, e.g. Πρῶτα κοινὰ Ἀσίας at *Smyrna*, the 'first city' of the Province of Asia. Sometimes πρῶτα was used in a more general sense for games of the highest importance, as Ἀντωνινιανὰ πρῶτα τῆς οἰκουμένης. *Anazarbus* (p. 717).

ΣΥΝΘΥΣΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗΣ. *Anazarbus* (p. 717). I do not know whether the name of this festival has any special signification beyond that of an oecumenic gathering at which sacrifice to the Emperor was offered in accordance with the common ritual of the Augustan worship.

ΧΡΥΣΟΡΟΑΙ, τὰ παρὰ τῷ. Games named after the river Chrysoroas, on whose banks they were held. *Hierapolis Phr.*

§ XIII. TITLES AND EPITHETS APPLIED TO CITIES.

Under Roman rule many Greek cities sought to preserve a semblance of their ancient freedom by adding to their names high-sounding titles or epithets, with some of which there can be no doubt that certain immunities and privileges were bound up, while others seem to have had little or no distinct value or signification. The limits of this work do not permit of an inquiry into the nature of the privileges conveyed by these titles (where such existed). I shall therefore content myself with enumerating as briefly as possible some of the more remarkable.

Civic titles: Imperial, ethnic, geographical.

It is obviously unnecessary to recapitulate in this place all the Imperial titles, such as ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ, &c., which so many cities appended to their names by permission of the Emperor or of the Senate, either in commemoration of benefits conferred upon them or merely out of flattery to the reigning prince. I may also pass over another class of titles by which certain Asiatic cities sought to perpetuate the memory of their origin, such as ΔΩΡΙΕΩΝ, ΕΙΩΝΩΝ, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, &c.; nor need I dwell upon those cases where the geographical position of a city is specified by the addition to its name of the prepositions ἀπό, ἐν, ἐπί, κατά, πρός, or ὑπό, followed by the name of the mountain, river, or sea, on which the city stood, as ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩΙ. Lists of these three classes of titles will be found in Index IV.

Civic titles indicating privileges, and empty titles.

These eliminated, the following will be found to be still divisible into two sections, (α) Titles involving privileges more or less real and substantial, and (β) Vainglorious and empty titles.

(*a*) Titles involving Privileges.

Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. and **Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Γ.**, *Πρώτη μεγίστη καλλίστη γράμματι βουλῆς* or *γερουσίας*. *Tarsus* and *Anazarbus Ciliciae*. (Le Bas and Waddington, *Voy. arch.*, iii. 349.)

ΑΣΥΛΟΣ. ΙΕΡΑ ΑΣΥΛΟΣ. ΙΕΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΣ. The titles 'sacred and inviolable' are usually found combined in the formula **ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ**, which occurs most frequently on the coins of Cilician and Syrian cities from the second century B.C. downwards. The towns which enjoyed the right of *ἀσυλία* claimed to be under the divine protection of the gods whose temples stood within their territories. In some few instances the Divinity itself is said to possess the right of asylum, as **ΑΣΥΛΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ** (*Ephesus*).

ΑΤΕΛΕΙΑ, ΑΤΕΛΕΙΟΣ. Possessing the privilege of *immunitas* or exemption from duties (*Alabanda*, p. 607).

ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ. The privilege of 'autonomy' was conferred by the Romans upon many Asiatic cities, chiefly in Pisidia, Cilicia, and Syria. With regard to the *lex* or constitution of such cities see Marquardt, *Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer*, iv, p. 78.

ΕΒΔΟΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ. Seventh city of Asia, *Magnesia Ion.* (p. 583); referring to the order of precedence which the city took in the festal procession with which the games called *κοινὰ Ἀσίας* were opened.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ. *Civitas libera*, an epithet applied to those cities which had received the rights and privileges of freedom at the hands of the Romans by means of a Senatus consultum. The right of *libertas* was a free gift which could be withdrawn at the pleasure of Rome. Cf. Tacitus, *Ann.* xii. 58.

ΗΤΟΚΑΠΟΥΣ [?] ΕΧΟΥΣΑ. *Termessus Major* (p. 712), signification doubtful. (See *B. M. C., Lycia, &c.*, p. xcii.)

ΚΑΤΑΠΛΟΥΣ Α, *Ephesus, Prima adnavigatio.* By a rescript of Augustus the Proconsuls of Asia were ordered to make *Ephesus* their first port of disembarkation. See Eckhel, ii, p. 518.

ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ. In its literal acceptation of the 'mother-city' in respect of her colonies this title rarely occurs; but cf. the legend of certain Imperial coins of *Heracleia in Bithynia*, **ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΩΝ** (p. 516). Many towns were, however, called *Μητρόπολις* which had never sent forth colonies. In such cases the word simply means the chief city of a province or district. In some provinces, as in Asia, there were several *Μητροπόλεις*, which is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that such provinces were composed of several previously distinct parts. In many instances, however, the title *Μητρόπολις* seems to have been granted merely as an honorary distinction, probably, in the case of the Province of Asia, to those towns in which the games called *κοινὰ Ἀσίας* were celebrated. Similarly the title *Μητρόπολις τῆς Ἰωνίας*, applied to Miletus (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, iii. 480), may be explained as referring to the Panionian Festival *κοινὸν ἔθνος*

πόλεων, κοινὸν πανιώνιον, or κοινὸν Μητροπολειτῶν τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ, &c., common to the thirteen cities of the Ionian League. Another meaning must be assigned to Μητρόπολις when there is reason to suppose that it was adopted from religious motives. It then means the 'city of the mother', i.e. Kybele. Cf. the analogous names Diospolis, Letopolis, &c.

ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΣ was a title adopted by, or conferred by the Emperor upon, various maritime cities, such as *Nicopolis* in Epirus, *Side* in Pamphylia, *Aegeae*, *Coryeus*, and *Elaeusa* in Cilicia, *Dora*, *Sidon*, and *Tripolis* in Phoenicia, on account of their convenience as naval stations or of their naval importance in their several provinces.

ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, 'Temple-Keeper,' was a title applied to those whose function it was to keep in repair the sacred edifices, and generally to superintend all affairs connected with the due observance of the sacred rites and ceremonies, and to safeguard the temple treasury. The office of Νεωκόρος was a dignity often conferred upon the highest magistrates of the State, such as Archons, Strategoi, Prytaneis, Grammateis, &c.

As an honorary title it was also commonly adopted by the city itself. Of this practice the Imperial coinage affords ample evidence, as does also the well-known passage in the Acts of the Apostles (xix. 35). Ἄνδρες Ἐφέσιοι, τίς γὰρ ἐστιν ἀνθρωπος ὃς οὐ γινώσκει τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν νεωκόρον οὖσαν τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ τοῦ Διοπετοῦς:

So also when temples were erected and altars set up in honour of the Roman Emperor and of the Imperial city, various Greek towns of Asia sought and usually obtained permission to style themselves ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΙ, the words ΤΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ being either expressed or understood. The Imperial Neocory probably carried with it the right of presidency at the Augustan Festivals (Σεβάσμια) and the duty of providing for the expenses of the sacrifices and games appertaining thereto. From time to time an additional Neocory was conferred upon a city which had erected another temple to an Emperor. Thus Ephesus in the reign of Claudius is simply ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, from Hadrian to Caracalla ΔΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, then, under Caracalla ΤΡΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, also ΤΡΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ (τῶν Σεβαστῶν) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ, Caracalla and Geta, and in the time of Elagabalus ΤΕΤΡΑΚΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, and then again ΤΡΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ under Maximinus. A similar return to a lower number, after a higher had already been in use, has been noticed at several cities, and was, sometimes at least, the direct consequence of the *damnatio memoriae* (see p. 577).

ΠΡΩΤΗ The precise signification of the title πρώτη has been a subject of nearly as much discussion among archaeologists as the claim to possess it was a matter of eager contention between rival cities in ancient times. Among the towns which claimed the πρωτεῖον or primacy in their several districts were *Nicaea* and *Nicomedeia* in Bithynia, *Ephesus* and *Smyrna* in Lydia, *Pergamum* in Mysia, and others. By Dio Chrysostom this strife was ridiculed as a contention about a mere empty title signifying nothing as is evident from the following passage: ἡμεῖς δὲ οἰόμεθα, ἐὰν ἐπιγραψώμεθα, ὁπόσοι τοῦτο, τὸ πρωτεῖον ἔξειν· ποῖον, ἄνδρες Νικομηδεῖς, πρωτεῖον;—οὔ τί τὸ ὄφελός

ἐστιν; οὔ τί τὸ ἔργον; ἀφ' οὗ πότερον πλουσιώτεροι γενησόμεθα ἢ μείζονες ἢ δυνατώτεροι, κ.τ.λ. (*Orat.* xxxviii. 144). In the words of an old Greek proverb he also says περὶ ὄνου σκιᾶς διαφέρονται, 'they quarrel about the shadow of an ass.' The most probable explanation is that πρώτη, like ἑβδόμη τῆς Ἀσίας, applied to *Magnesia*, and τρίτη τῶν ἐκεῖ to *Aspendus* (Philostratus, *V. Apoll.* 1. 15), referred simply to the order of precedence of the various cities in the grand processions with which the public games were opened. Thus when *Ephesus* proudly styles herself ἡ πρώτη πασῶν καὶ μεγίστη, μόνοι πρῶτοι Ἀσίας, &c., and *Smyrna* πρῶτοι Ἀσίας κάλλει καὶ μεγέθει, we may infer that the reference is to the κοινὰ Ἀσίας celebrated sometimes at Ephesus and sometimes at Smyrna. Similarly when *Mytilene* is πρώτη Λέσβου, *Samos* πρώτη Ἰωνίας, *Tralles* πρώτη Ἑλλάδος, &c. (for other examples see Index IV, s. v. πρώτη), it would appear that they were 'First' in the local Festivals called κοινὰ Λεσβίων, κοινὰ Ἰώνων, and κοινὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος (*C. I. Gr.*, 3852).

ΦΙΛΗ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ or ΠΙΣΤΗ ΦΙΛΗ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, *Civitas foederata*, a title to which those cities only had a right between whom and Rome a formal treaty existed, by which it was stipulated *ut eosdem, quos populus Romanus, amicos atque hostes habeant* (Livy, 38. 8. 10). See *Side* (p. 704), *Sillyum* (p. 705), *Sagalassus* (p. 710), *Diocaesareia-Sepphoris* (p. 802).

ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΣ, *Amica Romanorum* (*Carrhae*, p. 814), has perhaps a similar signification.

ΦΙΛΟΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, Lover of the Emperor (*Stratonicea*, p. 625). This and the two preceding titles could not be adopted except with the permission of the Roman Senate or the Emperor (*Res gestae divi Augusti*, 5. 41 and 5. 17 'Germanorum populi per legatos amicitiam meam et populi Romani petierunt').

(β) Empty Titles.

ΑΡΙΣΤΗ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ, Best and greatest. *Nicaea*, p. 516.

ΑΡΧΕΟ[ΠΟΛΙΣ] or ΑΡΧΕΟ[ΤΑΤΗ] ΠΑΦΛ[ΑΓΟΝΙΑΣ], *Gangra* and *Germanicopolis Paphlagoniae*, p. 506.

Γ[ΝΩΡΙΜΟΣ (?)], Notable. *Abila*, p. 786; *Gadara*, p. 787.

ΕΝΔΟΞΟΣ, Illustrious. *Side*, p. 704; *Anazarbus*, p. 717; *Damascus*, p. 784.

ΕΝΔΟΞΟΤΕΡΑ, More illustrious. *Syedra*, p. 729.

ΕΝΤΕΙΜΟΣ, Honourable. *Aspendus*, p. 701.

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΣ, Distinguished. *Neapolis Samariae*, p. 803.

ΕΣΤΙΑ ΘΕΩΝ, Altar of the Gods. *Germanicopolis*, p. 506, on account of the numerous temples in the city.

ΕΥΓΕΝΗΣ ΠΙΣΤΗ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΗΣ, Noble, Trusty, and God-loved. *Aegeae Cilic.*, p. 716.

ΕΥΣΕΒΗΣ, Holy. *Zephyrium*, p. 734.

ΕΥΣΕΒΗΣ ΕΥΓΕΝΗΣ, Holy and noble. *Nicaea*, p. 516.

ΘΕΙΟΣ, Divine. *Carrhae*, p. 814.

ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗ, Most splendid. *Side*, p. 704.

ΜΑΤΗΡ ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΩΝ, Mother of Colonies. *Heracleia Bith.*, p. 516. See also ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ.

ΜΕΓΙΣΤΗ, ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΗ. See ΠΡΩΤΗ, *supra*.

ΜΥΣΤΙΣ, Initiated. *Side*, p. 704.
ΣΕΜΝΗ, Venerable. *Syedra*, p. 729.
ΤΙΜΙΩ| ΤΑΤΗ|, Most honourable. *Anazarbus*, p. 717.
ΤΡΟΠ| ΑΙΟΦΟΡΟΣ| ΡΩΜ| ΑΙΩΝ|, Trophy-bearer of the Romans. *Anazarbus*, p. 717. In allusion perhaps to a Triumphal arch erected in the city.

§ XIV. ALLIANCE COINS.

Under this general heading various very different classes of joint-coinages may often be clearly distinguished. (i) *The Political* or *Federal Alliance* Coins, such as those of the Boeotian cities and those of the cities of Chalcidice, in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., and, at a later period, those of the Achaean League and other confederacies. These are characterized by uniformity of type and standard, though they were not in all cases struck at a single central mint. (ii) *The Commercial Alliance Coinages* of neighbouring independent cities united, not politically, but simply for the practical advantages to be gained by increased facilities of exchange. Of these the best known example is that of the monetary convention between Mytilene and Phocaea for the issue in alternate years, and turn by turn at either mint, of electrum money, chiefly hectae, for common circulation in their respective territories and spheres of commercial activity. The terms of this convention are recorded in a lapidary inscription (Hicks and Hill, *Hist. Inscr.*, No. 94) dating from *circ.* B.C. 400. This is probably only one among other similar monetary alliances for the issue of electrum coins of uniform weight and fineness, though of various types, between neighbouring cities along the west coast of Asia Minor in the fifth century B.C. It is noteworthy that, according to the stipulations of the above-mentioned agreement, not the city but the mint-official was personally responsible for the quality of the coin, whence it is apparent that the great variety of types on most electrum coinages is due to the fact that these were the personal signets of the responsible moneyers, and not civic types. On the Cyzicene staters, for instance, the subordination of the *παράσημον* of Cyzicus, the tunny, to the personal signet of the responsible magistrate is especially remarkable. (iii) *The Military Alliance* money. This consists of coins issued by different independent cities allied for mutual defence against a common foe. The best known among such *συμμαχικὰ νομίσματα* are the silver staters of Ephesus, Iasus, Cnidus, Samos, Rhodes, and Byzantium struck between Conon's victory, B.C. 394, and the Peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. These cities appear to have combined in an anti-Spartan symmachy, and to have issued for military purposes a common coinage consisting of staters equivalent, for purposes of exchange, to didrachms of the Aeginetic or tridrachms of the Rhodian standard, and bearing on their obverses ΣΥΝ (for *συνμαχικόν*) and the infant Herakles strangling the serpents, and on their reverses the respective types of the allied cities (Regling, *Z. f. N.*, xxv. 210 ff.).

Political Federal Alliances.

Commercial Alliances.

Military Alliances.

It is not at all improbable that the cities of which coins of this class are known to us may not have been the only members of this alliance, as it is not mentioned in history. Another example of a symmachy revealed to us by coins, in this instance only of bronze, is that of the Sikel towns of Sicily in support of Timoleon, the liberator of the island from the Carthaginians, *circ.* B.C. 340.

These coins, though of various types, all bear the legend ΣΥΝΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ (p. 125). The coinages of symmachies such as these have, it is needless to say, nothing in common with the issues, in late Imperial times, of certain Asiatic *Civitates fœderatae* of the Romans, bearing such titles as ΦΙΛΗ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ (see *supra*). (iv) *Religious Alliances.* In addition to the Politico-Federal, the Commercial, and the Symmachic categories of Alliance money is the rather indefinite class of Politico-Religious issues, consisting of coins struck in the name either of Temple-authorities or Sacred Festivals and Games, e.g. ΟΛΥΝΠΙΚΟΝ, ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ, ΕΓ ΔΙΔΥΜΩΝ ΙΕΡΗ, &c., for circulation among the representatives of numerous cities assembled on these occasions. Festival issues were, indeed, the rule rather than the exception at all places where the games were a source of attraction to strangers, but they cannot be called alliance coins in any sense of the expression unless, from their inscriptions, there is reason to suppose that the games for which they were struck were celebrated under the joint presidency of more than one city, as might naturally be expected to have been the case when the religious centre where the games were held was not actually included within the precincts or jurisdiction of a single city. I would suggest that the various issues of early incuse coins of Sybaris, Croton, &c., where the name of one city is coupled with that of some near neighbour, may be examples of Festival alliances of this nature rather than of political or commercial alliances, though I have not ventured upon this conjecture in the text. Possibly the great πανήγυρις of the Lakinian Hera in the neighbourhood of Croton may have been the festival towards the expenses of which two cities may have jointly contributed.

Religious Alliances.

Passing on to Imperial times, it is noteworthy that a considerable number of the Alliance coins bearing the legend ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ may be most reasonably accounted for in the same manner, especially when the allied cities happen to be near neighbours, although it must be admitted that, when they are remote from one another, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ can signify little more than an *entente cordiale*, for in no case can such ὁμόνοιαι be regarded as veritable alliances either political or commercial, for these would certainly not have been permitted under their Roman masters. A closer relationship than a mere ὁμόνοια, amounting to kinship or fraternity, appears to have been claimed by Attaleia Pamphyliae with Athens on an alliance coin reading ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΣΥΝΓΕΝΙΑ (p. 701). It has also been suggested that the word ΟΜΗΡΟΣ on an alliance coin between Laodiceia Phr. and Smyrna may imply somewhat more than ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (*B. M. C., Phr.*, p. 325, note 2).

The Omonoia issues.

§ XV. COLONIAL COINS.

Strictly speaking, a discussion of the coins of the Roman Colonies and Municipia planted sporadically over the various provinces of the Empire belongs to the category of Roman rather than of Greek numismatics.

The coinage of the Roman colonies in the Western portion of the Empire comes to an end quite early. In Sicily it does not extend beyond the reign of Augustus; in Africa and Numidia, that of Tiberius; in Spain, that of Caligula; in Gaul, that of Nero. Babba in Mauretania is the only colony in the West which continues to coin money down to the time of Galba, A.D. 68–69 (Eckhel, iv. 500).

In the East, on the other hand, the colonial coinage was prolonged, like that of the Greek towns, down to the age of Aurelian. A large number of cities were, in point of fact, not colonized until the time of Sept. Severus or even later. Nearly all such towns, with the exception of Thessalonica and a few cities in the remote East, made use, on their colonization, of the Latin language. The types are various, and, sometimes, as at Corinth, Tyre, and Alexandreia Troas, of considerable local interest. There are, however, a few which, from their continual recurrence on the coins of colonies, and of colonies only, must be considered as distinctive colonial types. These are the following :—

Colonial Coin-types.

(i) The Founder of the Colony performing the sacred rite of marking out the boundaries of the town with a plough to which a bull and a cow are yoked. Cf. Servius, *ad Virg. Aen.* vii. 755 'Conditores enim civitatis taurum in dexteram, vaccam intrinsecus jungebant, et incincti ritu Gabino, id est, togae parte caput velati, parte succincti, tenebant stivam incurvam ut glebae omnes intrinsecus caderent. Et ita sulco ducto loca murorum designabant, aratrum suspendentes circa loca portarum'.

(ii) Military standards, sometimes accompanied by the numbers of the Legions from which the colonists were drawn.

(iii) The Wolf and Twins, symbolical of the Roman origin of the colony.

(iv) Aeneas carrying his father Anchises and accompanied by the young Ascanius.

(v) A Silenus, standing with his right hand raised and with a wine-skin thrown over his shoulder, in the attitude of the famous statue in the Roman Forum, popularly known as Marsyas, and symbolical of the *jus Latinum* enjoyed by a town. (Cf. Servius, *ad Aen.*, iii. 20; iv. 58; and Macrob. *Saturn.*, v. 12.)

The inscriptions on the coins of Colonies are, as a rule, in the nominative case and much abbreviated, as **C. L. I. COR.** for Colonia Laus Julia Corinthus, on coins of Corinth. (For other abbreviations see Index IV (β).) In addition to the names which the colonies received from the Emperors by whom they were founded, such as Julia, Trajana, Hadriana, &c., they frequently adopted an additional epithet or title, such as Victrix, Triumphalis, Felix, Pacensis, Nobilis, Concordia, Prima, Fida, Pia or Pulchra, Gemella or Gemina, &c. The origin of most of these is doubtful; the title **GEMINA**, however, clearly signifies that the colonies so called were founded by veterans from *two legions*, or from a legion itself called Gemina or Gemella from its mixed composition. Cf. Caesar, *Bell. Civ.*, iii. 4 'Unam (legionem) quam factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat'.

Roman magistrates' titles are of frequent occurrence on the coins of Roman colonies (see Index V (β)).

§ XVI. DATED COINS.

Methods of dating and Eras.

The ordinary method by which the Greeks dated their coins was, as we have seen, by inscribing upon them the name of the eponymous annual magistrate. It was not until after the age of Alexander that the custom of placing real dates in the form of numerals upon the coins began to prevail. After the foundation of the dynasty of the Seleucidae in Syria the practice was introduced

of dating Syrian and other Eastern coins according to the Seleucid era, which was computed from B.C. 312. In Egypt the Ptolemies usually dated their money by the regnal years of the king, though some series appear to be dated from the era of Soter, B.C. 311, and others probably from that of the deification of Arsinoë II. B.C. 270. This custom of dating according to an era became common in parts of Asia Minor and Syria in the second and first centuries B.C., and was continued under the Empire.

The eras in use at the various cities owed their origin to various circumstances. Some are local eras, dating from an important event in the history of the city on the coins of which they occur. Others were computed from one or other of the great landmarks in the history of the district or the province in which the cities using them were situated. Of the former class it is frequently impossible, in the absence of sufficient evidence, to decide to what event they owe their origin, and there is sometimes a little difficulty in fixing the exact year from which they start. The coins struck at Alexandreia under the empire are always dated by the regnal years of the Emperor.

Among the well-known and widely used historical eras the following may be here mentioned. Those of merely local interest are noticed under the towns where they occur, and a list of them will be found in Index VII, s.v. '*Eras*'.

THE SELEUCID ERA. After the victory of Seleucus and Ptolemy over Demetrius at Gaza, B.C. 312, the former took possession of Babylonia. Hence the Seleucid era, in Syria and the neighbourhood, was reckoned from October 1st, B.C. 312.

THE ERA OF THE PROVINCE OF ASIA, B.C. 134–133. The Ephesian cistophori bear dates reckoned from this era.

THE POMPEIAN ERA. In B.C. 64 Pompey, after the defeat of Tigranes, entered Syria. During the winter B.C. 64–63 he had his head quarters in Damascus and spent some months in organizing the affairs of Syria and reducing it to the condition of a Roman province.

THE CAESAREAN ERA dates from the victory of Caesar over Pompey at Pharsalia, Aug. 9th, B.C. 48. The city of Antioch, however, reckoned the commencement of the era from the autumn of the preceding year, B.C. 49, and other cities from slightly varying dates.

THE ACTIAN ERA dates from the victory of Caesar over Antony at Actium in B.C. 31.

The mode of expressing dates is as follows:—

Units . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	ϛ	Ζ	Η	Θ
Tens . .	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
	Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	Ϙ
Hundreds .	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω	ϡ

The numerals are sometimes preceded by the word ΕΤΟΥΣ, as ΕΤΟΥΣ ΡΛΓ, Anno 133. On the Egyptian coinage, both under the Ptolemies and under the Roman Emperors, the character L almost always precedes the date, and the same sign is sometimes found in Palestine and Phoenicia. This sign, which

used in papyrus inscriptions to show that the characters which follow it are numerals, has been supposed to be an Egyptian character, but it is merely a fragmentary and specialized form of the initial Ε of ΕΤΟΥΣ (see *Journ. Hell. Stud.* xxii. p. 150).

Letters of the Greek alphabet such as Α–Ν, standing for the months of the lunar year on the Athenian coins, or Α–Ω (= 1–24) and ΑΑ–ΩΩ (= 25–48), as on the series of Ptolemaic coins commencing with the era of Arsinoë II, are not, strictly speaking, dates but sequence letters.

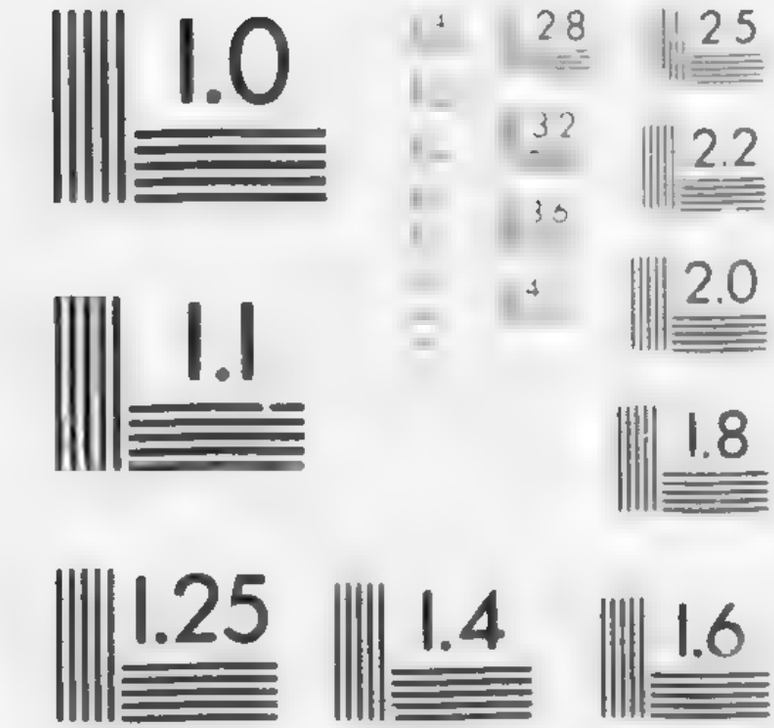
For the various Cyprian and Phoenician methods of dating coins the student should consult the volumes of the British Museum Catalogue, *Cyprus* and *Phoenicia*.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

December, 1910.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

ANSI/ISO TEST CHART No. 2



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NOTANDA

Gold coins (aurum) are distinguished by the letters **A**.
Electrum coins „ „ „ EL.
Silver coins (argentum) „ „ **Æ**.
Bronze coins (aes) „ „ „ Æ.
Billon and Potin coins (alloys of silver and bronze) by Bil. and Pot.

The disk of metal on which the types are struck is called the *Flan*.

The front or face of a coin is called the *Obverse*. *Obv.*

The back of the coin is called the *Reverse*. *Rev.*

The principal device represented on the *obv.* or *rev.* is called the *Type*.

Adjunct devices or secondary types are called *Symbols*.

The area or space between the type and the circumference is called the *Field*.

The lower portion of the area beneath the type and cut off from the rest of the field by a horizontal line is called the *Exergue*.

Portions of a coin which are sunk below the level of the surface of the field are said to be *Incuse*.

CORRIGENDA

Page 11, line 16, *for* Asculum *read* Ausculum.

Page 534, line 14, *after* Brit. Mus.) *insert* (authenticity doubtful).

Page 707, **Comama**, line 5, for *Felix* read *Fida*.

Page 802, line 6, *for* ΔΙΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC *read* ΔΙΟΚΑΙ[σαρείας]ΙΕΡΑ[ς]ΑCΥ[λου]-ΑΥΤΟ[κράτορος].

Page 802, lines 17 18, *for* ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ or ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ *read* ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ[ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ].

MANUAL

OF

GREEK NUMISMATICS

HISPANIA

Heiss, *Monnaies antiques de l'Espagne.* Paris, 1870.
Delgado, *Medallas autonomas de España.* Seville, 1871–1876.
M. R. de Berlanga, *Monn. puniques et tartessiennes de l'Espagne* (Comm. phil. in hon. Th. Mommseni). Berlin, 1877.
Zobel de Zangróniz, *Estudio histórico de la moneda antigua española.* Madrid, 1879.
Cel. Pujol y Camps, *La epigrafia numismática ibérica* Bol. de la Academia, xvi., 1890.
Hübner, *Monumenta Linguae Ibericae.* Berlin, 1893.

THE ancient coins of the Spanish peninsula are of the following classes: Greek, Phoenician, Hispano-Carthaginian [1], Romano-Iberian, and Roman.

Before circ. B.C. 350.

Uncertain mints. The earliest coins struck in Spain consist of small divisions of the Phocaic drachm, Thirds, Sixths, Twelfths, and Twenty-fourths, weighing respectively about 18, 9, 4½, and 2¼ grains. These coins are of the class which appears to have been current in various Greek colonies along the north-western coasts of Italy, and those of Liguria. The varieties found in Spain are, however, less archaic in style than those discovered in 1867 at Auriol in the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and at Volterra in Tuscany (Babelon, *Traité des mon. gr. et rom.*, II. i. 1572 sqq.). For the most part these little coins have archaic heads on the obverse, and incuse reverses.

Emporiae was founded by Phocaeans of Massalia in the first half of the fourth century B.C. It was situated near the north-eastern extremity of Spain, and it soon rose to be one of the chief ports in the western basin of the Mediterranean, supplanting the neighbouring town of Rhoda.

[1] **Hispano-Carthaginian Coinage.** On the evidence of finds, a certain number of coins of purely Carthaginian types have been assigned by Zobel to Spain. Although they were doubtless struck out of Spanish metal, it is not proven that they were issued from a Spanish mint, and they are therefore best retained among the series of Carthage (*q. v.*).

Circ. B.C. 350-250.

Among the uncertain coins of Spanish origin mentioned above are some with types on both sides, and the legends Ε, ΕΜ, or ΕΜΠ. They bear on the obverse either a head of Persephone or a head of Athena, and on the reverse a cock, one or two ivy-leaves, three astragali, a cuttle-fish, a two-handled vase, a bull's head facing, a wolf's head, an owl, a man-headed bull, or a goat standing. The later varieties show sometimes a female head facing with flowing hair or a head of Persephone in profile, and on the reverse a horseman with flying chlamys, a bird, three birds, a female head, a rushing bull, two dolphins, or last, a flying Pegasos, whose head is sometimes fancifully formed like a little winged genius seated in a stooping posture and stretching out his hands towards his feet. These last-mentioned obols of the Pegasos type are contemporary with the better-known drachms of Emporiae, of which the chief varieties are the following:—

Shortly before circ. B.C. 250.

ΕΝΠΟΡΙΤΩΝ Head of Persephone copied from Siculo-Punic coi. ..	Horse standing, crowned by flying Nike (Heiss, *Mon. ant. de l'Espagne*, Pl. I. 1) . . . . . ℞ Drachm
Similar head surrounded by dolphins.	ΕΝΠΟΡΙΤΩΝ Pegasos flying r. (Heiss, Pl. I. 2) . . . ℞ Drachm
Id	ΕΜΠΟΡΙΤΩΝ Pegasos r., his head formed like a sitting genius. (Heiss, Pl. I. 3–7). . . . . ℞ Drachm
Head of Artemis r.: in front, dolphins.	.. Id. (Heiss, Pl. I. 8). ℞ Drachm

These drachms are of the same standard as those of Massalia, Rhoda, and Gades (*q. v.*). In weight they range between 78 and 62 grs.

Circ. B.C. 250-206.

The drachms of this period struck at and in the vicinity of Emporiae frequently bear Iberian inscriptions and are clearly imitated from the purely Greek coins above described. They continued to be struck at least down to the time of the formation of the Roman Province in B.C. 206; the later issues having been already reduced to the ordinary weight of the older Roman denarii of $\frac{1}{72}$ lb., somewhat less than 70 grs.

The remaining coins of Emporiae are bronze of the Romano-Iberian class (see below, pp. 4 f.).

Rhoda was an ancient foundation from the island of Rhodes. It stood in the bay at the foot of the Pyrenaean promontory. Its coinage is contemporary with the earliest drachms of Emporiae, by which it was superseded after being current for a short time only.

Shortly before circ. B.C. 250.

ΡΟΔΗΤΩΝ Head of Persephone.	Rose in full bloom to front. (Heiss, Pl. I. 1–3) . ℞ Drachm 78–70 grs.

Of these coins, which are all of good style, there are great numbers of Iberian and Gaulish imitations, many of them extremely barbarous and belonging, for the most part, to a more recent period. The reverse-type of the coins of this city, the Rose, contains an allusion to the name of the town. Cf. the same type on the coins of Rhodes.

Gades (*Cadiz*), the extreme western emporium of the ancient world, was established by the Phoenicians long before the beginning of classical history. Its silver coinage cannot, however, have commenced much before the middle of the third century B.C., and it comes to an end in B.C. 206, when the town submitted to the Romans. The types of its coins refer to the cultus of the Tyrian Herakles (Melkart) and to the fisheries for which Gades was famous (Athen. vii. 315; Pollux, vi. 49; Hesych. *s. v.* Gadeira).

Before circ. B.C. 250–206.

Head of the Tyrian Herakles (Melkart) in lion-skin. (Heiss, Pl. LI. 1–4.)	Tunny fish and Phoenician inscrr.; above, מבעל or מחלם; beneath, אגדר or הגדר . . . . . Æ

The denominations known are the drachm, 78 grs., half-drachm 39 grs., together with Sixths, Twelfths, and Twenty-fourths of the drachm, the last three being uninscribed. The standard to which these coins belong is either indigenous or of Carthaginian origin, and appears to be the same as that of the money of Emporiae and Rhoda. Bronze coins with analogous types and inscriptions have been assigned to the second and first centuries B.C., but in some cases seem to belong to the period before the erection of the Roman province.

Coins with Phoenician inscriptions (bronze of the second and first centuries B.C.) were also issued by cities in the district of Malaca (Abdera, Sexi, Malaca, &c.).

Ebusus. The island of Ebusus (*Iviza*) was inhabited by a Phoenician population. It was always closely allied with Carthage, whence the standard of its coins was derived. The silver money of Ebusus is probably contemporary with that of Emporiae, but it cannot extend much beyond the third century, since, in the second century, the Balearic islands submitted to Rome.

Squatting Kabeiros facing, holding hammer and serpent.	Bull walking. (Heiss, Pl. LXIII. 1, 2) . . . . . Æ

Didrachm 154 grs., Hemidrachm 39 grs., and Quarter-drachm. The bronze coins of Ebusus, some of which probably belong to the second century B.C., have usually on the obverse the figure of a Kabeiros with hammer and serpent, and on the reverse an inscription, in Phoenician characters, איבשם, containing the name of the island. The soil of Ebusus was supposed to possess the property of destroying venomous reptiles: 'Ebusi terra serpentes fugat' (Plin. *H. N.* iii. 5. 11). Hence perhaps the type.

Romano-Iberian and Latin Currency. This extensive group of coins owes its origin to the introduction of Roman money into Spain, and to the organization of a native currency by permission of the Roman gover-

nors. The coinage (of which the most characteristic feature is the use of Iberian inscriptions) is a native currency, and was not issued by the Romans themselves. The Romans called the whole coinage 'signatum Oscense', although it was issued from many other mints besides Osca.

The Romano-Iberian coinage is classed by Señor Zobel under the following geographical headings[1]:—

HISPANIA CITERIOR.

I. Eastern Region.
1. District of Emporiae.
2. „ „ Tarraco.
3. „ „ Ilerda.
4. „ „ Saguntum.

II. Northern Division.
5. District of Osca.
6. „ „ Pompaelo.
7. „ „ Turiaso.
8. „ „ Calagurris.

III. Central Region.
9. District of Numantia.
10. „ „ Bilbilis.
11. „ „ Segobriga.

IV. Southern Region.
12. District of Carthago Nova.
13. „ „ Acci.
14. „ „ Castulo.

HISPANIA ULTERIOR.

I. Eastern Region.
1. District of Obulco [Corduba].
2. „ „ Iliberis.

II. Southern Region.
3. District of Malaca [Abdera].
4. „ „ Asido [Carteia].
5. „ „ Gades.

III. Western Region.
6. District of Carmo [Hispalis].
7. „ „ Myrtilis [Emerita].
8. „ „ Salacia [Ebora].

It may be laid down as a general rule that the Iberian inscriptions on the *reverses* of the coins furnish the names of the tribes for whom, or by whom, the coins were issued. These names are in many cases identical with those of the chief towns of the district, but this is by no means always the case; and it is remarkable that on the money of the most important towns the name of the tribe takes the place of that of the city. Thus, for example, the Iberian coins

of Emporiae	are struck	in the name of the	Indigetes.
„ Tarraco	„	„	Cessetani.
„ Osca	„	„	Celsitani.
„ Numantia	„	„	Aregoradenses.
„ Saguntum	„	„	Arsenses.
„ Carthago Nova	„	„	Sethitani.
„ Acci	„	„	Igloetes.

The difficulty of attributing the coins with Iberian legends to the various localities is considerable, for it must be borne in mind that a great many of these ancient names were exchanged during the period of the Roman dominion for Latin names, and in such cases the attributions must of necessity be more or less conjectural.

[1] The names in brackets are those of the chief minting-places of the Latin and later Imperial coins in the Ulterior province.

The Romano-Iberian coins are classed *chronologically* by Zobel in the following periods :—

Circ. B.C.

I. 226–214. Victoriati of Saguntum, 1st series, wt. 3 scruples. (Wt. 52½ grs.)
Emporitan drachms reduced to the older standard of the denarius of $\frac{1}{72}$ lb. (Wt. 70 grs.)
Oldest coins with Latin legends in the Ulterior Province.

218. The Romans begin to strike bronze coins in the Citerior Province with Iberian inscriptions.

[217.] [Reduction of the Roman denarius to the weight of $\frac{1}{84}$ lb. (Wt. 60 grs.)]

II. 214–204. New issue of Victoriati of Saguntum on the reduced standard (Wt. 45 grs.)

III. 204–154. Largest issues of Romano-Iberian money.
B.C. 195. Emporiae and Saguntum cease to strike silver.
B.C. 171. Foundation of the colony of Carteia.
Carteia strikes the divisions of the As in bronze.

IV. 154–133. B.C. 154. Lusitano-Celtiberian War [of Viriatus or Numantia].
B.C. 138. Foundation of the colony of Valencia.
Valencia strikes uncial bronze with Latin Legends.
B.C. 133. Fall of Numantia.
All coinage prohibited in the Citerior except the bronze of Emporiae and Saguntum.

The provincial reforms of B.C. 133 put an end to the coinage of money with Iberian inscriptions, although the war of Sertorius, B.C. 80–72, brought about a temporary revival for a few years of bronze money with bilingual (Iberian and Latin) inscriptions.

Latin Coinage.

Circ. B.C.

49–45. Civil war in Spain.
Renewal in some towns of the Citerior Province of a bronze coinage with *Latin inscriptions.*

29–A.D. 41. *Imperial Coinage.*
B.C. 27. Augustus. Bronze and brass coinage in the three new provinces, Tarraconensis, Baetica, and Lusitania; continued under Tiberius, A.D. 14–37, and Caligula, A.D. 37–41; but under the last only in Tarraconensis.

Under the Empire a large number of towns struck coins with the title Municipium preceding their names, as MVN. ERCAVICA, MVNICIP. CASCANTVM. Of these may be mentioned Bilbilis (MVN. AVGVSTA BILBILIS), Calagurris (MVN. CAL. IVLIA), Cascantum, Emporiae, Ercavica, Graccurris, Ilercavonia with Dertosa (MVN. HIBERA. IVLIA. ILERCAVONIA. DERT.), Ilerda, Italica, Osicerda, Turiaso. Occasionally the title VRBS occurs, as at Carthago Nova: VR(bs) I(ulia) N(ova) K(arthago): Osca: VRB(s) VICT(rix) OSCA. The most important cities, however, were erected into colonies: Acci: COLON. ACCI or COL. IVL(ia) GEM(ella) ACCI or C. I. G.: Caesaraugusta: C. C. A.: Carthago Nova: C(olonia) V(ictrix) I(ulia) N(ova) C(arthago); Celsa: COL. VIC(trix) IVL(ia) LEP(ida) or COL. V. I. CEL(sa); Corduba: COL.

PATRICIA: Emerita: COL. AVGVSTA EMERITA or C. A. E.; Hispalis: COL. ROM(ula): Ilici: C. I(ulia) IL(ici) A(ugusta); Tarraco: C. V(ictrix) T(riumphalis) TAR(raco).

GALLIA

Saussaye, *Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise.* Paris, 1842.
Duchalais, *Description des médailles gauloises.* Paris, 1846.
Hucher, *L'Art gaulois.* Paris, 1865, 1874
Robert, *Monnaies gauloises.* Paris, 1880.
Muret et Chabouillet, *Catal. des monn. gauloises de la Bibl. Nat.* Paris, 1889.
H. de la Tour, *Atlas des monn. gauloises.* Paris, 1892.
Blanchet, *Traité des monn. gauloises.* Paris, 1905.]

The coins of ancient Gaul consist of three principal classes: (i) Greek, chiefly of the town of Massalia; (ii) native Gaulish, imitated originally from Greek (or Roman) coins; and (iii) Roman colonial of Lugdunum, Nemausus, Vienna, and Cabellio in the valley of the Rhone.

Massalia was a colony of Phocaea founded about B.C. 600. Its earliest coins are small uninscribed divisions of the Phocaic drachm with incuse reverses and of various types (Trésor d'Auriol, *Rev. num.*, N.S. xiv. 348, and *Mélanges de Num.*, i. 12 sqq.; further references in Blanchet, p. 545; illustrations in Babelon, *Traité*, II. i. 1571 f.). Notwithstanding their archaic appearance it does not seem that these little pieces are, with few exceptions, much earlier than the middle of the fifth century B.C. It is not improbable that there were several issues of such coins, extending perhaps over a period of seventy or eighty years; and it is not certain whether all these coins (representing some twenty-five types) belong to Massalia, or should not rather be distributed among various cities on the same coast. It may be that some of them were not actually struck in Gaul, but brought from Asia Minor.

Next in order of time comes a series of small coins, for the most part obols, with types on both sides. Among these the following may be mentioned:

Before circ. B.C. 400.

Head of Apollo (?)[1] of archaic style, wearing a helmet on which is a wheel.	Wheel. (de la Tour, Pl. II. 520.) Æ Obol 13–8 grs.
Head of Artemis, of archaic style.	M Crab. (*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 510.) Æ Obol.

After circ. B.C. 400.

In this period, if not earlier, begin the well-known obols:

Youthful male head, usually with small horn sprouting from forehead, and sometimes slight whiskers.	MA in two quarters of a wheel . . . (de la Tour, Pl. II.) Obol.
ΛΑΚΥΔΩΝ Horned (?) youthful male head. (*Rev. Num.*, 1888, p. 196.)	Wheel . . (*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 535.) Obol.

[1] Cf. the archaic statue of the Amyclean Apollo as described by Paus. *Lac.* 19 ἔχει δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ κράνος.

Lakydon was the port of Massalia. On some specimens of the obol the place of the whiskers is taken by letters, which, from their inconspicuous position, may possibly be artists' signatures (ΠΑΡ, ΜΑ, ΑΤΡΙ, &c.).

Before the middle of the fourth century the drachm makes its first appearance at Massalia:—

FIG. 1.

Head of Artemis, her hair adorned with sprigs of olive. ΜΑΣΣΑ Lion. (Fig. 1) . . . . . R. Drachm 58–55 grs.

The earliest specimens of these drachms are of very beautiful work. The first branch of the olive-tree is said to have been brought to Massalia with the statue of Artemis from Ephesus,[1] hence its presence on these coins. The cultivation of the olive was a source of great wealth to the town.

The fine style of art was not long maintained on the coins of Massalia. This is partly due to their having been carelessly manufactured in large quantities, for they were for a long time the chief currency not only of Southern Gaul as far as Lyons but even of the whole valley of the Po. They were extensively copied by the various Celtic tribes, and the barbarous imitations are far more common than the pieces of pure Greek work.

After circ. B.C. 200.

About the close of the third century a change takes place both in the style and in the weight of the Massalian coins.

Head of Artemis, with quiver at her shoulder [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 44. 1]. ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ Lion . . . . . Æ. 42–40 grs.

This reduction in the weight of the drachm was sudden, not gradual. It was the result of the adoption, for commercial reasons, of the standard of the *Victoriatus* (see Haeberlin in *Z. f. N.*, xxvi. p. 238).

Among the bronze coins of Massalia the following are of frequent occurrence:—

Head of Apollo. [de la Tour, Pl. IV. 1495 f.] ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΗΤΩΝ Bull rushing Æ ·95

Head of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 1914 f.] ΜΑ Tripod . . . . . Æ ·9

It would seem that Massalia acquired increased importance after the fall of Syracuse in B.C. 210, and large numbers of bronze coins were issued by it during the second and first centuries B.C. It probably finally lost the right of coining after its capture by C. Trebonius, Caesar's legatus, B.C. 49 (Dion Cass. xli. 25; Caesar, *B. C.* ii. 22).

[1] The two principal temples at Massalia were those of the Ephesian Artemis and of Apollo Delphinios (Strab. p. 179).

Other Greek coinages from the neighbourhood of *Marseille* (third century B.C.) are:

Glanum (*St. Rémy*). Silver, *obv.* Head of Persephone, *rev.* ΓΛΑΝΙΚΩΝ Bull. 34-26 grs. (Blanchet, p. 239).

Caenicenses (between *Marseille* and *Salon*). Silver, *obv.* Head of river-god Kaenos, *rev.* ΚΑΙΝΙΚΗΤΩΝ. Lion. 32 grs. (Blanchet, p. 239)

Samnagenses (near *Marseille*). Bronze, *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* ΣΑΜΝΑΓΗΤ, Bull rushing (Blanchet, p. 240).

Antipolis. Under Lepidus (B.C. 44-42) Antipolis struck bronze, *obv.* Head of Venus, *rev.* Victory crowning trophy ΑΝΤΙΠ. ΛΕΠ. (Blanchet, p. 442)

The following places in the Rhone valley may be mentioned as having struck money, some at first with Greek inscriptions, and later with Roman:—Lugdunum (COPIA. FELIX MVNATIA on the earliest coinage, beginning B.C. 43; afterwards COPIA). Vienna (C. I. V. = *Colonia Iulia Viennensium*). Nemausus (early coins reading ΝΑΜΑΣΑΤ, of conjectural attribution: later NEM. COL., *rev.* Crocodile chained to palm). Cabellio (Æ with KABE; later CABE; under Augustus, COL. CABE). Avenio (early silver and bronze, ΑΟΥΕ). On all these see Blanchet, pp. 427-41, and Willers, *Num. Zt.*, 34, pp. 65-138.

Gaulish Money. The money of the Gauls, like that of most barbarous races in ancient times, consisted of imitations of the coins of Greece and Rome. The models selected were naturally coins already widely circulating in Western Europe, such as the gold staters of Philip of Macedon and of Tarentum, the drachms of Massalia and of the Greek cities on the coast of Spain, and, somewhat later, the denarii of the Roman Republic. The originals from which the Gaulish gold coins were imitated probably came into Gaul by way of Massalia, or possibly by the Danube and Rhine valleys. Very few such originals, however, have been found in Gaul.

Southern Gaul. In this district, comprising the Roman province of Narbonensis, the coins most frequently met with are silver, often inscribed with Greek characters and bearing types derived from the coins of Massalia, Rhoda, &c., and quinarii with legends in the Latin character, having on the obverse a helmeted head and on the reverse a horseman. Among the coinages of the south-west must be mentioned the money of the Longostaletae (Æ, *obv.* Head of Hermes, *rev.* ΛΟΓΓΟΣΤΑΛΗΤΩΝ Tripod) and of certain kings of the Narbonensian district (Bitovios, Amytos, Kaiantolos, Rigantikos).

Central Gaul, comprising portions of the Roman provinces of Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Celtica, was the district in which the gold staters of Philip were first imitated, and where the copies follow most closely their Greek model. The attributions of these staters to the several tribes (Aedui, Arverni, &c.) are often very uncertain; but there are gold Arvernian staters of Vercingetorix, and silver and bronze coins of Epasnactus (EPAD). Certainly Aeduan are the silver coins reading EDVIS and ORCETIRIX. The silver and bronze coins are of various

types, and become very abundant in the time of Caesar and Augustus after the suppression by Rome of the native gold currency.

Western Gaul. In the maritime districts the coins depart further from their Greek and Roman prototypes and exhibit more characteristically Gaulish devices, such as the head on the obverse surmounted by a boar, and the man-headed horse on the reverse. (Fig. 2.)

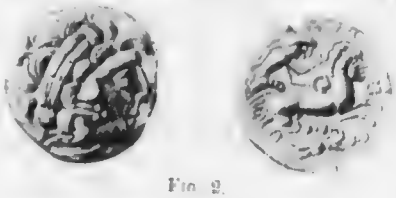


FIG. 2.

Northern Gaul (Belgica). The coinage of this region is almost wholly of gold, and the Greek origin of the types is scarcely traceable. In fabric the specimens which come from the parts about the Rhine are usually of concave form, the concavity becoming less and less perceptible as we approach the West. To the Atrebates are attributed staters with disintegrated versions of the human head and horse, somewhat British in style. There are also bronze coins with the name *Commios*, sometimes identified with the adversary of the Romans. The Treveri have staters with a characteristic V-shaped pattern, derived from the eye of the original head, on the obverse. Large flat staters, attributed to the Parisii and Bellovaci, are frequently found in Britain, and may be British. To north-east Gaul also belong various cast bronze coins (*obv.* rude head, *rev.* horse or bird or two animals opposed, attributed to the Senones; and *obv.* warrior carrying torques, *rev.* animal, attributed to the Catalauni).

Celtic Coins of Central Europe.

The more important of the obscure coinages issued by Celtic peoples in Central Europe, chiefly in the districts of the Upper Rhine and Danube, may be briefly mentioned here (see Blanchet, *Traité des monnaies gauloises*, pp. 443–77). The most remarkable are the gold *Regenbogenschüsselchen* ('rainbow-cups'), of concave fabric, and with various types, the most characteristic being a shell-pattern. These and similar coins (types: bird's head, serpent, triskeles, &c.) are found in Hungary, Bohemia, Bavaria, Switzerland, the valleys of the Rhine and Po, &c. Gold pieces imitated from Macedonian coins (head of Athena, *rev.* Nike or figure with lance) are found in Moravia. From Noricum (Lower Austria, Western Hungary) come silver coins with a head on the obverse, and a horse or horseman on the reverse, for the most part probably ultimately derived from tetradrachms of Philip II. They frequently bear in Roman letters names (chiefly of kings) such as *Adnamat*, *Nomat*, *Gesatorix*, *Eritasirus*, *Saiica*, *Noreus*, *Biatec* (see Kubitschek in *Jahresh. des Oesterr. Inst.*, 1906, pp. 70 f., and Hunter *Cat.* III. 707 f.). A coin of Biatec imitates the heads of Honos and Virtus from a denarius of B.C. 82. Hungary produces very barbarous imitations of tetradrachms of Philip II and of denarii of the Republic and Augustus.

From Transylvania come imitations of tetradrachms of Philip II, and also large scyphate pieces of base metal with still more degraded types of the same kind.

BRITANNIA

Evans, *Ancient British Coins*, 1864; Supplement, 1890.

The coinage of the island of Britain was derived from that of the Belgic and other tribes of the opposite coast, some of whose chiefs held sway on both sides of the Channel. It is probable that the Britons of the southern coast began to strike gold coins in the last half of the second century B.C. The earliest specimens (uninscribed) show a laureate head on the obverse and a rude horse or chariot-group on the reverse. The types are clearly degenerate copies of the stater of Philip of Macedon, or rather of Gaulish imitations of that coin. From this prototype a number of distinct types gradually arose by means of successive imitations until, as Sir John Evans has shown (*Num. Chron.*, xii. p. 127), their original was quite lost sight of. The silver, bronze, and tin coins are later than the gold; for, in accordance with the rule applying to barbarous nations on coming into contact with Rome, the more precious metal was by degrees discarded for coinage. Roman influence becomes otherwise prominent in the later issues, and the only inscriptions found on British coins are in Roman letters. When Caesar came to Britain he found (*Comm.* v. 12) that the natives used gold coins or iron bars (*utuntur ⟨aut aere⟩ aut nummo aureo aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*, where the words *aut aere* are an insertion from a later sentence, *aere utuntur importato*). Certain iron bars from various British sites have been with probability identified with the *taleae ferreae* in question (R. A. Smith, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, Jan. 26, 1905).

The earliest coins attributed to Britain are found in the south-east district. They are of a flat fabric, and being also found across the Channel are attributed by some to Gaul. They are probably the coinage of Belgae on both sides of the water. There exist also cast tin coins of the same district. The earliest coins of more remote Britain are thicker and ruder than the Belgic gold. The horse is usually resolved into a meaningless group of pellets and lines; in the Midlands he becomes a boar. The types sometimes wear out altogether on the die of the obverse, which presents merely a convex surface. The earliest inscribed coins belong to the second half of the first century B.C. They are found in the south-east, and bear the names of Tincommius, Verica, and Eppillus, apparently sons of that Commius who retired from Gaul before the Romans in 51 B.C. (Caesar, *Comm.* viii. 48). Some of the coins of these princes show distinct Roman influence in their types. All struck gold and silver; Eppillus, the latest of the three, also bronze. In the Central District the chief tribes are the Catuellani (capital Verulamium) and the Trinobantes (capital Camulodunum). These had an early uninscribed currency; but in the Roman period there is a more important coinage with the names of Tasciovanus (who began to reign *circ.* B.C. 30) and his son Cunobelinus (Cymbeline). Many of Tasciovanus' coins were struck at

Verulam (VER. VERLAMIO. [illegible]) [illegible] (c. [illegible] before 43 A. D.) is associated with the mint of Camulodunum ([illegible]).

Fig. 3

His gold coinage (Fig. 3) is conservative in style (even the original two-horse type sometimes recurs), but his silver and copper show many types, chiefly of Roman derivation. Another son of Tasciovanus, Epaticcus, seems to have reigned in West Surrey and East Wilts. Coins from Essex and Kent bear the name of Dubnovellaunus, the Dumnovellaunus who appealed for help to Augustus, probably *circ.* B.C. 34–26. In spite of the gradual subjection of Eastern Britain, the currencies in the more remote parts remained primitive. From the West come gold coins inscribed BODVOC, COMVX, ANTEDRIGVS, or ANTEDRIGVS, &c. In what are now Norfolk and Suffolk the Iceni continued to use a very barbarous coinage, with a characteristic double-crescent type. To this district also belongs the rude but comparatively late coinage of ADDEDOMAROS (or ADDEPOMAROS). The uninscribed silver coins of the Iceni show the gradual transformation of the human head into a boar. Their coinage probably ended with the fall of Boudicca. Among the latest British coins are the gold and silver of the Brigantes (South Yorks., Lincs., &c.), with names such as VOLISIOS, DVMNOCOVEROS, and also CARTIMANDVA, the queen (*circ.* 51–69 A. D.) whose history is known from Tacitus (*Ann.* xii. 36; see *Num. Chron.*, 1897, pp. 293 f.).

The weight of the British gold stater (excluding pieces possibly Gaulish) is usually well under 100 grs., ordinary pieces weighing 85 to 80 grs. The silver coins weigh 24 grs. max.

ITALY

Millingen, *Considérations* [illegible] *Italie*. Florence, 1841, with Supplement, 1844.
Carelli, *Numorum Italiae veteris Tabulae CCII*, ed. Cavedoni, 1850.
Sambon, *Monnaies de la Presqu'île italique*. Naples, 1870.
Deecke, *Etruskische Forschungen*, Heft II. 1876.
Garrucci, *Monete dell' Italia antica*. 1885.
Mommsen, *Histoire de la monnaie romaine*, ed. Blacas and de Witte. Paris, 1870–1875.
Dressel, *Z. f. N.*, xiv. 1887.
Conway, *Italic Dialects*. Cambridge, 1897.
Sambon, *Les monnaies antiques de l'Italie*. Paris, 1903.
Haeberlin, *Die Systematik des ältesten röm. Münzwesens*. Berlin, 1905.
Haeberlin, *Die jüngste* [illegible] *und die älteste röm. Goldprägung*, *Z. f. N.*, xxvi. 229 ff.
Regling, *Zum älteren röm. u. italischen Münzwesen*. Klio, Bd. vi, Heft 3, 1906.

ETRURIA.

The gold and silver coins of Etruria are usually struck on one side only. But, with one or two exceptions, there are none which can properly be classed to the period of archaic art: the absence of a reverse type is merely a local peculiarity.

The Etruscan coins frequently bear marks of value, from which we gather that a decimal system was applied to both gold and silver money. The marks of value which occur are:

𐌢𐌠 = 100, ↑ = 50, XXX = 30, ΛXX = 25, XX = 20, 𐌢𐌠X = 12½, X = 10, Λ = 5, 𐌠Λ or 𐌢𐌠 = 2½, and I = 1.

The marks on the gold coins denote their equivalent values in silver, while those on the silver coins usually indicate their values in bronze.

GOLD.

Fifth century B.C. *or later.*

The standard on which the earliest Etruscan gold coins were struck is based upon that of the Euboïc-Syracusan silver litra of 13·5 grs. (max.). The marks of value on these gold coins indicate the numbers of silver litrae for which they were exchangeable at the then current rate of gold to silver as 15 : 1. There is nothing to show from what mint these small gold coins were issued.

Lion's head with open jaws. *Reverse.* Plain.
↑ = 50 Wt. 44 grs. (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 37.)
ΛXX = 25 „ 22 grs. (*Ib.*)
X𐌠𐌢 = 12½ „ 11 grs. (*Ib.*)

Young male (or female) head. *Reverse.* Plain.
ΛXX = 25 Wt. 22 grs. (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 38.)
X = 10 9 grs. (*Ib.*)

GOLD AND SILVER

Circ. B.C. 300–265.

Volsinii. The following coins with types on both sides are later in date than the preceding, and, as their inscriptions *Velsu* and *Velznani* seem to show, were struck at Volsinii. According to their weights and marks of value the gold pieces were equivalent to 5 and to 20 pieces of silver. Supposing the relation of gold to silver to have been still 15 : 1 the silver piece would be a Romano-Campanian drachm of 52·68 grs. = 3 Roman scripula, though the unique Etruscan specimen described below is deficient in weight.

Female head (Artemis ?). (Sambon, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 10.) Mark of value Λ = 5.

Young male head bound with wreath. Mark of value XX.

VELZNAΘA in Etruscan characters. Dog running. Mark of value Λ = 5 . . *Æ* 18 grs.

IMAMELZNAΘA in Etruscan characters. Bull crowned by bird with wreath in beak; in front, star. (Fig. 4.) . . . *Æ* 72·1 grs.

FIG. 4

Head of Athena r. in Corinthian helmet bound with laurel wreath. [*Z. f. N.*, xxvi. Taf. I. 3.]

AVLELZAIA Lion l. biting spear. Mark of value I . . *Æ* 43 grs.

Uncertain Mints.

(*a*) *Euboïc-Syracusan Standard.*

GOLD.

Hippocamp Λ . . *Rev.* Four stars on plain surface Wt. 43 grains (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 39).

At the rate of 15 : 1 this gold coin would be worth 5 Euboïc Syracusan dekalitra or didrachms of about 125 grs.

SILVER.

Unit, the Litra, 13·5 *grs. and its bronze equivalent.*

Chimaera. . . .	*Rev.*, Plain	Wt. 257 grs.	(Sambon, *Italie*, Pl. I. 18.)
Boar	,,	,, 254 grs.	(*Ib.*, Pl. I. 19.)
Gorgon-head X . .	,,	,, 130 grs.	(B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 1.)
Id. V	,,	,, 64 grs.	(Sambon, *Italie*, p. 49, No. 38.)
Head of Hermes Λ	,,	,, 64 grs.	(B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 7.)
Hippocamp . . .	,,	,, 65 grs.	(*Ib.*)
Hare	,,	,, 62 grs.	(*Ib.*)
Young male head .	,,	,, 60 grs.	(Sambon, *Presqu'île*, p. 50, No. 14.)
Gorgon-head HK .	,,	,, 32 grs.	(B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 396.)
Sepia	,,	,, 16 grs.	(Sambon, *Italie*, p. 46, No. 28.)
Young male head I	,,	,, 14 grs.	(*Per. di Num.*, VI. Pl. III. 11.)
Wheel.	℞ I or plain	,, 13 grs.	(*Ib.*, Pl III. 12.)

(*β*) *Euboïc-Syracusan Standard.—Unit, the* ½ *Litra,* 6·75 *grs. and its bronze equivalent.*

Reverse, Plain (or occasionally with a symbol in a plain field; sometimes inscribed *Pupluna*, &c., *i.e.* Populonia).

Gorgon-head . . .	XX	Wt. 131 grs.	(B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 2.)
Head of Herakles, facing	XX	,, 130 grs.	Symbol on ℞. Club. (*Ib.*, p. 1.)
Male head	X	,, 66 grs.	(Deecke, *op. cit.*, p. 15, No. 17.)
Id.	Λ	,, 32 grs.	(B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 8.)
Head of Apollo . .	X	,, 66 grs.	(*Ib.*, p. 3.)
Id.	Λ	,, 29 grs.	(Deecke, *op. cit.*, p. 18, No. 30.)
Id.	ΛII	,, 19 grs.	(*Ib.*, No. 32.)
Head of Hermes . .	Λ	,, 31 grs.	(*Ib.*, No. 28.)
Head of youth . .	Λ	,, 31 grs.	(B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 4, 19.)
Female head . . .	X	,, 60 grs.	(*Ib.*, p. 3, 13.)
Hippocamp . . .		,, 31 grs.	(Sambon, *Presqu'île*, p. 50, 8.)
Head of Athena, facing, ℞. ΠLV		,, 129 grs.	(B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 396.)
Owl		,, 32 grs.	(Sambon, *Presqu'île*, Pl. III. 9.)
Lion's head with open jaws		,, 17 grs.	(B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 8.)
Wheel		,, 5 grs.	(Sambon, *Italie*, p. 46, No. 27.)

For other varieties see Sambon, *Italie*, pp. 16 sqq.

As the weights of the various denominations remain unchanged in classes (*α*) and (*β*), the marks of value alone being doubled, it is clear that between the first and second series a reduction in the weight of coined bronze as compared with silver money must have taken place.

It is further noticeable that the smallest denomination which has a mark of value, AII, is, in the second period, only slightly heavier than the Roman sestertius, which also bears the mark of value $2\frac{1}{2}$ (HS). Hence it may be inferred that the Roman sestertius was of Etruscan origin. The silver coins of class (*α*) are previous to B.C. 350, some of them belonging to the archaic period, while others are of comparatively recent style. Those of class (*β*) belong to a later period, extending perhaps down to the middle of the third century.

(γ) 2 *Scruple Standard.—Unit.* 35·12 *grs. and its bronze equivalent.*

Head of Zeus (?)	Plain. (B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 13.) . . Æ 173 grs.
Head of Apollo Λ	Id. (*Ib.*, p. 12.) . . Æ 175 grs.
Id.	Wheel. (Sambon, *Presqu'île*, p. 51, 40.) Æ 175 grs.
Gorgon-head.	Crescent. (Deecke, *op. cit.*, p. 14, 15.) Æ 84 grs.
Monster with forepart of lion, terminating in serpent's body and head.	Plain. (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 43, 15, 16.) Æ 164 grs.
Head of ditto.	Plain. (*Ib.*, No. 17.) . . Æ 59 grs.
Running Gorgon, holding in each hand a serpent.	⊙EΣI Wheel. (Fig. 5.) . Æ 172 grs.

FIG. 5

⊙EΣI Male head facing; above and below a serpent.	Sphinx. (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 42.) . . Æ 84 grs.
⊙EΣI⅃E Bull's head. (B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 397.)	Hippocamp. (Fig. 6.) . Æ 145 grs.

FIG. 6.

(δ) 1 *Scruple Standard.—Unit,* 17·56 *grs. and its bronze equivalent.*

Sepia emerging from an amphora behind which are two helmets seen in profile. Mark of value XX	Plain. (*Num. Chron.*, 1900, p. 2.) . . *Æ* 350 grs.
Id. (without the helmets) . X	Id. (Sambon, *Italie*, Pl. I. 21.) . . *Æ* 178 grs.
Hippocamp, around which dolphins . . . . . Λ	Kerberos in linear square. (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 45, No. 22.) . *Æ* 83 grs.
Hippocamp.	Plain. (*Ib.*, No. 23.) . . *Æ* 40 grs.

The silver coins of classes (γ) and (δ) are based upon units weighing 2 and 1 scruples respectively, and the duplication of the marks of value in (δ) shows that between the two series there was a reduction by one half in the weight of the bronze equivalent of the scruple, corresponding with that which we have already remarked between classes (α) and (β). This seems to prove that (α β) the *Litra-Standards* and (γ-δ) the *Scruple-Standards* were contemporaneously in use in Etruria, although probably not in the same cities.

Bronze.

The bronze coins of Etruria are numerous. The relative value of bronze to silver was 120 : 1 (see Haeberlin, *Z. f. N.*, xxvi). The larger pieces belong to the class of *aes grave*, and are cast: the smaller are struck, and are, for the most part, of later date. As a general rule, both cast and struck coins bear marks of value.

The following is a list of some of the types arranged in approximate chronological order:—

Wheel.	Wheel with straight spokes.
Wheel.	Wheel with two straight and four curved spokes.
Wheel.	Circle with three crescents (?).
Wheel.	Circle with bipennis.
Wheel.	Circle with krater.
Wheel.	Circle with amphora.
Wheel.	Circle with anchor. **(Vetluna.)**
Circle with Augur's head.	Circle with sacrificial instruments.
Head of **Janus.**	Marks of value.
..	Club **(Velathri.)**
..	Dolphin.
Head of Vulcan.	Hammer and tongs. **(Pupluna, Pufl.)**
Head of Herakles.	Club, bow and arrow. **(Pupluna.)**
Head of Hermes.	Caduceus and two stars.
.. ..	Hammer and tongs. **(Pupluna.)**
Head of Athena.	Owl, crescent, stars. **(Pupluna.)**
Bearded head laur., covered with dolphin's skin, or Head of Athena, with marks of value 100, 50, 30, 25, 20, 12½, 10, 5, 2½ and 1.	Incuse Hippocamp; Eagle and Serpent; Ass's head; Cock; Eagle with spread wings; Serpent; Fish; Cross; Star, &c.

Concerning this interesting series see A. Sambon, *Italie*, p. 33.

Head of Poseidon.	Hippocamp in square.
Head of Hades.	Griffin.
Head of Herakles.	Bird and lizard.
Head of Zeus.	Eagle.
Head of Athena.	Cock.
Head of Asklepios.	Serpent.
Male head.	Square.
Head of Herakles.	Anchor or Trident with two dolphins (**Vatl.**)
Head of youth.	Two crescents and two (or three) stars.
Head of negro.	Elephant.
Head of Herakles.	Fox-dog.
Head of Apollo.	Owl.
Head of Janus.	Prow. (**Tla.**)
Head of Zeus (?).	Prow. (**Tlate.**)
Head of youth.	Prow. (**Tl**)
Helmeted head.	Half Lion (?). (**Vercnas.**)
Head of Hermes.	Owl. (**Peithesa.**)
Head of Ares, or Head of Athena.	**COZANO** Horse's head, sometimes over a dolphin . . . . . Æ ·75.

The coins of this last type, formerly assigned to Compsa in Samnium, belong to **Cosa** or **Cossa** Volcientium, a town on the Etruscan coast, colonized from Rome in B.C. 273. They are bronze litrae of Romano-Campanian Standard and types (Haeberlin, *op. cit.*, p. 235).

The inscriptions on the coins of Etruria have given rise to much discussion. Most of them undoubtedly contain the name of the city where they were struck. Among these *Puplu̇na*, &c., has been identified as Populonia; *Vatl*, *Vetluna*, &c., as Vetulonia; *Velathri* as Volaterrae; *Cha(mars)* as Camars (Livy x. 25 'Clusium quod Camars olim appellabant'); *Tla(mon)*, &c., as Telamon; *Velsu* and *Velzuni* as Volsinii. On this subject see Corssen (*Z. f. N.*, iii. p. 1), A. Sambon *Monn. ant. de l'Italie*), and Haeberlin (*op. cit.*, p. 230).

Most of the Etruscan coin-types are of Greek origin. The Wheel, the Gorgon, and the Bull's-head may possibly point to solar and lunar worship. The head of Vulcan with his hammer and tongs recalls the metal working and mining activity of some of the districts about Populonia, and especially in the island of Elba. Other types, such as the Hippocamp the Polypus, Dolphin, and Prow, remind us of the power of the Etruscans on the sea; while some, such as the head of Hades, the Kerberos, Griffin, Sphinx, leonine Chimaera, and the head of a Priest or Augur, are suggestive of those gloomy and horrible or fantastic ideas connected with death and the world of shades, which are especially characteristic of the religion of the Etruscans.

THE ROMAN AES GRAVE.

Although the history of the coinage of Rome is outside the scope of the present volume, nevertheless the *Aes Grave* holds so conspicuous a place in the coinage of Italy as a whole that occasional reference to it will be necessary.

A slight sketch of the development of the heavy bronze money of Italy will not therefore be out of place, and will indeed be requisite for all students of the coinage of the Italo-Hellenic states. The latest work on the subject is Haeberlin's *Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens*, Berlin, 1905.[1]

The earliest measure of value throughout Central and Northern Italy was bronze, which circulated in blocks of irregular form. In this primitive condition of the currency we have no reason to suppose that the weight of the blocks of bronze was fixed by the State or in any way regulated by law. It is, nevertheless, highly probable that it was customary to cast the lumps of metal according to pound weights divided into 12 ounces. This ancient Italian money was called *aes rude* (Plin. *H. N.* xxxiii. 3. 13). Subsequently it was found convenient, in order to avoid constant recourse to the balance, to adopt the custom, which had long prevailed in the Greek cities, of marking the money with an official stamp. According to the popular tradition it was Servius Tullius who first introduced the practice of stamping bronze for circulation, *primus signavit aes* (Plin. *l. c.*), which was thence called *aes signatum*, but the advanced style of art exhibited even by the earliest specimens of Roman and Italian *aes signatum* is quite sufficient to show that the tradition which ascribes them to the age of the kings is not worthy of credit. Nor does the theory that the Roman coinage began in the time of the Decemvirs, B.C. 454, and that coins were mentioned in the laws of the XII Tables, rest upon any more solid foundation (see Bahrfeldt, *Geschichte des älteren römischen Münzwesens*, Wien, 1883, p. 20). Neither does the often cited Lex Julia Papiria, B.C. 430, specifically fix the payment of fines in coined money, but probably *by weight* in bronze.

Of the exact date of the first introduction of coined bronze money at Rome we have therefore no record; but the style of the heads upon the earliest Roman asses points unmistakably to the second half of the fourth century. There are indeed, as Haeberlin has shown (*op. cit.*), no Roman coins which can be positively assigned to an earlier date than *circ.* B.C. 335, for although the workmanship of the heads of Janus and the other divinities on the As and its divisions is necessarily rough, owing to the process of casting employed, yet there is no trace of archaism, nor even of the severity characteristic of the period of transition from archaism to fine art, such as we should expect to find at the close of the fifth century.

When bronze was first coined at Rome (*circ.* B.C. 335) it was on the basis of the light or 'Oscan' pound of 272·88 grm. (=4.210 grs.). The later

[1] It has long been acknowledged that Mommsen's chronological classification of the early *aes grave* of Rome and Central Italy must be abandoned. Haeberlin's essay, like Mommsen's, is, in the nature of things, largely hypothetical. But his theories certainly provide a more adequate and intelligible explanation of the phenomena than anything which numismatists have yet been asked to consider. In these circumstances they will doubtless be generally accepted, unless and until they are superseded by something better. The light they throw incidentally on other problems, such as those connected with the coinage of Etruria, is strongly in their favour. In any event his classification is uniform and comprehensible, qualities indispensable for a handbook like the present volume.

Roman or 'Attic' pound of 327 grm., although it had made its way into Central Italy, was not accepted at Rome until silver, on the relation of which to bronze its weight was based, had superseded bronze as the chief medium of exchange.

This Romano-Oscan pound of *circ.* 273 grm. was divided by the Romans duodecimally, and the types, value-marks, and weights of the six denominations of the earliest cast Roman *aes grave* (*c.* 335–312) are as follows

						grm.
As.	Head of Janus.	I	Prow of galley.	I	Wt. *c.* 273	
Semis.	.. Jupiter.	S	..	S	..	136·5
Triens.	.. Minerva.	• • • •	..	• • • •	..	91
Quadrans.	.. Hercules.	• • •	..	• • •	..	67·5
Sextans.	.. Mercury.	• •	..	• •	..	45·5
Uncia	.. Pellona or Roma.	•	..	•	..	22·5

There was, however, owing to the rough process of casting, so much irregularity in the actual weights of the *aes grave* that the above figures can only be accepted as approximate. The prow on the Roman coins is an indication that Rome had become a sea-power since, in B.C. 338, it subjugated the powerful maritime city of Antium on the Latin coast, and set up the beaks of its ships in the Forum.

Concurrently with this urban *aes grave* of Libral weight Rome, according to Haeberlin, issued, from a mint at Capua, silver money inscribed ROMANO for currency in Central Italy, chiefly in Campania, of which the principal denomination was the didrachm, *c.* 7·58 grm. (= 117 grs.). (See **Capua,** p. 32.) For about a quarter of a century there seems to have been no attempt to fix any definite rate of exchange between the urban issues of *aes grave* and the Campanian issues of silver coins; but (according to Haeberlin, *circ.* B.C. 312) when it had become customary to carry on trading operations also in silver values and when the silver *Scripulum* (1·137 grm. = $\frac{1}{288}$ of the heavy or so called 'Attic' lb.), which had been already adopted in parts of Etruria and in parts of Central Italy as the ordinary silver unit of value, had obtained recognition also in Rome, the necessity arose of reducing the weight of the Roman silver coins, as issued at Capua, from 7·58 to 6·82 grm. (= 117–105 grs.). The new Romano-Campanian didrachm was accordingly made equivalent to 6 scruples; and the Roman As of *circ.* 273 grm., equivalent to 2 scruples at an exchange rate of 120 : 1, was thus brought into direct relation with the silver coins. Later still, *c.* B.C. 286, a further attempt was made to facilitate the exchange of the urban *aes grave* with Romano-Campanian silver, at 120 : 1, by reducing the weight of the As by one half, from 273 to 136½ grm. (**Semilibral Reduction**), and, as Haeberlin thinks, by dividing it decimally instead of duodecimally. The Semilibral As of about 136½ grm. was thus made the exact equivalent of one silver scruple, and as, little by little, the silver scruple displaced the bronze As, the As and its divisions began to sink in weight. This is evident from the marks of value on the earliest silver coins struck in Rome itself, B.C. 268, the denarius of 4·55 grm. marked X (= 10 Asses), the Quinarius, V (= 5 Asses), and the Sestertius or Scripulum of 1·137 grm., IIS (= 2½ Asses) which (still at the old exchange rate of 120 : 1) yields an As of only

54·5 grm., a weight identical with that of a libral Sextans of the heavier, or later Roman pound of 327 grm., which seems *circ.* B.C. 268 to have replaced (at Rome, though probably not simultaneously in other districts) the lighter 'Romano-Oscan' pound of 273 grm. The name **Sextantal Reduction** is therefore not inappropriate to the reform of the Roman bronze coinage in B.C. 268. The gradual reduction in the weight of the Roman As from 273 to 54 grm. is not however to be interpreted as an indication of a corresponding change in the relative values of bronze and silver *as metals*. It merely shows that Rome was trying to maintain a double standard as between bronze and silver, and that for convenience sake the pound of bronze, originally regarded as a single As, was gradually split up into a larger and larger number of Asses, the process being somewhat as follows :—

Period I, circ. B.C. 335–312.

Original 'Romano-Oscan' pound of *c.* 273 grm. represented by **1 Libral As** of 12 ounces, and divisions with marks of value on both sides, without any exact silver equivalent.

Period II, circ. B.C. 312–286.

The Libral As of 273 grm. and divisions, with marks of value on *rev.* only, equivalent, at 120 : 1, to 2 scruples of silver of 1·137 grm. each.

Period III, circ. B.C. 286–268.

Semilibral Reduction. The same pound represented by 2 Semilibral Asses of 136½ grm., each equivalent, at 120 : 1, to 1 silver scruple of 1·137 grm.

Period IV, circ. B.C. 268–217.

Sextantal Reduction. Adoption of the later Roman pound, 327 grm. probably represented by 6 Asses of Sextantal wt., each 54·5 grm. The silver scruple, 1·137 grm., tariffed as equivalent, at 120 : 1, to 2½ Asses. (5 Asses = 1 Romano-Oscan pound of 273 grm., and 6 Asses = 1 later Roman pound of 327 grm.)

Period V, circ. B.C. 217–89.

Uncial Reduction. The Lex Flaminia or Lex Fabia, B.C. 217, fixed the minimum weight of the As at 1 ounce = 27·3 grm. = $\frac{1}{12}$ of the later Roman pound of 327 grm. (or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the old Oscan pound of 273 grm.).

Period VI, circ. B.C. 89.

Throughout all these reductions bronze at Rome was gradually becoming subordinate to silver, and notwithstanding the efforts made to maintain the double standard by legal enactment, a time came when it ceased to be a matter of importance whether the As was of full legal weight or not. Hence when in B.C. 89 C. Papirius Carbo, a tribune of

the people, introduced a law, by virtue of which it was permissible to strike the As of the minimum weight of half an ounce (**Semuncial Reduction**), this was merely a legal authorization of a custom which *de facto* had prevailed for some years before that date, if not in Rome itself, at any rate in some of the Confederate towns.

Soon after the passing of the Lex Papiria the issue of bronze money ceased altogether in Rome (*circ.* B.C. 87–74), and it was not resumed until B.C. 15, when the right of coining gold and silver was taken away from the Senate by Augustus, who at the same time conferred upon that body the privilege of coining in the baser metal. Then begins the Roman Imperial series, commonly called large, middle, and small brass (sestertius, dupondius, and as), distinguished by the letters **S. C.** (Senatus Consulto).

Although the use of heavy bronze cast coins was not confined to Rome, it is probable that it originated there, for the earliest specimens of *aes grave* with types are the Asses of Rome itself.

But, during the greater part of the fourth and third centuries B.C., nearly the whole of Northern and Central Italy made use of cast bronze coins similar to those of Rome; similar, but by no means identical. Some of the more important centres had distinct coinages, differing from that of Rome in type, and not unfrequently also in weight, for it does not appear that the pound was everywhere of the same weight. In some parts of Etruria, for instance, the pound was only about 218·3 grm. = 3,368 grs., while in Picenum it seems to have attained a weight of more than 388·8 grm. = 6,000 grs.

As a rule the Central and Transapennine communities continued longer than Rome to adhere to bronze as their one standard of value. The steady diminution of the weight of the Roman *aes grave* and the successive legal reductions of the As (due, not to national bankruptcies, but simply to the fact that bronze at Rome was giving place to silver as the standard of value and sinking to be mere money of account) had no effect upon the intrinsic value of the metal, and no corresponding reductions took place in districts where bronze remained the sole standard. Indeed, Rome itself, as Haeberlin thinks, continued to cast heavy bronze pieces for her bronze-using dependencies in Latium, &c., concurrently with her own urban money of reduced weight.

The various series of *aes grave* cannot all be attributed with certainty, as many of them have no inscriptions; but they may be assigned conjecturally to certain districts, or even towns, on the evidence of repeated discoveries of the same classes in the same localities.

The dates of the several series of *aes grave* are frequently no less difficult to fix than the places to which they belong. In this matter we must not be deceived by style, for the rudest and most clumsily executed pieces are not necessarily the earliest, as would doubtless have been the case if the art exhibited upon them had been of native growth. As a matter of fact the art work of the *aes grave* is everywhere borrowed from that of the Greeks, and the degree of excellence attained in any particular district depended upon the closeness of its relations, direct or indirect, with some Greek city, or at least with a population imbued with the spirit of Greek art.

UMBRIA

Little is known of the early history of this district. The coinage is wholly of bronze, and belongs almost entirely to the series of *aes grave*.

There are only three towns which issued coins: Ariminum, Iguvium, and Tuder.

Ariminum (*Rimini*). The money of this town is of the rudest possible style and execution. It is distinguished by its type, the head of a Gaulish warrior wearing the national *torques* round his neck, recalling the fact that the Senones, a Gaulish tribe, after expelling the Etruscans, made themselves masters of Ariminum early in the fourth century. About B.C. 268 the Romans sent a Latin colony to Ariminum (Liv. xv. 8), but the *aes grave* is probably not much later than *circ.* B.C. 300.[1]

Aes Grave. (The As weighs about 6,000 grs.)

As.	Head of Gaul.		Horse's head.	
Quincunx.	"	"	Shield	•••••
Triens.	"	"	Sword and sheath	••••
Quadrans.	"	"	Trident	•••
Sextans.	"	"	Dolphin	••
Uncia.	"	"	Rostrum	•
Semuncia.	"	"	Cockle-shell.	

The following large oblong Bars have also been attributed to Ariminum. Haeberlin, however (*op. cit.*, p. 67), gives reasons for supposing them to have been cast by Rome at her Capuan mint, *circ.* B.C. 312–286 (see *infra*, p. 25). They weigh about 1,620 grm. = 25,000 grs.

Oval shield.	Inner side of oval shield (B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 27).
Sword.	Sheath (*Ib.*, p. 28).

Struck Coin.

Head of Vulcan (B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 25).	ARIMN Gaulish warrior armed with oval shield and spear . Æ Size ·9

Iguvium (*Gubbio*) was a strong place on the western slope of the Apennines. The coinage follows the standard of that of Tuder, and is anterior to B.C. 268. The inscr. ⌈NI⌋VKI in Umbrian characters = *Ikuvins* (?) (Conway, *Ital. dial.*, p. 435). It is usually on the reverse.

[1] Lenormant (*La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, 1863, p. 113), differing from Mommsen, assigns the *aes grave* of Ariminum to the time of the alliance between Gauls, Etruscans, Samnites, and Umbrians, which was crushed by the Romans at the battle of Sentinum, B.C. 295.

AES GRAVE. (The libral As weighs about 213 grm. = 3,300 grs.)

As.	Star.	Crescent and Stars	I
Semis.	"	" "	☽
Triens.	Tongs.	Cornucopiae	• • • •
Quadrans.	"	"	• • •
Sextans.	Cornucopiae.		•
Uncia.	"		••

Semis.	Corn-grain and two stars.	Crescent, astragalo-	
..	Helmet.	Cornucopiae	☽
Quadrans.	Wheel.	Wheel	• • •
Sextans.	Cornucopiae.	Branch	• •
..	Branch.	Mark of value	• •
Uncia.	Grapes.	Cornucopiae	•

Tuder (*Todi*) must have been a town of some importance. It stood on the left bank of the Tiber, on the confines of Etruria. The coins are well executed, the earliest series commencing about B.C. 320. The weights show that the *aes grave* of Tuder, like that of Rome, passed through several reductions. Inscr. 𐌶𐌴𐌳𐌴𐌽𐌰 in Umbrian characters = *Tutere*, usually on *obv.*, abbreviated on smaller denominations.

AES GRAVE. (The libral As weighs about 250 grm. = 3,900 grs.)

As.	Wheel.		Three crescents.	
"	Eagle	I	Cornucopiae	I
Semis.	"	∩	"	∩
"	Dog sleeping	∩	Lyre	∩
Triens.	Eagle	• • • •	Cornucopiae	• • • •
..	Two clubs	• • • •	Hand in cestus	• • • •
Quadrans.	Anchor	• • •	Toad	• • •
Sextans.	Trident	• •	Cicada	• •
Uncia.	Spear-head	•	Vase	•
..	Toad.		Tortoise.	

ALMOND-SHAPED COINS. (Not certainly of Tuder.)

Semis.	Club (or branch?).	• • • • • •
Quadrans.	"	• • •
Sextans.	..	• •
Uncia.	..	•

STRUCK COINS.

Young male head in pilos with flat top.	Sow and pigs (B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 397) Æ ·95
Head of Seilenos (*Berl. Cat.*, III.i. Pl. I. 11).	Eagle (*Ib.*, p. 39). . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Pan.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·65

The following oblong bars, and smaller divisions, are, by some, also attributed to Tuder, on account of their having been discovered there :—

Club.	Fish-spine (B. M. C., *Italy*. p. 36)
Dolphin.	"
Fish-spine.	"
Branch.	Branch.

PICENUM

No coins can be attributed to this region during the period of the dominion of the Umbrians, Etruscans, or Gauls. The Romans conquered the country about B.C. 290, between which date and B.C. 268 the issue of coins at Ancona, Asculum (?), Firmum, and Hatria took place.

Ancona. This town, which was founded from Syracuse in the time of Dionysius the Elder, obtained its name from its position in a bend of the coast, ἀγκών; cf. the canting type of its coins, a bent arm. It was the chief port for the Illyrian trade, and it possessed a famous temple of Aphrodite. (Juvenal, iv. 40.) It was conquered by the Romans *circ.* B.C. 290.

Circ. B.C. 290–268.

Bust of Aphrodite (B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 40).	ΑΓΚΩΝ Bent arm holding palm; above, two stars . . . . . Æ ·8

Asculum (?) (*Ascoli*). It is doubtful whether the series of *aes grave*, with the letter A for type, belongs to Asculum in Picenum, or to Ausculum in Apulia. (*Berlin Cat.*, III. *i.* 29.)

Sescuncia.	A	C • (= 1½ ounces).
Triens.	Thunderbolt.	A • • • •
Quadrans.	Id.	A • • •
Sextans.	Id.	A • •
Uncia.	Id.	A •
(?)	Caduceus.	A
(?)	No type.	A

Firmum (*Fermo*) was colonized by the Romans at the beginning of the First Punic War, B.C. 264, and this appears to be about the time to which its coins (*aes grave*) belong (for references see Friedländer, *Repertorium*, p. 65):—

Quadrans.	Female head.	FIR Bull's head • • •
Sextans.	Bipennis.	,, Spear-head • •

Hatria (later **Hadria,** now *Atri*) was occupied by the Romans in B.C. 289. It is doubtful whether any of its coins (*aes grave*) are anterior to that date. The libral As sometimes weighs more than 401 grm. = 6,200 grs.

As.	Head of Seilenos facing.	HAT Dog sleeping I or ⊥
Quincunx.	HAT Human head in shell.	Pegasos • • • • •
Triens.	Head of Apollo (?).	HAT Kantharos • • • •
Quadrans.	HAT Dolphin.	Fish (Ray ?) • • •
Sextans.	HAT Shoe.	Cock • •
Uncia.	Anchor.	HAT •
Semuncia.	H	A Σ

With regard to the attribution of the Semuncia see *Berlin Cat.*, III. i. 15.

VESTINI

The coins of this people, who occupied a mountainous district between the Apennines and the Adriatic, may be assigned to the towns of Pinna (*Cività di Penne*) in the interior, and Aternum (*Pescara*), which lay upon the coast some twenty miles south of Hatria.

In B.C. 301 the Vestini concluded a treaty of alliance with Rome, and between that date and B.C. 268 the coinage falls. It is imitated from the money of Umbria and Picenum.

Triens.	Inside of shell.		VES Club	• • • •
Sextans.	Bull's head facing	• •	VES Crescent.	
[illegible]	Bipennis	•	VES Shell.	
Semuncia.	Shoe.		VES No type.	

LATIUM

The coinage of Latium may be divided into two classes: 1st, *Cast coins*, consisting of *aes grave* uninscribed but usually found in Central Italy and chiefly in Latium; 2nd, *Struck coins*, *Æ* of the towns of Alba Fucens and Signia, and *Æ* of Aquinum.

1. The *aes grave* cast for currency in Latium and Central Italy is for the most part contemporary with the Roman Libral *aes grave* of Period II, B.C. 312–286 (see *supra*, p. 19).

According to Haeberlin (*op. cit.*) it comprises the following series:—

(A) B.C. 312–286.

Light or Oscan pound. As of 272·88 grm. = 4.210 grs.

(i) The Latin *Wheel Series*. Tressis to Sextans.

Tressis.	Head of Roma	III	Wheel	III
Dupondius.	,,	II	,,	II
As.	,,	I	,,	I
Semis.	Bull galloping	S	,,	S
Triens.	Horse cantering	• • • •	,,	• • • •
Quadrans.	Hound running	• • •	,,	• • •
Sextans.	Tortoise	• •	,,	[• •]

(ii) *Series with head of Roma on the As.* *Obv.* types repeated on *Rev.* As to Semuncia.

As.	Head of Roma	I	
Semis.	Head of Athena (?)	S	
Triens.	Fulmen	• • • •	
Quadrans.	Hand	• • •	Reverses same as Obverses.
Sextans.	Cockle-shell	• •	
Uncia.	Astragalos	•	
Semuncia.	Acorn	ε	

(ii a) *Series similar to the preceding*, but with the addition of a *Club* as an adjunct symbol in the field on both sides. As to Uncia.

(iii) *The Light Janus-Mercury Series*, with symbol *Sickle* on *obv.* of As and Quadrans and on *rev.* of the rest. As to Uncia.

As.	Head of Janus	I	Head of Mercury	I
Semis.	Female head	S	Head of Athena (?)	S
Triens.	Dolphin	• • • •	Fulmen	• • • •
Quadrans.	Two corn-grains	• • •	Hand	• • •
Sextans.	Caduceus	• •	Cockle-shell	• •
Uncia.	No type	•	Astragalos	•

(iv) *The Light Apollo Series*, with *obv.* types repeated on *rev.* and symbol *Vine-leaf* on both sides. As to Uncia.

As.	Head of Apollo.		
Semis.	Pegasos	S	
Triens.	Horse's head	• • • •	Reverses same as Obverses.
Quadrans	Running Boar	• • •	
Sextans.	Young head in pilos	• •	
Uncia.	Corn-grain	•	

(B) B.C. 286–268.

(v) *Heavy Apollo Series.* Similar to Series iv, but without symbol, and apparently cast on a standard of 341 grm. to the pound. As to Uncia.

(vi) *Heavy Janus-Mercury Series.* Similar to Series iii, but without symbol. Cast on the standard of the pound of 327 grm. As to Uncia. This last series (vi) is assigned by Haeberlin to the mint of Rome itself. The previous series (i–v) he gives to the Roman mint at Capua, owing to the fact that several types and adjunct symbols are common both to these series of *aes grave* and to the Romano-Campanian didrachms struck at Capua (see *infra*, p. 33).

Uncertain Aes Grave.

There are, in addition to the above-mentioned cast bronze coins chiefly of Central Italy, many other similar pieces described and engraved by Garrucci, the attribution of which to special districts is not yet proved. It is unnecessary in the present work to enumerate their various types and marks of value.

Oblong Bronze Bars.

These bricks or bars of bronze are contemporary with the preceding series of *aes grave*, and were issued by Rome, according to Haeberlin, at her mint in Capua for the bronze-using peoples of Central Italy. Series i–iv, B.C. 312–286; and Series v–ix, B.C. 286–268.

(i) Eagle with spread wings on fulmen.	ROMANOM Pegasos galloping.
(ii) Oval shield with elongated boss.	Inner side of oval shield with straps in form of cross.

(iii) Sword.	Scabbard.
(iv) Ear of corn.	Tripod.
(v) Anchor.	Tripod.
(vi) Trident.	Caduceus.
(vii) Two cocks face to face, with two stars.	Two dolphins between two rostra (not tridents).
(viii) Bull.	Bull.
(ix) Elephant.	Sow.

These quadrilateral ingots are very irregular in weight, ranging from about 1,830 to 1,142 grm. They can hardly therefore have been intended to represent exact multiples of the As. They may not even have been regarded as coins, although, as Haeberlin has pointed out, their types suggest a correspondence with the regular series of coins. They may have been meant for all those purposes which the obsolete *aes rude* had served, such for instance as dedications to the gods, &c.

Chronologically the ingot with the Elephant is the most important of all, as it cannot be earlier than the defeat of Pyrrhus (B.C. 275) who first introduced elephants into Italy.

2. Struck coins of Latium (see A. Sambon, *Italie*, p. 95).

Alba Fucens. This town was occupied by a Roman colony in B.C. 303. It was between this date and B.C. 263 that it struck silver money.

Head of Hermes.	ALBA Griffin . . . . ℞ 18·3 grs.
Head of Athena.	,, Eagle on fulmen ℞ 8·3 grs.

Aquinum (*Aquino*). Bronze. *Circ.* B.C. 263–250.

Head of Athena.	AQVINO Cock and Star Æ Size ·8

Similar coins were struck at Cales, Suessa Aurunca, Caiatia, Telesia, Teanum, and at least one other town, doubtless by permission of the Romans. This uniformity of types suggests a monetary alliance. With the Cock and Star cf. the two cocks and two stars on the oblong bronze bar mentioned above.

Cora (*Cori*). *Circ.* B.C. 268–240.

Head of Apollo.	CORANO Horseman armed with spear (*Corolla Num.*, Pl. IV, 8). ℞ 98 grs.
KORANO Head of Apollo.	Man-headed bull crowned by Victory. Æ Size ·8

Concerning these two remarkable coins, which are undoubtedly of Campanian fabric, see Mommsen-Blacas, i. p. 259.

Signia (*Segni*). Silver. *Circ.* B.C. 300–280.

Head of Hermes.	SEIC Mask of Seilenos and head of boar joined . . . . . ℞ 9 grs.

The silver coins of Alba and Signia are called by Mommsen *nummi* and ½ *nummi*. The strange type of the coin of Signia is unexplained.

SAMNIUM

Samnium, situated as it was, midway between the Greek silver-coining states of the south and the bronze-coining peoples of the north, had in early times absolutely no coinage of its own. Its pastoral village communities were indeed hardly important enough to require a separate coinage. The Samnites appear to have made use of the money of the neighbouring districts, especially of that of Campania. There are, however, two silver coins which may have been struck in Samnium towards the end of the fourth century B.C. (see A. Sambon, *Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, p. 104).

Samnites? ΙΑΤΙΝΥΑϹ Veiled female head. (Coll. Luynes, Paris.)	Spear-head within laurel-wreath . . Æ 12 grs.
Pitanatae Peripoli. Head of Hera (?) l., wearing stephane.	ΠΕΡΙΠΟΛΩΝ ΠΙΤΑΝΑΤΑΝ Heraklês strangling lion . . Æ 10 grs.

Mommsen attributes this last coin to Samnium on the strength of a passage of Strabo (v. p. 250), who states that a Laconian colony (Pitanatae ?) was established in Samnium by the Tarentines. Whether this attribution is to be preferred to that given in the first edition of this work, viz. **Peripolium,** an outpost of the Locrians on the frontier of their territory towards Rhegium, is a doubtful matter, but as two specimens have been found in Samnium Mommsen's attribution is probably correct.

It is not until after the final subjection of Samnium by the Romans, *circ.* B.C. 290, that we find the towns of Aesernia, Aquilonia, Beneventum, and Telesia striking bronze coins, similar in style to those of Campania.

Aesernia (*Isernia*), near the sources of the Vulturnus, obtained the title and rights of a Latin colony in B.C. 263. Its coinage resembles that of the Campanian towns Cales, Suessa Aurunca, and Teanum Sidicinum. The head of Vulcan is appropriate in a country where earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, supposing that the connexion between seismic and volcanic phenomena was recognized in the third century B.C. The Bull with the human head is a type borrowed from the coins of Neapolis.

VOLCANOM Head of Vulcan.	AISERNINO, &c. Zeus thundering in biga; above, often, Victory . . Æ Size ·8
AISERNIO, AISERNINO, AISERNINOM, &c Head of Apollo.	Man-headed bull with human face crowned by Victory . Æ Size ·8
AISERNIO or AISERNINO Head of Athena.	Eagle and serpent . . . Æ Size ·8

Concerning the inscriptions see Conway, *Italic Dialects*, p. 199, and *Berl. Cat.*, III. i. p. 55.

Aquilonia. There were two towns of this name in Samnium, one near Bovianum, the other not far from the borders of Apulia. It is doubtful to which of these places the coins belong. See Conway, *Italic Dialects*, p. 171.

ꟻꟻꟻꟻꟻꟻꟻꟻ Head of Athena.	Armed warrior holding patera . . . Æ Size ·8

According to Livy (x. 46), Papirius Cursor after the battle of Aquilonia, B.C. 293, carried off to Rome 'aeris gravis vicies centies millies et quingenta triginta tria millia', together with 1,830 pounds of silver. We must not understand this as implying that the 2,533,000 pounds of bronze was actually money of Samnium. It is merely the sum in Roman money of the value of the spoil.

Beneventum (*Benevento*). The undoubted coins of this town are certainly subsequent to B.C. 268, when its name was changed from Maloentum or Malventum to Beneventum by the Romans who planted a colony there.

BENVENTOD Head of Apollo.	Prancing horse and ΠROΠOM or ΠOM ΠRO . . . . . Æ ·8

Cf. a similar inscription ΠROBOM on the coins of Suessa (p. 42).

There are, however, smaller bronze coins which, if correctly attributed, must be assigned to the period before the change of name.

Head of Apollo.	MALIEΣ (?) Bull with human face; above, helmet.
MALIEΣ (?) Female head.	Similar type; but above, mask of Seilenos.

See Sambon, *op. cit.*, pp. 108, 114.

Compsa. See Cosa Volcientium on the coast of Etruria (p. 16).

Telesia (*Telese*), in the valley of the Calor. Unique bronze coin (*Coll. Santangelo*, Naples), B.C. 263–250, with Oscan inscr.

Head of Athena.	ꟻIꟻET (transliterated by Conway, p. 196, *Telis*) Cock and star . . . Æ ·7

For the types of this coin see under Aquinum (*supra* p. 26).

FRENTANI

The Frentani occupied a fertile district between Samnium and the Adriatic. In B.C. 304 the Romans concluded peace with this people. The coins are well executed and date probably from *circ.* B.C. 268. They bear a retrograde inscription in Oscan characters, reading *Frentrei*.

ꟻƎDTNƎDƎ Head of Hermes. [*Berl. Cat.*, III. i. Pl. II. 22.]	ꟻƎDTNƎDƎ Pegasos . Æ Size ·8

These coins seem to have been issued at a town called Frentrum.

Larinum (*Larino Vecchio*), about fourteen miles inland, appears to have been a place of some importance. But as it struck no silver coins, we may infer that its money is all subsequent to B.C. 268, when the coinage of silver was chiefly monopolized by Rome.

The bronze money of Larinum falls into three classes:—

(i) With Campanian type and Greek inscr. *Circ.* B.C. 268.

ΛΑΡΙΝΩΝ	Head of Apollo.	Man-headed bull crowned by Nike . .	Æ Size ·8

(ii) With Apulian types and Latin inscr. *Circ.* B.C. 250.

Head of Athena.	LADINOD	Fulmen . . .	Æ ·75
,,	LADINEI	Horse prancing; above, star	Æ ·75

The inscriptions on these coins are probably Latin rather than Oscan (see Conway, *Italic Dialects*, pp. 207 and 211).

(iii) With local types. *Circ.* B.C. 217.

Series of struck coins on the uncial system, with marks of value from the Quincunx down to the Semuncia, and with inscr. LADINOD (= *Larinor*) :—

Obv. Types. Heads of youthful Ares helmeted, Dodonaean Zeus, Herakles, Amphitrite (?), Apollo (?), Artemis, &c.

Rev. Types. Galloping Warrior, Eagle on Fulmen, Centaur, Dolphin, Cornucopiae, Hound, Crescent and Star.

Pallanum (?). *Circ.* B.C. 250.

Head of Vulcan.	PALACINV	Head of Medusa	Æ ·6
,, Athena (?).	,,	in oak-wreath	Æ ·6

With regard to the attribution of these coins see Sambon, *op. cit.*, p. 119, and Conway, *Italic Dialects*, pp. 209 sq. By some numismatists they are assigned to **Palatium**, near Reate, in the Sabine district (*Z. f. N.*, xv. 3); and by others to the **Peligni** (*Riv. ital.*, 1906, p. 159).

SOCIAL WAR

Circ. B.C. 90–88.

The coins issued by the Italian allies, Marsi, Peligni, Picentini, Vestini, Samnites, Frentani, Marrucini, and Lucani, during their last struggle for independence against Rome, can only be briefly mentioned in the present work. They consist chiefly of silver coins of the weight of the contemporary Roman denarius, and they are thought to have been issued from the mints of Corfinium and Aesernia. The heads on the obverses are usually impersonations of *Italia* as a helmeted goddess, substituted for the head of *Roma*, and accompanied by her name in Latin or in Oscan characters, ITALIA or VIΝΕΤΙΓ. The inscc., some in Oscan, some in Latin characters, often record the names of the chief leaders of the Revolt: Q. Silo, C. Papius Mutilus, with his title ΔΥΤΝΔΘΜΕ (=Imperator), Numerius Lucius (?), and others. There is also in the Paris Collection a unique gold stater of Attic weight, *Obv.* Head of young Dionysos, *Rev.* Cista mystica and thyrsos, bearing an Oscan legend ΙΜ. ΣΙΓΕΙ ΙΜ. (= Minatius Jegius, Minatii f. ?), but the authenticity of

this coin is not above suspicion. For detailed descriptions of these pieces see Sambon, *op. cit.*, 125; Friedlaender, *Oskische Münzen*, p. 68 ff.; and Dressel, *Berlin Cat.*, III. i. p. 57 ff.

CAMPANIA

The coinage of this district was of Greek (Phocaean) origin, and consisted of didrachms weighing 118 grs. maximum, gradually falling in weight, and of bronze coins of about the same size as the didrachm, which perhaps represent the older litra of silver. The silver money comes to an end in general about B.C. 268, when the Roman denarius was first issued. How long after this date bronze continued to be coined in Campania it is hard to determine. It was certainly very generally issued down to the close of the Hannibalic war and the fall of Capua, B.C. 211, and some towns specially favoured by the Romans may have preserved the right of coining their own bronze money for perhaps a century longer.

The inscriptions are at first purely Greek; subsequently the Oscan element prevails, except at Neapolis; and finally the Latin gradually supersedes both Oscan and Greek.

Acerrae (?). (*Acherra*, north-east of Naples.) To this town Sambon (*Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, p. 418) conjecturally attributes the bronze coins dating from about the middle of the third century B.C., described in the first edition of this work (p. 2[illegible] [illegible]ler Aurunca. The name of the town, which is in Oscan characters, [illegible] uncertain.

Head of Apollo; behind, ⊙. (Sambon, *op. cit.*, 119.)	Dolphin; beneath, club; above, MI . . . VAKN (?); beneath ?IIKKNM Æ Size ·7

Makkiis (cf. the Latin 'Maccius') may be a magistrate's name.

Allifae (*Alife*). Of this town, which was situated on the eastern or Samnite side of the Vulturnus valley, only silver coins are known (cf. those of Phistelia). Their Campanian and frequently maritime types point to commercial relations with the Campanian coast towns, especially with Cumae. The insc. consist of mixed Greek and Oscan characters, e.g. ALIOHA, NLIBN, AAAIBANON, ALLIBA, IEAAA. It is clear that the *f* sound was variously written OH, B, or B. (Conway, *Ital. Dial.*, i. 196.) The chief types and denominations are as follows:—

Head of Athena in helmet adorned with owl and olive-branch.	Man-headed bull . Æ didr. (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 324.)
Head of Apollo (?).	Skylla and shell . Æ litra, 9–12 grs.
" Athena.	" " "
Oyster-shell.	H (ἡμίλιτρον ?) . . Æ ½ litr.

All these coins belong in style to the first half of the fourth century B.C., but they may be later. For varieties see Sambon, *op. cit.*, pp. 324 sqq.

Atella. This city, midway between Capua and Neapolis, struck bronze money only, of late style and bearing an Oscan inscr. (*Aderl*, retrograde) and marks of value (*circ.* B.C. 250–217). It participated in the revolt

from Rome during the Hannibalic war and was severely punished in consequence, B.C. 211, after which it ceased to coin money.

Triens.	Head of Zeus	••••	ƎΑΡ or ⅃ΑƎΑΡ Zeus in quadriga driven by Nike. •••• . Æ 1·25
Sextans.	,, ,,	••	,, Two warriors taking oath upon a pig •• . . . . . Æ 1·1
Uncia.	,, ,,	•	,, Nike crowning trophy • Æ ·8
,,	Bust of Helios	✱	,, Elephant . . . . . Æ ·75

Caiatia lay about ten miles north-east of Capua on the river Vulturnus. Its coinage (see also under **Aquinum**, p. 26) is wholly of bronze and dates from B.C. 268 or later: inscr. CAIATINO:—

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. | Cock and star . . . . . Æ Size ·7

Calatia was also in the neighbourhood of Capua. Its coins are of struck bronze with Oscan legend (sometimes retrograde). The sizes and marks of value are similar to those of Atella. These two towns were probably dependent upon Capua, whose fate they shared after the revolt of B.C. 216. The date of the coinage is *circ.* B.C. 250–210.

Triens.	Head of Zeus	••••	KΑLΑTI	Zeus in quadriga ••••
Sextans.	,, ,,	••	,,	,, ,,
,,	,, ,,	••	,,	Selene in biga ••
Uncia.	,, ,,	✱	,,	Nike crowning trophy.
,,	,, ,,	•	,,	Horse prancing •
,,	,, ,,		,,	Head of trident.

Cales (*Calvi*), a few miles north of Capua, was originally the capital of the Ausonian Caleni. It received a Latin colony of 2,500 citizens from Rome in B.C. 334. Its coinage is plentiful and consists, according to Haeberlin (*System. d. ältesten röm. Münzwesens*, p. 33):

(i) of a series of *aes grave* as follows (As of 273 grm.):—

As.	Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.		Kantharos.	
Semis.	,,	,,	,,	
Triens.	,,	,,	,,	••••
Quadrans.	Helmet	•••	,,	
Sextans.	Cockle-shell.		,,	••
Uncia.	Club	•	,,	

The constant type of the reverses, a kantharos or cup (*calix*), was probably chosen as an indication of the chief industries of the city, the wine-trade and the manufacture of ceramics. It also suggests the resemblance in sound between *calix* and Cales.

(ii) Of silver didrachms wt. *c.* 115–100 grs.

Head of Athena as above. | CALENO Nike in biga. (Fig. 7.)

FIG. 7

These silver didrachms are clearly contemporary with the *struck* bronze coins of the following types, and are doubtless subsequent to B.C. 268:—

(iii) Head of Athena as above. CALENO Head of Apollo.	CALENO Cock and star Æ Size ·8 CALENO Campanian Man-headed bull. Æ Size ·8

For numerous adjunct symbols and other details see Sambon (*Italie*, p. 354). For the coins with the Cock-type see under **Aquinum** (p. 26). The series of *aes grave*, above described, if rightly attributed to Cales, is certainly earlier than the silver and struck bronze coins, and would tend to show that, down to the earlier part of the third century B.C., Cales traded only with the bronze-using districts of Samnium.

Capua. The various series of coins issued at Capua, and perhaps elsewhere, by the Romans in their own name (ROMANO and, later, ROMA), in gold, silver, and bronze between B.C. 335 and 268 fall rather into the category of Roman than of Greek numismatics.

The **Romano-Campanian** coins (for a catalogue of which see Bahrfeldt in *Riv. Ital. di Num.*, 1899) are as follows:—The didrachm in the first period being of the Phocaïc standard (normal wt. 7·58 grm. = 117 grs.):—

Period I. B.C. 335–312.

SILVER.

1. Head of Mars, bearded, l. ℞. Bust of horse, r., behind it, a corn-ear; ROMANO (Babelon, *Mon. de la République romaine*, i. 10. 4). Also a silver litra corresponding (Babelon, i. 27. 36: ROMA[NO]).

2. Head of Apollo, l.; ROMANO. ℞. Horse, r., above it, a star (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 11. 6).

3. Head of young Hercules, r. ℞. Wolf and twins; ROMANO (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 13. 8).

BRONZE (perhaps pieces of 1, 2, and 4 litrae).

1. Head of Minerva, l.; ROMANO. ℞. Eagle on thunderbolt: ROMANO (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 14. 10).

2. Head of Apollo, l. or r. ℞. Lion biting spear; ROMANO (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 13. 10).

3. Head of Minerva, l. or r. ℞. Head of horse, r. or l.; ROMANO on one or both sides (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 13. 5).

Period II. B.C. 312–286.

SILVER AND BRONZE.

In the second period the Phocaïc silver standard is replaced by the scruple standard (scripulum 1·137 grammes = $\frac{1}{288}$ of the pound of 327·45 grammes). The light Oscan pound of 272·88 grammes is $\frac{5}{6}$ of the heavy pound, and contains 240 scripula. Silver is to bronze as 1 : 120. After the first issue of the new didrachms, ROMANO is replaced by ROMA.

The object of the introduction of the scruple standard was to harmonize the chief denominations of the bronze and silver standards; 2 scripula

of silver (2·274 grammes) at 1 : 120 are equivalent to 1 bronze As or 272·88 grammes. The struck bronze is still as in the first Period a token-currency; but it is smaller, consisting of tenths and twentieths of the scruple, i.e. *libellae* and *sembellae*. The struck coins of the second period are:—

(*a*) FIRST ISSUE: didrachm of 6·82 grm. (= 105·36 grs. = 6 scruples); no smaller money.

1. Head of Roma in Phrygian helmet, r. ℞. Victory fastening taenia to palm-branch; **ROMANO** (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 12. 7). (Fig. 8.)

FIG. 8.

(β) LATER ISSUES: three didrachms, drachms, and bronze.

1. Head of Mars, r., beardless; behind, club. ℞. Horse, r.; above, club; **ROMA** (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 26. 32). Libella of same types.

2. Head of Mars, r., beardless. ℞. Bust of horse, r.; behind, sickle; **ROMA** (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 27. 34). (Fig. 9.) Drachm and libella of same types.

FIG. 9.

3. Head of Apollo, r. ℞. Horse, l.; **ROMA** (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 28. 37). Drachm and libella of same types.

These three later issues have a common sembella, Head of Roma, r., in Phrygian helmet. ℞. Dog; **ROMA** (Babelon, *op. cit.*, i. 28. 42).

Period III. B.C. 286–268.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE.

In the third period the bronze unit becomes subordinated to the silver unit, and in this change lies the secret of the Roman reductions. The Roman As, equated with the silver unit of the scripulum, loses half its weight, and is issued on the semi-libral standard. The silver coinage of the Capuan mint is thoroughly Romanized; its types are, *Obv.* Head of youthful Janus; *Rev.* Jupiter in his quadriga (Fig. 10). Corresponding to these *quadrigati* is a bronze coinage (struck pieces with **ROMA**, from triens or 4-libellae to half-uncia or sembella) which has hitherto not been recognized as Capuan, and which was a true coinage, not mere token-

Fig. 10.

money like the small bronze of the previous period. It is partly to the preceding and partly to this period that Haeberlin (*Z. f. N.*, xxvi, p. 261) attributes the series of gold coins, *Obv.* Head of youthful Janus; *Rev.* Two soldiers taking oath over a pig held by a kneeling youth (Fig. 11)

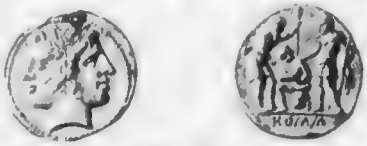


Fig. 11.

(weights 105, 70, and 53 grs. = 6, 4, and 3 scripula). The pieces of 4 scripula, bear on the *obv.*, beneath the head of Janus, the mark of value XXX (= 30 bronze asses of *circ.* 273 grm.). The 4-scruple pieces with this mark of value must have been struck in Period II before the As was reduced to half its original weight. The authenticity of the specimens with XXX has been doubted on insufficient evidence. (See Haeberlin, *op. cit.*, pp. 229 sqq.).

Period IV. After B.C. 268.

In the fourth period when the coinage of silver was mainly transferred from the Roman mint at Capua to the mint of Rome itself, and when the Roman denarius was first coined, the only silver denominations which continued to be struck at Capua were the later *quadrigati* of 6 and 3 scruples respectively:—*Obv.* Head of youthful Janus; *Rev.* Jupiter in quadriga driven by Victory (wt. 105·3 grs. and 52·3 grs.). The *quadrigatus* didrachm continued to be struck at Capua probably until the Hannibalic war, but the smaller denomination was soon replaced by the *Victoriatus* struck at the Roman mint, the weight of which speedily fell to about 45 grs. (See Haeberlin, *op. cit.*, p. 238.)

The strictly **autonomous Capuan** coinage, as distinct from the Romano-Campanian issues, consists entirely of bronze, except during the few years of the revolt during the Hannibalic war. These coins bear the name of the town in Oscan letters (𐌺𐌐𐌡𐌿 = KAPU), and are briefly as follows:

Before B.C. 268. Bronze, with 𐌺𐌐𐌡𐌿, no marks of value.

Head of Janus.	Zeus in quadriga	Æ 1·5
Heads of Zeus and Hera.	" "	Æ 1·5
Head of Zeus.	Eagle on fulmen	Æ 1·05
Bust of Hera.	Two veiled figures, archaic idols	Æ ·75
" "	Fulmen	Æ ·55
Head of Demeter.	Ear of corn	Æ ·6
Head of Apollo.	Lyre	Æ ·65

Head of Roma in Phrygian head-dress.	Infant suckled by doe . . .	Æ	·55
Head of Athena.	Elephant	Æ	·5
,, ,,	Trophy	Æ	·5
Head of young Herakles.	Kerberos	Æ	·55

After B.C. 268. Bronze, with ⃐⃐⃐⃐⃐ and marks of value.

Quincunx.	Head of Athena.	Pegasos.
Triens.	Head of Zeus.	Fulmen.
Quadrans.	Head of Demeter.	Ox.
,,	Head of Zeus.	Two soldiers and pig.
Sextans.	,, ,,	Selene in biga.
,,	,, ,,	Two soldiers and pig.
,,	,, ,,	Eagle on fulmen.
,,	Head of Herakles.	Lion with spear in mouth.
,,	Female head turreted.	Horseman armed with spear.
Uncia.	Head of Zeus.	Nike crowning trophy.
,,	Head of Athena.	Nike holding wreath.
,,	Female head turreted.	Horseman armed with spear.
,,	Head of Artemis.	Boar.

Capua during its revolt from Rome B.C. 213–211. Silver with ⃐⃐⃐⃐⃐.

Head of Zeus.	Eagle on fulmen . . .	Æ 92 grs.

In addition to the above there are likewise coins of electrum, *Obv.* Janiform female (?) head; *Rev.* Zeus in quadriga, which, it will be remarked, are without inscription, either ROMA or ⃐⃐⃐⃐⃐. This fact, combined with their late style, renders it probable that they were issued during the Hannibalic war, B.C. 216–211, while Capua was in revolt against the Roman domination; but there is nothing to prove that they are Capuan rather than Carthaginian. The fact that they are of electrum rather indicates that they were a Carthaginian coinage of necessity (cf. Hammer in *Z. f. N.*, 1907, p. 60). They must be studied in connexion with the issue of Roman Republican gold money, *Obv.* Head of Mars; *Rev.* Eagle or Fulmen, of three denominations with marks of value ⋔X, XXXX, and XX (= 60, 40, and 20 sestertii). (See Haeberlin, *op. cit.* pp. 265 sqq., and Pl. I. 12 and 29–31.)

Compulteria or **Cubulteria** (Livy xxiii. 39; xxiv. 20) on the upper Vulturnus a few miles south of Allifae.

Bronze coins only with Oscan inscriptions, *circ.* B.C. 268–240.

Head of Apollo.	⃐⃐⃐⃐⃐ Man-headed bull crowned by Nike	Æ	·8

On the *rev.* sometimes ⁞Σ, as on similar coins of Neapolis, Aesernia, Cales, Suessa, and Teanum.

Cumae was the oldest Greek colony on the west coast of Italy. According to Strabo (v. 4) it was founded by Chalcidians from Euboea, and Cumaeans, from either Euboea or Aeolis. Its earliest coins date from *circ.* B.C. 490, and are of the same standard as the early issues of the other Chalcidian colonies, Rhegium, Zancle, Naxus, and Himera. They are equivalent to the Aeginetic drachm, and, at the same time, to one-third of the Euboïc tetradrachm.

Circ. B.C. 490. (*Aeginetic* (?) *weight.*)

Lion's scalp flanked by two boars' heads (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 150).	VK ME Bivalve shell (mussel?)	Æ 84 grs.

To this first period also we may ascribe certain small gold coins of Cumae:

Head of nymph, hair in sphendone (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXIX. 1).	KVME Mussel-shell . .	Ꝡ 22 grs.
Corinthian helmet.	VK ME Mussel-shell . . .	Ꝡ 5·5 grs.

Supposing the relative value of gold to silver to have been the same here, as at Syracuse, viz. 15 : 1, this Euboïc half-obol of gold would have been the exact equivalent of 1 Aeginetic drachm of 84 grs.

In all the above-mentioned Chalcidian colonies, about B.C. 490, the Aeginetic (?) standard was abandoned for the Euboïc, and the same change is noticeable at Cumae.

Circ. B.C. 490–480. (*Euboïc-Attic weight.*)

KVMAION (retrograde) Head of Athena (Sambon, *Italie*, p. 165).	Crab holding mussel-shell	Æ 129 grs.

The Attic (or Tarentine) didrachm of 130 grs. max. took no firm root at Cumae, and early in the fifth century it gives place to the Phocaïc didrachm or stater of 118–115 grs. imported from the Phocaean colonies Velia and Poseidonia before its abandonment by them.

The silver currency of Cumae on the Phocaïc or Campanian standard is very plentiful, and lasts from *circ.* B.C. 480–423, the date of the capture of Cumae by the Samnites. *Circ.* B.C. 338 Cumae received from Rome the status of a *civitas sine suffragio*, but neither then nor during the period of its greatest prosperity does it appear to have struck any bronze coins, for the few bronze coins that are known were probably once plated with silver.

Circ. B.C. 480–423.

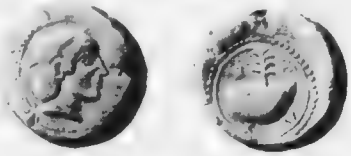


FIG. 12.

Female head diademed, of archaic style.	KVME or KYMAION Mussel-shell, and various symbols, e.g. corn-grain, sea-serpent, mouse, fish, or marine-plant (Fig. 12) . . .	Æ 118 grs.
Head of Athena in round Athenian helmet.	Similar	Æ „
Lion's scalp facing, between two boars' heads.	Similar	Æ „

FIG. 13.

Female head of early fine (transitional) style.	Mussel-shell: symbol sometimes Skylla, sea-serpent, &c. (Fig. 13). Æ 118 grs.
Young male head in laureate pilos.	Skylla . . Æ Size 8 (once plated ?)
Head of Athena.	KV, KVME, or KVMA Mussel . . Æ 12–8 grs.
Wheel with three spokes.	KV Dolphin . . . . . Æ 2·2 grs.
Helmet.	Mussel . . . . . Æ 1·2 grs.

The Mussel-shell is a remarkable example of the παράσημον of a city borrowed from among the natural products of the locality, the shallow salt-lakes Avernus and Lucrinus being peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of shell fish.[1] Cf. κυματότροφος, nourished by the waves.

The female head on the coins of Cumae may perhaps represent a nymph Kyme as a personification of the city, or possibly the famous Cumaean sibyl or the siren Parthenope. For numerous other varieties see Sambon, *Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, pp. 139 sqq. Among these may be mentioned a didrachm of the Neapolitan type, *Obv.* Female head; *Rev.* Campanian man-headed bull crowned by flying Nike, which must be assigned to *circ.* B.C. 343, when Cumae shook off the yoke of the Samnites.

Fenseris is perhaps identical with the town called by the Romans Veseris, on the slopes of Vesuvius, and close to Nola. Imhoof (*Num. Zeit.*, 1886, 211 ff.) identifies it with Hyria (*q. v.*). Its rare coins are Campanian didrachms, dating apparently from *circ.* B.C. 400–335, inscribed with mixed Greek and Oscan characters ϟΕΝΣΕΡ (= *Fenser.*) or ΜΥΝΙΕϟΝΙΣ (= *Fensernum*). The types are as follows:—

Head of Hera Argoia or Lakinia to front. (See p. 100.)	Bellerophon on Pegasos, spearing Chimaera.

See also **Hyria** and **Nola**, and Conway (*Ital. Dial.*, p. 141).

Hyria. The coins variously inscribed in mixed Greek and Oscan characters, HVRIETEϟ, YPINA, YPINAIOΣ, YPIANOΣ, YDINA, YDINAI, ΑΝΙΟV, ΑΝΕΔΥ, &c., &c., consist of Campanian didrachms of about 115 grs., ranging in date from *circ.* B.C. 400–335. Their types are copied from coins of Croton, Poseidonia, Neapolis, and Thurium. Some of the *obv.* dies have been shown by Imhoof (*Num. Zeit.*, 1886) and Dressel (*Berl. Cat.*, III. i. 98) to be identical with dies used at Fenseris and Nola. It would seem, therefore, that the Hyrians, Fenserines, and Nolaeans, using

[1] Hor. *Epod.* ii. 49; *Sat.* ii. 432.

the same mint must, from a numismatic point of view, be regarded as closely connected communities. The didrachms of Hyria are of the following types:—

Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet.	Man-headed bull
Head of Nymph in profile.	Similar.
Head of Hera Argoia or Lakinia to front (Fig. 14). (See p. 100.)	Similar.

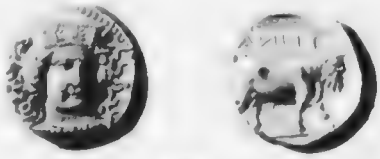


Fig. 14.

See also **Fenseris** and **Nola**.

Neapolis, an ancient Rhodian colony, originally called Parthenope, was recolonized by the Cumaeans in the course of the sixth century B.C. About the middle of the fifth century Chalcidian and Athenian settlers called the place Neapolis. Subsequently it was menaced by the Samnites, *circ.* B.C. 420, who had overrun Campania, and who, *circ.* B.C. 390, occupied the citadel of Parthenope and dominated the city for about half a century. In B.C. 290 Neapolis fell into the hands of the Romans, but it always remained essentially a Greek town, and continued to strike silver coins probably down to the end of the First Punic War, B.C. 241.

Fig. 15.

The coins of Neapolis have been described in approximate chronological order by A. Sambon (*op. cit.*, pp. 193 sqq.):

Period I, *circ.* B.C. 450-340. Didrachms. *Obv.* Helmeted head of Athena (Fig. 15) or Head of Nymph (Siren Parthenope?). *Rev.* Man-headed bull (Fig. 16). Later, *circ.* B.C. 340, *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Tarentine horseman (Sambon, *op. cit.*, p. 213).

Fig. 16.

Period II, ending B.C. 241. Didrachms of poorer style. *Obv.* Head of Nymph. *Rev.* Man-headed bull (Fig. 17).

FIG. 17.

The later issues are usually signed by magistrates or moneyers in more or less abbreviated forms.

The chronological sequence of the Neapolitan issues is, however, by no means definitely settled, owing perhaps mainly to the fact that the obverse and reverse dies were frequently interchangeable and of different periods, old obverse dies having been sometimes utilized in conjunction with new reverse dies. The classification according to the forms of the inscr. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΣ, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΑΣ, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ, &c., cannot therefore be relied upon, in all cases, as a proof of the date of issue. There are other variants which also occur on fourth century coins, e.g. ΝΕΠΟΛΙΤΕΣ, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ, ΝΕΥΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ, ΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ, ΝΗΟΠΟΛΙΤΑΣ, &c., &c., which are probably due to the mixed character of the population of the city, or to the semi-barbarous Samnite occupation of the citadel of Parthenope after *circ.* B.C. 390.

To the Neapolitan mint must also be assigned (on account of the identity of an obverse die, Imhoof, *N. Z.*, 1886, 226), the didrachms reading ΙΑΠΠΑΝΟΣ, ΖΟΝΑΠΜΑΗ, ΚΑΠΠΑΝΟΣ, ΡΟΝΑΠΚΑ, ΚΑΜΠΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΜΠΑΝΟΝ, &c. But whether these coins were struck by or for the Campanian invaders is doubtful. In any case Neapolis and not Capua is their place of mintage.

The types of the Neapolitan coins are probably agonistic. The head of most frequent occurrence on the obverses would seem to be that of the Siren Parthenope variously represented in profile, and occasionally facing with flowing hair, a type very closely resembling the *chef-d'œuvre* of Kimon at Syracuse, the famous tetradrachm with the full-face head of Arethusa (A. Evans, *N. C.*, 1891, pl. XI). In honour of Parthenope, identified as the local goddess of Neapolis, annual games were celebrated (Roscher, *Lex.*, 1653). The man-headed bull on the reverses is thought to be the River-god Acheloös, the father of the Sirens, whose cultus was wide-spread throughout the Greek world; cf. the well-known coin of Metapontum with the inscr. ΑΨΕΛΟΦΟΟ ΑΕΘΛΟΝ (*infra*, p. 76).

At Neapolis, however, it is possible that the periodical agonistic festivals for which coins were issued were not held solely in honour of Acheloös, the father of Rivers. The man-headed bull, crowned on the later coins by a winged Nike, clearly an agonistic type, is characteristic of many Campanian coins, and may have been generally understood as symbolical of Acheloös, and, locally perhaps, of the tauriform chthonian divinity, Bacchus Hebon, whose worship was prevalent in Southern Italy, and more especially in Campania (Lenormant, *La Grande Grèce*, i. 420).

For descriptions of the numerous subdivisions of the Neapolitan staters, ranging in date from the middle of the fifth to the latter part of the

fourth century B.C., students must be referred to A. Sambon's work *Les Monnaies antiques de l'Italie.* Many of the types of these smaller coins are modifications of Cumaean, Sicilian, Terinaean, Acarnanian, or Tarentine drachms, obols, litrae, &c., current in Southern Italy. One of the most interesting among them is an obol of the fourth century, bearing on the *obv.* the head of a young River-god accompanied by his name ϹΕΠΕΙΘΟϹ (the modern *Sebeto*), and on the *rev.* Nike seated on a hydria (*Berlin Cat.*, III. i. Pl. VI. 76).

About B.C. 340 the small silver coinage is for the most part replaced by a bronze coinage which began then to be issued. These coins seem to be fractions of the obol or of the litra, and they outlast the silver coinage by a period of uncertain duration. The chief types are the following:—

Head of Apollo.	Forepart of Man-headed bull.
"	Man-headed bull.
"	Man-headed bull crowned by Nike.
"	Omphalos and Lyre.
Head of one of the Dioskuri.	Horseman.
Head of Artemis.	Cornucopiae.
Head of young Herakles, laureate.	Tripod.

All the later coins of Neapolis, whether of silver or bronze, have symbols or letters in the field. Among the latter we may mention ΙΣ as being extremely common, and curiously enough not peculiar to coins of Neapolis, for it likewise occurs on contemporary coins of Aesernia, Cales, Compulteria, Suessa, and Teanum. (See A. Sambon, *op. cit.*, p. 190.)

Nola. The coinage of this prosperous town, the centre of the Samnite opposition to the Roman domination in Campania, is modelled on that of Neapolis, but it does not be in so early a date. It would seem, for the most part, to be included between B.C. 360 and 325.

Fig. 18.

Silver didrachms, wt. 117–107 *grs.*

Female head diademed, as on coins of Neapolis.	ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ, rarely ΝΩΛΑΙΟϹ. Man-headed bull crowned by Nike.
Head of Athena in round Athenian helmet bound with olive-wreath on which an owl is seated.	ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ Man-headed bull. (Fig. 18.)

[1] Of this type there is a variety reading ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ instead of ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. It is supposed to have been issued at Neapolis in B.C. 326 on the occasion of the *foedus Neapolitanum* (see Sambon, *Italie*, 182, 188, 255, and Hunter *Cat.* i. 43).

In B.C. 313 Nola was conquered by the Romans, and there is a break in its coinage until about B.C. 270, to which date the following issues, possibly litrae of silver and bronze, may probably be assigned:

ΝΩΛΑΙ Head of Apollo.	Man-headed bull crowned by Nike . . *Æ* Wt. 10·2 grs.
ΝΩΛΑΙ Head of Apollo.	Man-headed bull crowned by Nike . . Æ Size ·85

Nuceria Alfaterna. An Oscan town on the river Sarnus (*Nocera dei Pagani*). It was taken by the Romans during the second Samnite war, B.C. 308. No coins are known which can be safely given to an earlier date than *circ.* B.C. 280. They all bear some form of the Oscan inscription, ΜΙΥΝΙΔΕΤΝΘΝΝΝ ΜΙΥΝΙΔΚΕΥΝ (=*Nuvkrinum Alafaternum*) usually on the *obv.* Some have also insc. on the *rev.* such as (ϟΙ)ΕΝϟΝΔΝ(ϟ) (=*Sarnuneis*), ΝΙΞΞΞ(Δ) (=*Regrin*?), &c. For other varieties see Conway, *Ital. Dialects*, p. 141.

Silver didrachms, wt. 113–100 *grs.*

Fig. 19.

Young male head with ram's horn.	One of the Dioskuri (?) standing beside his horse with sceptre in l. hand (Fig. 19).

Bronze litrae (?) *and* ½ *litrae* (?).

Young male head diademed.	The Dioskuri (?) on horseback . . . Æ Size ·8
Young male head bound with wreath.	Hound on the scent . . Æ Size ·65

Phistelia. This town is only known to us by its coins, which, together with those of Allifae, have been discovered on the borders of Campania and Samnium. It is probable that Phistelia, like Allifae, was a Samnite city. Its numismatic relations, however, are clearly Campanian. Its coins are of silver only, and may be dated *circ.* B.C. 380–350. They are inscribed in Oscan characters, ϟΥΝΤϟΙΘ, ϟΙΥΝΤϟΙΘ, ΥΝΞΤϟΙΘ, &c., almost always retrograde, a legend which on the obverses of some of the smaller coins is repeated in Greek characters as ΦΙΣΤΕΛΙΑ, ΦΙΣΤΕΛΑ, ΦΙΣΤΕΛΑΔ, &c. The weight of the didrachms ranges between 118 and 105 grs. The following are the chief types. For other varieties see Sambon, *op. cit.*, pp. 327 ff.

Young head facing.	Mussel-shell and corn grain . *Æ* obol.
Head of nymph facing, hair loose.	Man-headed bull . . . . *Æ* didr.

Similar.
Head of Athena r. or facing.
Young head facing.

Lion . . . . . Æ obol.
Forepart of Man-headed bull Æ obol.
Mussel, corn-grain, and dolphin. Æ litra, 12 grs.

Suessa Aurunca (*Sessa*), between the Liris and the Vulturnus, west of Teanum, was occupied by a Roman colony in B. C. 313. Its coins are all late in style, like those of Cales, Nuceria, Teanum, &c.

(i) *Circ.* B. C. 280–268.

FIG. 20.

Head of Apollo, apparently copied from coins of Croton.

Head of Hermes, inscr. ΓROBOVM or ΓROBOM, as to which see *Z. f. N.*, xiv. 161. Cf. ΓROBOM on contemporary coins of Beneventum.

ƧVEƧANO Rider carrying filleted palm, on horseback, leading a second horse (Fig. 20) Æ didr., 114–100 grs.
ƧVEƧANO Herakles strangling lion. Æ Size ·8

(ii) *Circ.* B. C. 268–240.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.
SVESANO Head of Apollo.

SVESANO Cock and star . Æ Size ·8
Man-headed bull crowned by Nike . . Æ Size ·8

The two last varieties point to a monetary convention between Suessa and other towns in Campania, Latium, and Samnium. For the former see under **Aquinum** (p. 26).

Teanum Sidicinum (*Teano*), a town of Oscan origin and the chief city of the Sidicini, stood on the Via Latina in the northern corner of Campania. Its coinage consists of two distinct classes:—

(i) *Circ.* B.C. 280–268.

Silver didrachms (wt. 114 grs. max.) and bronze litrae (?) with Oscan inscc. ƧAVNIKIƧI ƧAVNAT or ƧAVNIIT only (= *Tianud Sidikinud* or *Tiianud*).

Head of Herakles in lion-skin.

Head of Apollo.

Nike in triga (Fig. 21). (Cf. *Z. f. N.*, xi. Pl. I. 6) . . . . . Æ didr.
Man-headed bull sometimes crowned by Nike . . . . . Æ Size ·8

Fig. 21.

(ii) *After* B.C. 268.

Bronze with Latin inscr. TIANO.

Head of Athena. | Cock and star . . . . Æ size ·8

For the last variety see under **Aquinum** (p. 26).

Uncertain of Campania.

Irnum (?). The coins conjecturally attributed to an unknown town of this name (near Salernum ?) are bronze of *circ.* B.C. 300 (Sambon, *Mon. ant. de l'Italie*, p. 337), inscribed IDN⊗IH, IDN⊗Ⅰ, ID⊕NH, I⊗ИD *IIII.* &c., bearing types imitated from coins of Neapolis and Cumae. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Man-headed bull, or Mussel-shell surrounded by three dolphins.

Maiies or **Malies.** See **Beneventum** Samnii (p. 28).

Velecha (?). Bronze coins, *circ.* B.C. 250–210, (*a*) cast, and (*b*) struck.

(*a*) Aes grave. *Semis, Triens, Sextans,* and *Uncia.* *Obv.* Head of Helios, *Rev.* CE Horse's head. (*Berlin Cat.*, p. 25; Sambon, *op. cit.*, p. 410; Conway, *op. cit.*, p. 147.)

(*b*) Struck coins. *Sextans.* *Obv.* Bust of Helios, *Rev.* CEΛEXA Elephant. Restruck over Mamertine coin. *Uncia* (?). *Obv.* Bust of Helios, *Rev.* CEΛEX Horse's head. Restruck over Romano-Campanian coin. (*Berlin Cat.*, p. 164.)

In addition to the above described uncertain coins of Campania, there are others of more doubtful origin bearing inscriptions which have not been satisfactorily explained, e.g. AOPTON (?) (Hunter *Cat.*, p. 49); FEINNE (?) (*Ibid.*, p. 150), the latter assigned by Garrucci to **Venafrum**.

APULIA

There is reason to believe that the coinage of Tarentum was current in Apulia throughout the period of the Tarentine dominion in those parts, and that the silver unit of Tarentum (perhaps the diobol of 22 grs.) remained the silver unit in Apulia when the Apulian towns began to coin silver money of their own: for the well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Caelia, Rubi, and Teate. The didrachms and drachms of Teate have also types

borrowed from Tarentum. On the equivalent in bronze of the Tarentine coin of 22 grs. the *aes grave* of Apulia, and perhaps of all the provinces situate to the east of the Apennines, may possibly have been based. In all these countries the weight of the As exceeds that of the Roman pound.

The currency of Apulia from the earlier part of the third century B.C. consisted

(i) Of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum, ultimately replaced by local Apulian silver issued at Arpi, Caelia, Canusium, Rubi, and Teate. The didrachms both at Arpi and at Teate were assimilated in weight to those of Campania, while the smaller divisions seem to be either Tarentine diobols of light weight or Roman scruples of *circ.* 17 grs.

(ii) Of libral *aes grave* of Luceria and Venusia. About B.C. 250 the *aes grave* of these two towns underwent a reduction which may be compared with the semi-libral reduction at Rome.

(iii) Meanwhile at Arpi, Asculum, Canusium, Herdoniae (?), Hyrium, Neapolis, Rubi, Salapia, &c., bronze coins continued to be struck after the Greek fashion, with Greek inscriptions and without marks of value.

(iv) Little by little, under Roman influence, these Greek bronze coins were superseded by bronze coins of the Roman sextantal and uncial systems, with marks of value, struck chiefly at Barium, Caelia, Luceria, Teate, and Venusia, the denominations being the double nummus (N. II.), the nummus (N), the quincunx (•••••), the triens (••••), the quadrans (•••), the sextans (••), the sescuncia (• S), the uncia (•), and the semuncia (Σ).

Arpi (*Ἄρπα*). This town during the second Samnite war concluded an alliance with Rome, B.C. 326 (Livy ix. 13). In the war with Pyrrhus, it was again on the side of Rome, but after the battle of Cannae (B.C. 217) it passed over to the side of Hannibal until B.C. 213, when it was recovered by the Romans.

SILVER.

FIG. 22.

ΑΡΠΑΝΩΝ	Head of Persephone.	Prancing horse. ΔΑΞΟΥ . . . . . ℞ Didr. Average wt. 107 grs. (Fig. 22).	
ΑΡΠΑ	Head of Ares.	Three ears of corn . .	℞ ½ Drachm.
,,	Head of Athena.	Herakles and lion } . .	℞ Diobol.
,,	,,	Prancing horse }	
,,	,,	Ear of corn }	℞ Obol.
Α	A hook (harpa ?).	Prancing horse }	

BRONZE.

Head of Zeus,	ΔΑΙΟΥ.	ΑΡΠΑΝΩΝ Kalydonian boar and spear-head . . . . . Æ Size ·8
Head of Apollo, *Cat.*, p. 182.]	ΕΙΝΜΑΝ [*Berl.*	ΑΡΠΑΝΩ[Ν] Lion, above, pentagram: copied from coin of Velia Æ Size ·8
Bust of Artemis.	[*Berl. Cat.*, p. 183.]	ΕΙΝΜΑΝ Fulmen . . . Æ Size ·55
Rushing bull,	ΠΟΥΛΛΙ ΠΥΛΛΟΥ ΠΥΛΛΥ	ΑΡΠΑΝΟΥ Prancing horse Æ Size ·8
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.		ΑΡΠΑΝΟΥ Grapes. . . Æ Size ·8

All these coins are of the third century. The legend ΕΙΝΜΑΝ is unexplained. The coins reading ΔΑΙΟΥ are supposed to have been issued by Altinius Dasius, ruler of Arpi during the Hannibalic war. The names of Dasius and of Pyllus occur also on contemporary coins of Salapia, and that of Dasius on coins of Rubi.

Ausculum (*Ascoli*), an inland Apulian town, is first mentioned in the account of the battle between Pyrrhus and the Romans, B.C. 279. For a series of *aes grave* which may belong to this town see **Asculum** Piceni. The coins which belong certainly to Ausculum bear inscriptions, ΑΥϜΥΣΚΛΙ, &c., which show that the original form of the name was Ausculum, not Asculum. Its coinage is wholly of bronze, and is of two distinct periods:—

(i) *Before* B.C. 300, *of good style.*

Horse's head (Carelli, Pl. LXIII. 1).	ΑΥϜΥΣΚΛΙ Ear of corn. Æ Size ·75
ΑΥϜΥΣΚΛ Greyhound running r. on round shield (Carelli, Pl. LXIII. 2).	ΑΥϜΥ Ear of corn with leaf, as on coins of Metapontum. Æ Size ·65

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 300–200, *of base style.*

ΑΥCΚ Boar and spear-head.	Ear of corn . . . . . Æ Size ·8
Head of Herakles.	ΑΥCΚΛΑ Nike with wreath and palm Æ Size ·7

Azetium, a small town about eight miles south-east of Caelia. Bronze coins of the third century B.C.

Head of Athena.	ΑΙΕΤΙΝΩΝ Owl on column Æ Size ·8
Eagle on fulmen.	" Ear of corn . Æ " ·6
ΑΙΕΤΙ Dolphin and trident.	Scallop-shell . . . . . Æ " ·5

Barium (*Bari*), on the Adriatic coast, near Caelia. Struck bronze coins of the end of the third century with marks of value. The Sextans and Uncia weigh about 90 and 45 grs. respectively, but as they are doubtless only token coins their weight is of no special interest.

Sextans. . .	Bust of Zeus.	ΒΑΡΙΝΩΝ Eros on Prow.
Uncia. .	"	" "
½ *Uncia* (?).	"	ΒΑΡΙ " Prow. "

Butuntum (*Bitonto*), a small town between Rubi and Barium. Bronze coins of the third century B.C., with types borrowed chiefly from older coins of Metapontum and Tarentum. Inscr. ΒΥΤΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ:

Head of Athena.	Ear of corn	Æ ·8
Boy on dolphin.	Scallop	Æ ·7
Owl on branch.	Fulmen	Æ ·6
Crab.	Inscr. but no type	Æ ·7

Caelia, about eight miles inland from Barium. Small silver coins of the third century B.C.

Head of Athena.	ΚΑΙ Herakles and Lion . .	Æ 15·8 grs.
,,	ΚΑΙΛΙΝΩΝ Amphora .	Æ 7 grs.
ΚΑΙ Bull's head facing: cf. coin of Rubi (p. 48).	Lyre	Æ 5 grs.

Struck bronze, with marks of value, circ. B.C. 268–200.

Sextans. • • Head of Athena.	ΚΑΙΛΙΝΩΝ Trophy.	
,, ,,	,, Nike with wreath and trophy.	
,, ,, Head of Zeus.	,, Athena running.	
Uncia. • Head of Athena.	,, Trophy.	
,, ,,	ΚΑΙΛΙ Eagle on fulmen between two stars.	
,, ,, Head of Zeus.	ΚΑΙΛΙΝΩΝ Fulmen.	
Uncia? ,, ,,	ΚΑΙΛΙ The Dioskuri on horseback.	

Quadrans. • • • Head of Athena (reduced weight).	ΚΑΙΛΙΝΩΝ Three crescents.	

For other types see B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 134, and *Berl. Cat.*, III. i. pp. 185 sqq.

Canusium (*Canosa*), on the river Aufidus, about eight miles from its mouth, was one of the chief towns of Apulia. Silver and bronze coins, *circ.* B.C. 300; also bronze coins, with marks of value, of the end of the third century.

Amphora between cornucopiae and oenochoe.	ΚΑ Lyre	Æ 7·3 grs.
Male head bare.	ΚΑΝΥΣΙΝΩΝ Horseman galloping .	Æ size ·85
Sextans. Head of Herakles.	• • ΚΑΝΥ Club . . .	Æ size ·55
,, Head of Hermes.	• • ,, ,, . . .	Æ size ·55
,, Head of Zeus.	ΚΑ Club within wreath .	Æ size ·5

Grumum (*Grumo*), about fourteen miles SW. of Barium. Bronze. *circ.* B.C. 300, with Greek types.

Female head (Hunter *Cat.*, I. 55).	ΓΡΥ Galloping horse . .	Æ size ·5
Male head diademed.	,, Rushing bull . . .	Æ size ·6

Herdoniae (?), midway between Ausculum and the sea, was destroyed by Hannibal *circa* B.C. 210, shortly before which event it may have issued the following bronze coins. The inscr. is, however, somewhat doubtful, and the attribution conjectural.

ΟΡΔΑΝΩΝ Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	Ear of corn; in field, club; magistrate's name ΤΡΕΒΙΟΥ . . . Æ size ·5

[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. A. 14.]

Hyrium or **Uria** (*Rodi*) was a maritime town situated on the northern side of the promontory of Garganum. Its coins are of bronze, without marks of value, and belong apparently to the latter part of the third century.

Head of Athena.	ΥΡΙΑΤΙΝΩΝ Rudder and dolphin. . Æ size ·55
Head of Zeus.	,, Fulmen . Æ size ·4

Luceria (*Lucera*) after various vicissitudes fell finally into the hands of the Romans in B.C. 314. Its coinage consists of *aes grave* of a Libral system, *circ.* B.C. 314–268, and of two other series in part contemporary with one another and with the Roman Sextantal and Uncial reductions. The difficult question of the chronology and metrology of the various issues of the autonomous and Roman mints at Luceria is discussed by H. Grueber in *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 115 sqq.

1st Series. Aes grave, Libral system, B.C. 314–268 (?).

As.	No inscription. Head of Herakles.	Head of horse.	
As. ⊢	and magistrates' names. Head of Apollo.	Horse prancing; above, star.	
As. ⊢	Similar. Mark of value, I.	Cock.	
Quincunx.	Wheel without tire, or oblique cross.	Wheel without tire, or oblique cross	•••••
Triens.	Fulmen.	Club	••••
Quadrans.	Star.	Dolphin	•••
Sextans.	Cockle-shell.	Astragalos	••
Uncia.	Frog or toad.	Spear-head	•
,,	,,	Ear of corn	•
Semuncia (?)	Crescent.	Polypus or thyrsos (?).	

2nd Series. Aes grave, of reduced weight, after B.C. 268.

As.	Head of Herakles.	Horse prancing; above, star.

All the other denominations as in Series 1, but with the addition of the letter ⊢ on the reverse.

3rd Series. Struck coins. Sextantal System (?) *before* B.C. 217.

Quincunx.	Head of Athena •••••	⊢OVCERI	Wheel.
Triens.	Head of Herakles ••••	,,	Quiver, club, and bow.
Quadrans.	Head of Poseidon •••	,,	Dolphin and trident.
Sextans.	Head of Demeter ••	,,	Cockle-shell.
Uncia.	Head of Apollo •	,,	Toad.
Semuncia (?)	Heads of the Dioskuri.	,,	Horses of the Dioskuri.
,,	Head of Artemis.	,,	Crescent.

In addition to these autonomous coins of Luceria there is a series of Roman coins, both silver and copper, with the inscription ROMA and the mint-mark of Luceria (L), which we may call Romano-Lucerian (see Grueber, *loc. cit.*).

Mateola. (Pliny, iii. 11, s. 16.) Perhaps the modern *Matera*, near the frontiers of Lucania. On the attribution of the following coins see *Berlin Cat.*, III. i. 195.

Bronze coins with marks of value, circ. B.C. 250–217.

Sextans.	Head of Athena • •	MAT (in monogram).	Lion seated with spear in mouth.
Uncia.	„ •	„	Herakles leaning on club in the attitude of the Farnese Herakles.

Neapolis Peucetiae (*Polignano?*), on the Adriatic coast east of Caelia, a town not mentioned by any writer. The attribution rests upon the evidence of numerous finds.

Bronze, with Greek types, circ. B.C. 300 *or later.*

Bust of Maenad or Dionysos with thyrsos over shoulder.	NEAΠ	Vine-branch and grapes . .	Æ ·7
Female head in stephanos (Amphitrite?).	NEAΠOΛ	Trident	Æ ·5
Veiled head of Demeter.	„	Ear of corn . . .	Æ ·6
Head of Artemis.	NEA|Π	Quiver and bow . .	Æ ·5
Dolphin.	NEAΠOΛ	Rudder	Æ ·5

For other varieties see *Berl. Cat.*, III. i. 196.

Rubi (**Rubastini**), between Canusium and Butuntum, is one of the few Apulian towns of which silver coins are known. There are also bronze coins of late style.

SILVER. *Third century* B.C.

Head of Athena.	PY	Ear of corn and cornucopi.	Æ Diobol 16·8 grs.
„	„	Herakles and lion, sometimes with the name ΔΑΙΟΥ. Cf. coins of Arpi and Salapia	Æ Diobol 14 grs.
Bull's head facing.	„	Lyre.	Æ Obol 6·6 grs.
„	„	Fulmen.	„ 8 grs.
PY Bull's head facing.	Lyre [*Berl. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 131]		„ 6·5 grs.
Amphora between cornucopiae and oenochoë: in field, ΔΑ.	PY	Lyre.	„ 6·6 grs.
Head of Helios.	„	Two crescents; above, ΔΑ . . .	Æ Obol 7 grs.

BRONZE.

Head of Athena.	PYBA or PYΨ Nike with wreath and palm . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of Zeus.	PYΨ Eagle on fulmen . . . Æ ·75
Head of Herakles.	PYΨ Club, bow, and quiver . Æ ·7
Head of Athena.	PYBAΣTEINΩN Owl on olive-branch Æ ·6
Head of Zeus; behind, ΓPOCE•E. [*Berl. Cat.*, III. i. Pl. IX. 134.]	PY Female figure with phiale and cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·65

Salapia (*Salpi*), the seaport of Arpi, Canusium, and Rubi, must have been, during the Hannibalic war, closely united, not only commercially but politically, with those cities. Cf. the names ΔAΞOY and ΠYΛΛOY on coins of Arpi, Rubi, and Salapia.

BRONZE. *Third century* B.C.

ΣAΛAΓINΩN	Head of Zeus.	Kalydonian boar	Æ ·85
,,	Head of Apollo.	Horse prancing	Æ ·9
,,	Dolphin.	Dolphin	Æ ·6
CAAΓINΩN	Horse.	Dolphin	Æ ·85
CAAΓINΩN	Head of young satyr.	Eagle on capital of column .	Æ ·7

For varieties of coins of Salapia and magistrates' names, ΔAΞOY, ΠYΛΛOY, ΠAΩTIOY, ΔOMYΛAΛ (?), TPΩΔANTIOY, and others more or less fragmentary or uncertain, see *Berl. Cat.*, III. i. pp. 201 sqq., and B. M. C., pp. 144 sqq.

Samadi (?) (*Berl. Blätt.*, 1868, p. 138). Site unknown. Bronze coins of the third century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet; *Rev.* ΣAMAΔI, around four or three crescents. Æ ·5. Attributed in *Journ. Int.*, vii. p. 389, to Sandalium in Pisidia.

Sidis (?). Site unknown. B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 395. Bronze coins of the third century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Zeus; *Rev.* ΣIΔINΩN, Herakles leaning on club in the attitude of the Farnese Herakles, as on coins of Mateola. Size ·55.

Teate (*Chieti*). The earliest coins of this Apulian town are bronze pieces of the well-known Campanian types, with the Oscan inscr. ИVITÑIIT. *Obv.* Head of Apollo; *Rev.* Man-headed bull, above which, fulmen or lyre. Æ size ·7 (Friedländer, *Osk. Münzen*, Pl. VI. 1). Cf. similar coins at Teanum Sidicinum and Larinum, pp. 28 and 42. They may be earlier than B.C. 268, and are followed by silver and bronze coins with the Latin inscr. TIATI. The silver didrachms are of the Campano-Tarentine type, and weigh on the average about 110 grs.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 300, *or later.*

Female head diademed. [*Berl. Cat.*, Pl. IX. 137.]	TIATI Naked horseman crowning his horse . . . Æ Didrachm.
,,	,, Owl on olive-branch . . . . Æ Drachm.
Head of Athena.	,, Herakles and lion . . . . . Æ Diobol.

Next in order of date comes a series of bronze coins with marks of value, and of weights which seem to correspond with those of the Roman Uncial reduction, *circ.* B.C. 217.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 217.

Nummus.	Head of Zeus Dodonaeos.	TIATI	Eagle on Fulmen	N
Quincunx.	Head of Athena.	,,	Owl	• • • • •
Triens.	Head of Herakles.	,,	Lion	• • • •
Quadrans.	Head of Poseidon (?) • • •	,,	Taras on dolphin	
	Head of Athena.	,,	Owl	• • •
Sextans.	,,	,,	,,	• •
Uncia.	,,	,,	,,	•

For other varieties see *Berl. Cat.*, III. i. pp. 204 sqq.

Venusia (*Venusia*), on the confines of Apulia and Lucania, was captured and colonized by Rome, B.C. 292. It was a stronghold of the Romans in the war with Hannibal. Its coinage may be compared with that of Luceria, with which it is contemporary. It consists of the following series, of which the first has been assigned to Venusia chiefly on account of the *provenance* of the specimens (Mommsen, Blacas, I. p. 349).

1*st Series. Aes grave of a Libral system. Circ.* B.C. 292–268 (?).

As.	Forepart of boar.		Head of Herakles.	
,,	,,		Head of dog or wolf.	
,,	,,		Spear-head.	
Quincunx.	Head of Athena	• • • • •	Owl	• • • • •
Triens.	Head of boar	• • • •	Lyre	• • • •
Quadrans.	Forepart of boar	• • •	Head of Herakles	• • •
Sextans.	Head of boar	• •	Owl	• •
Uncia.	Crescent	•	Crescent	•

Aes grave of uncertain systems, with $\overline{\text{VE}}$ *in monogram.*

Quadrans.	Three crescents.		Cockle-shell.	
,,	,,		Dolphin.	
Sextans.	Dolphin	• •	,,	• •
Uncia.	Crescent.		Crescent.	

2*nd Series. Struck coins of reduced weight, after circ.* B.C. 268 (?)

Quadrans.	Head of Zeus	• • •	Three crescents with stars.	
Sextans.	Head of Athena	• •	VE.	Two dolphins.
Uncia.	Bust of Herakles	•	,,	Lion seated holding spear.
Semuncia.	Boar's head	Σ	,,	Owl.

3rd Series. Struck coins probably contemporary with the Roman coins of Sextantal and Uncial reductions.

Circ. B.C. 268–217 *and later.*

II *Nummi.*	VE Bust of Herakles (mark of value N·II·).	The Dioskuri. G.A.Q. [*Berl. Cat.*, III. i. p. 209.]
I *Nummus.*	VE Head of Dionysos.	N.I. Dionysos seated, holding grapes and thyrsos.
Quincunx.	Head of Zeus • • • • •	VE Eagle on thunderbolt.
Quadrans.	Head of Hera veiled • • •	,, Three crescents containing stars.
Sextans.	Head of Athena • •	,, Owl on olive-branch.
Sescuncia.	Bust of Helios.	,, Crescent and star . . . . . •S
Uncia.	Head of bearded Herakles.	,, Lion seated, holding spear.

4th Series. Struck coins, uncertain system.

Semis.	Head of Hermes.	VE Winged shoe and Caduceus . . S
Uncia (?).	Toad.	,, Crab.

For fuller descriptions see *Berlin Cat.* III. i. pp. 208 sqq.

CALABRIA

In the district called by the Greeks Messapia and Iapygia, and by the Romans Calabria, the only town which presents us with a continuous series of coins, extending from the earliest period down to its final capture by the Romans is the populous and wealthy city of Tarentum. The other and less important towns only began to coin money at a later date, with the single exception of Aletium, if the didrachms reading FAΛE⊗A$ and BAΛE⊗A$ are correctly attributed to it.

Aletium or **Baletium,** about five miles east of the modern *Gallipoli* on the Tarentine gulf, is the town to which the following silver coins have been attributed.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 350.

FAΛE⊗A$ or BAΛE⊕A$, retrograde, on both sides of the coin.

Taras on dolphin. [*Cat. Martinetti-Nervegna*, No. 235.]	Dolphin and crescent . . . . . Æ Didr. 122·3 grs.
Dolphin. [*I id.*, No. 236.]	Crescent . . . Æ Tetrob. 39·9 grs

The obverse type is Tarentine. That of the reverse is probably intended to symbolize the port of Callipolis. Cf. the coins of Zancle Siciliae.

Brundisium (*Brindisi*), the ancient rival of Tarentum, had long been eclipsed by the latter when, in B.C. 245, it was occupied by a Roman colony. The Appian Way was then extended to this port, which subsequently became the chief place of embarkation for Greece and the East.

It is now that the coinage begins. It falls into three series, which are to be distinguished by successive reductions in weight, the types being the same throughout.

Head of Poseidon crowned by Nike. | BRVN Taras on dolphin.

Series I. B.C. 245–217. Consists of the *Sextans* • •, *Uncia* •, *Semuncia* Ɛ, ½ *Uncia* C, ¼ *Uncia* L (Nike, R, Dolphin).

Series II. B.C. 217–200. Consists of the *Triens* • • • •, *Quadrans* • • •, *Sextans* • •, *Uncia* •.

Series III. B.C. 200–89. Consists of the *Semis* S, *Triens* • • • •, *Quadrans* • • •.

The above dates are only approximate. The latest coins, which are of rude work, bear Roman magistrates' abbreviated names (*Berl. Cat* III. i. pp. 217 sqq.).

Graxa. The site of this town is not known. The coins are found on the coast of the gulf of Tarentum. They are small bronze pieces like those of Brundisium (which they resemble in style) and are among the latest Greek coins issued in southern Italy (B. M. C., *Italy*, 221; *N. C.*, 1904, 291; Hunter *Cat.*, I. 62).

Quadrans.	Head of Zeus.	• • •	ΓΡΑ Two eagles on fulmen
,,	,,	,,	,, One eagle on fulmen.
Uncia.	Cockle-shell.	*	,, ,,
½ *Uncia.*	,,	ↄ	,, ,,
,,	,,		,, Dolphin.

Hyria or **Orra** (*Oria*) was an inland city on the Appian Way, between Tarentum and Brundisium. Its coinage is all quite late, consisting of bronze coins of Uncial and Semuncial weight, B.C. 217–89.

Semis.	Head of young Herakles; beneath, S.	ORRA Fulmen; beneath, S, ΓOR.
Quadrans.	Same; beneath, • • •	ORRA Fulmen; beneath, ΓOR, • • •
Quincunx.	Bust of Aphrodite, sceptre over shoulder.	ORRA Eros walking, playing lyre; behind, • • • • •
Quadrans.	Same.	ORRA Eros carrying taenia; in front, • • •
Sextans.	Same.	ORRA Dove flying; beneath, • •
Quincunx.	Helmeted head; beneath, AA (?).	ORRA Eagle on fulmen; beneath. • • • • •

There are also coins of poor style resembling the last variety, but much lighter and without marks of value (*Berl. Cat.*, III. i. 221).

Neretum (*Nardo*). To this town Löbbecke (*Z. f. N.*, xvii. 1 and xxi. 250) has attributed the small silver coins (half litrae ?) formerly given to

Arnae in Macedon (B. M. C., *Mac.*, 62). They seem to belong to the earlier half of the fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo. | N-AP, NA-P, or N-A, Lyre . . . Wt. 7 grs.

To these may be added the following bronze coin of somewhat later date:—

Head of Apollo (?) (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. VIII. 1). | NAPHTINΩN Apollo seated, holding on his knees lyre; in front, tripod . Æ size ·7

Sturnium (?). Site probably some twenty miles N.W. of Brundisium. Bronze of the second century B.C.

Cockle-shell (B. M. C., p. 159). | ΣTY Eagle on fulmen . . . Æ size ·65

Tarentum (*Taranto*). In the year B.C. 708 a colony of Lacedaemonians, called, from their illegitimate birth, the Partheniae, and said to have been led by one Phalanthos, established themselves, by order of the Delphic oracle, in Iapygia, on a little peninsula at the entrance of an inlet of the sea, about six miles long by two to three in breadth. The new city thus commanded both the outer bay into which flowed the little river Taras, and the inner port now known as the *Mare Piccolo*.

An ancient tradition tells how Taras, the founder of the first Iapygian settlement on this spot, was miraculously saved from shipwreck by the intervention of his father Poseidon, who sent a dolphin on whose back he was carried to the shore.

The same story was subsequently transferred to Phalanthos, also mythical according to Busolt (*Griech. Gesch.*, I. pp. 406 sqq.), who appears in a later age to have been confounded with Taras. (Cf. also the story of Arion's voyage from Sicily to Corinth, Herod. i. 24.) The natural advantages of the site selected for the colony were considerable. The pasture lands in the vicinity produced excellent wool and a fine breed of horses, and the purple fish (*murex*) of the little land-locked sea soon became a source of wealth to the enterprising Greek colonists. To this day the fisheries of the *Mare Piccolo* afford a remunerative occupation to the inhabitants of the modern town of *Taranto*, for it abounds in innumerable kinds of shell-fish, many of which are not found elsewhere.

The possession of this commodious harbour, the only safe one on those coasts, necessarily brought Tarentum into commercial relations with all parts of the Mediterranean sea. The political constitution of the city in these early times was doubtless modelled on that of Sparta, and Herodotus (iii. 136) mentions a king of Tarentum in the time of Darius. The worship of Apollo Hyakinthios at Tarentum was also clearly of Spartan origin.

Among the earliest coins of Tarentum are thin plate-like disks with the reverse-types incuse, similar in weight and fabric to the coins of the Achaean cities of Southern Italy and to the first issues of Rhegium and Zancle, &c. Tarentum must certainly at one time have been drawn into the circle of their pervading commercial influence; see, however, the remarks of G. Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 12 sqq.

With regard to the origin of the silver standard or standards on which

Tarentum and the other cities of Magna Graecia struck their silver staters there has been much discussion. For the clearest statement of the theories of the leading numismatists of the last century see Hill's *Handbook*, pp. 61–2. But whether the so-called *Tarentine* standard, with its silver stater of 129 grs. maximum, divided into halves, ought to be distinguished from the almost identical standard of other S. Italian cities whose staters, like the Corinthian, are divided into thirds, is an open question. Hitherto the coins of the two systems have been conveniently distinguished, the one as *Tarentine*, the other as *Italic*. It has, however, been recently shown by K. Regling (*Klio*, Bd. vi. Heft 3, pp. 504 sqq.) that no such distinction was known to the Greeks, and, what is still more important, that the Tarentine and Heraclean stater (and not the diobol) was called by the ancients the Ἰταλικὸς νόμος.

The rare staters on which the obverse types are repeated in incuse forms on the reverse were probably, as Regling (*op. cit.*, p. 515) argues from their somewhat lighter weights, not struck for local use in Tarentum itself, but for commerce with the Achaean cities of Magna Graecia. Their types are as follows:—

FIG. 23.

TARAS (retrogr.) Taras on dolphin.	Taras on dolphin, incuse (Fig. 23) Æ Stater, wt. 123 grs.
TARAS Apollo Hyakinthios (?) naked, resting on one knee, and holding lyre and flower. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 3.]	Obverse type incuse, or Taras on dolphin incuse Æ Stater, wt. 111·6 grs.

The following types in relief on both sides may be contemporary with the incuse types described above, both classes belonging to the second half of the sixth century B.C. The inscription TARAS is usually retrograde. The fabric of these pieces is compact, and differs essentially from the thin plate-like incuse disks already mentioned.

Taras on dolphin. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 5.]	Wheel of four spokes . . . . . Æ Stater, wt. 122 grs.
Cockle-shell.	Do. . . . . Æ diobol, wt. 20 grs.
" "	Do. . . . Æ 1 obol (?), wt. 7 grs.
Wheel.	Do. . . . Æ ¼ obol (?), wt. 2 grs.

The meaning of the Wheel is doubtful. I would suggest that it may be agonistic, and that, on the well-known principle of the part standing for the whole, the wheel may stand for a racing chariot. On the next succeeding class the wheel on the reverse is replaced by a hippocamp, *circ.* B.C. 500 (A. J. Evans, *Horsemen of Tarentum*, (1889), Pl. I. 4).

Taras on dolphin [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 6].	Hippocamp . . . . . Æ Stater, wt. 124·5 grs.
Dolphin.	" Æ diobol, wt. 20 grs.

Fig. 24.

Not much later than B.C. 500 the head of Taras, or a female head, possibly the local nymph Satyra, the mother of Taras, supersedes the wheel (Evans, Pl. I. 5, 6) on the larger denominations.

Taras on dolphin.	Archaic head (Taras ?) within circle (Fig. 24) . Æ Stater, wt. 122 grs.
Half hippocamp.	Do. . . . . Æ Drachm, wt. 61 grs.
Cockle-shell.	Dolphin in circle Æ Litra, wt. 12.5 grs.
"	" " Æ ½ Litra, wt. 5·6 grs.
T surrounded by • • •	Obverse type repeated . . . . . Æ Trias or ¼ Litra, wt. 2·8 grs.

In the year B.C. 473 Tarentum sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of the Messapians, in which she lost the flower of her aristocratic youth. The result was a change in the constitution and the establishment of a democracy, under which the city soon regained all, and more than all, its ancient prosperity.

The money of this period, which may have extended down to about B.C. 420, is distinguished by a new reverse type, a seated figure, probably Taras or Phalanthos as oekist, usually but wrongly called Demos, holding in his hand an object symbolical of the commerce of the city, such as most frequently the distaff bound with wool.

Inscriptions: ΤΑΡΑΣ, ΤΑΡΑΣ, and later ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ.

Fig. 25.

Taras on dolphin, variously represented, usually with marine symbols in the field.	Male figure (Taras as oekist ?) naked to waist, seated, holding distaff, kantharos, &c., or offering a bird to a panther's cub (the last perhaps a Dionysiac variety) (Fig. 25) . . . . . Æ Stater, wt. 122·9 grs.

On the coins of this series the style progresses rapidly from archaic to fine art.

Cockle-shell.	Female (?) head. Æ Litra, wt. 13 grs.
"	" " Æ ½ Litra, wt. 7–4 grs.

In B.C. 436 occurred the struggle between the newly founded Athenian colony of Thurium and Tarentum for the possession of the territory of Siris, which ended, B.C. 432, in the joint foundation by these two towns of Heraclea in Lucania.

It was probably about this time, or according to Evans even earlier (*circ.* B.C. 450), that a new type began to come into use on the Tarentine staters, alternating with that of the previous class with the seated oekist, viz. a Rider on horseback, who is represented in such a great variety of attitudes, and through such a long series of coins, that a detailed description of the almost endless modifications is here impossible. On some specimens he is a naked boy or ephebos crowning his horse, as if after an agonistic victory; on others he is a man in full vigour, now naked, and now armed with helmet, shield, and lances. Occasionally the horseman leads a second horse, in which case he is perhaps one of the famous Tarentine cavalry who, we are informed by Livy (xxxv. 28), went into action with two horses, 'binos secum trahentes equos.' On the whole, however, it is safer to regard all these types as illustrating the games in the hippodrome, and as being connected with agonistic festivals rather than warfare.

The silver staters of this 'Horseman' type and their subdivisions have been classified by Evans (*op. cit.*) in ten chronological periods as follows:—

Italic-Tarentine Standard, 123–120 grs.

I.	Transitional	*c.* 450–*c.* 430 B.C.
II.	,,	*c.* 420–*c.* 380 ,,
III.	Age of Archytas	*c.* 380–*c.* 345 ,,
IV.	Archidamus and the First Lucanian War	*c.* 344–*c.* 334 ,,
V.	From the Molossian Alexander to the Spartan Kleonymos	334–302 ,,
VI.	From Kleonymos to Pyrrhus	302–281 ,,

Roman Six-scruple Standard, 105–98 grs.

VII.	The Pyrrhic Hegemony	281–272 B.C.
VIII.	The Roman Alliance, I.	272–*c.* 235 ,,
IX.	The Roman Alliance, II.	*c.* 235–228 ,,
X.	The Hannibalic Occupation	212–209 ,,

Gold coins were also struck at Tarentum during Periods IV, V, VI, and X. Some of these are perhaps the most beautiful coins in this metal of any Greek city (see *infra*).

The period between about B.C. 380 and 345, during which the philosopher Archytas was the chief of the state, was the culminating epoch of the prosperity of Tarentum. This was the age of Dionysius of Syracuse, whose wars against the Greeks of Southern Italy resulted in Tarentum being left without a single formidable rival in those parts.

Then followed the struggles with the barbarians, when the wealthy and luxurious Tarentine merchants, unable to cope with their opponents single-handed, called in the aid, first of Archidamus, king of Sparta (B.C. 338), next of Alexander the Molossian (330), and then of Cleonymus (314), after which they concluded a peace with their barbarous foes,

Messapians, Lucanians, and Bruttians: for a new and more powerful enemy than any they had hitherto met was slowly and surely advancing upon them.

In B.C. 302 the long impending conflict between Rome and Tarentum began. The Tarentines distrusting their own strength now called to their assistance king Pyrrhus of Epirus, B.C. 281. The events of the famous campaign of this soldier of fortune with his Macedonian phalanx, and his squadron of elephants, are so familiar that we need not dwell upon this well-known chapter of history. His effort was in vain, and a few years later (B.C. 272) the great Greek city of South Italy fell into the hands of all-conquering Rome, although as a free and allied city, *civitas foederata*, it appears to have been allowed to strike money down to B.C. 228 (Evans, *Horsemen*, p. 192).

The coinage of Tarentum between about B.C. 450 and 228 is, as might be expected, more plentiful than that of any other Greek city of Italy. It is of three metals, gold, silver, and bronze.

GOLD. *Circ.* B.C. 340–281.

The gold coins of Tarentum may be approximately classified in the following order:—

FIG. 26.

ΤΑΡΑΣ Head of goddess wearing stephane and veil hanging down behind her head, which is sometimes surrounded by dolphins (Fig. 26).	(i) Taras as a child holding out his arms to his father Poseidon enthroned before him. (Evans, Pl. V. 1.) (ii) Rider crowning horse . . . . ΚΥΑΙΚ, Σ, and shell; ΣΑ, star. (iii) The Dioskuri; above, sometimes ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΟΙ; magistrate, ΣΑ.

N Staters. Wt. 133 grs. (max.).

The type of the Dioskuri is dated by Evans *circ.* B.C. 315.

ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Head of goddess with flowing hair, wearing stephane or with hair bound with cord; often with magistrate's name, ΣΑ.	ΤΑΡΑΣ Taras on dolphin; sometimes with ⊢Η.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIII. 14.] *N* Drachm. Wt. 66·3 grs.

ΤΑ. Head of Apollo; in front ΣΑ and dolphin.	Herakles contending with lion, ⊢Η.

N Diobol. Wt. 22·5 grs. (max.).

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Taras holding trident, driving biga.
	Ꝗ Stater. Wt. 133 grs. (max.).
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin (later style).	Same type, magistrate's name ΝΙΚΑΡ . . .
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIII. 13.]	Ꝗ Stater. Wt. 132·7 grs.
Head of Zeus ΝΚ (in mon.).	ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle with open wings on fulmen; in field various symbols, e.g. two amphorae, &c., and magistrates' names, e.g. ΝΙΚΑΡ, &c.
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIII. 12.]	Ꝗ Stater. Wt. 131·7 grs.
Head of Herakles.	ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Taras in biga; magistrate. ΝΙΚΑΡ.
	Ꝗ Drachm. Wt. 66·2 grs. (max.).
Head of Apollo with flowing hair.	ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle on fulmen; magistrates, ΞΑ and ΑΡ (spear-head).
	Ꝗ ½ Drachm. Wt. 33 grs. (max.).
Head of Herakles.	ΤΑΡΑΣ Taras on dolphin.
	Ꝗ Sicilian Litra. Wt. 13·2 grs. (max.).
Head of goddess in stephane.	ΤΑΡΑΝ Kantharos.
	Ꝗ Obol. Wt. 11·25 grs. (m[illegible]).
Head of Helios full face, radiate.	ΤΑΡΑΝ Fulmen. Magistrate's name ΑΠΟΛ.
	Ꝗ ½ Litra. Wt. 6·75 grs. (max.).

The types of this small gold coin are identical with certain coins bearing the name of Alexander of Epirus struck between B.C. 334 and 338 during his Italian expedition. The piece can thus be accurately dated.

GOLD. *Hannibalic Occupation. Circ.* B.C. 212–209.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin, of quite late style.	ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙ|ΝΩΝ] Taras driving biga; magistrate, ΑΡΙ; *symbol*, fulmen.
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 14.]	Ꝗ Stater. Wt. 132 grs.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. [Evans, *Horsemen*, Pl. X. 16.]	Taras in biga . Ꝗ Tetrobol 44·2 grs.

The head of the goddess with stephane and veil on the earliest gold coins is an exquisite piece of workmanship. That of Zeus is full of expression, but betrays a somewhat later style of art. The eagle with expanded wings on the reverse of the latter piece is also a work of considerable merit. But by far the most interesting of all is the remarkable stater, on the reverse of which we see the boy Taras stretching out his arms to his father Poseidon. This type, probably the earliest in the whole group, has been referred to the appeal of Tarentum to Sparta which led to the expedition of Archidamus, B.C. 338. There can be no doubt that all these fine gold coins of Tarentum are earlier in date than

any other gold coins struck elsewhere in Italy, with the exception of a few small pieces of Etruria and Cumae.

Silver Didrachms of the Italic Tarentine Standard.

The silver issues of Tarentum subsequent to the middle of the fifth century are classified in chronological sequence by Evans as follows:—

Period I. Circ. B.C. 450–430.

To this period may be assigned a few early specimens of the equestrian type which are evidently contemporary with some of the coins of the seated oekist type (Evans, Pl. II. 1–4). *Obv.* Naked horseman; *Rev.* Taras on dolphin. *Inscr.* ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ, sometimes retrograde, and in one instance ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝΗΜΙ, which von Sallet (*Z. f. N.*, i. 278) has explained as equivalent to Ταραντίνων εἰμί, a formula which refers to the official device, signet, or seal, stamped upon it. Beneath the dolphin on the reverse the sea is indicated either by naturalistic waves or by a shell or a polypus.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 420–380.

Fig. 27.

The break between Periods I and II is filled by a reversion to the preceding oekist type (cf. the later examples figured in Evans, Pl. I); but from B.C. 420 onwards the Horseman type is constant at Tarentum on the didrachms, though there is considerable variety of design. The rider usually carries a shield, and is sometimes seated sideways as a *desultor* about to vault from his steed (Fig. 27); sometimes he wears a conical helmet and chlamys, but, as a rule, he is naked. The horse is represented either cantering, galloping, or stationary and crowned by his rider, clearly as the winner of a horse-race. Taras, the dolphin-rider, on the reverses is also shown in varying forms, sometimes carrying shield and javelin, acrostolium, oar, &c. Abbreviated signatures also begin to appear about this time, e.g. Π, Ε, Α, ΑΛ, Λ, ΞΛ. For details see Evans, *op. cit.*, pp. 42 sqq.

Period III. Circ. B.C. 380–345.

Fig. 28.

The coins of this period of about thirty-five years, during which the philosopher-statesman Archytas was practically ruler of Tarentum,

include among them the finest issues of the Tarentine mint. The types, though in the main similar to those of Period II, exhibit greater variety and delicacy of workmanship, picturesqueness, and imaginative conception. Evans (*op. cit.*) enumerates eighteen distinct types, the obverses of which refer to horse-races, the most frequent scheme being a jockey crowning the winning horse, or himself crowned by a flying Nike and leading by the bridle a second horse (Fig. 28). The reverses show Taras on his dolphin in various graceful attitudes and frequently spearing a fish with his trident. The inscription is simply ΤΑΡΑΣ. Nearly all the issues bear abbreviated signatures of from one to three letters, probably those of mint-officials, or of *officinae* of the mint.

Period IV. Circ. B.C. 344–334.

Fig. 29.

During Period IV the Tarentines, hard pressed by their semi-barbarous immediate neighbours, the Messapians on the east, in conjunction with the still more formidable Lucanians on the west, were driven to turn for help to their mother city Lacedaemon,—in other words to employ and pay for Greek mercenary troops. This, of course, involved a considerable drain upon the Tarentine treasury, and was doubtless the cause of the first issue of *gold* money, for the payment of their imported allies. It is a mistake to suppose that the occasional issue of gold coins by Greek cities is indicative of peaceful and prosperous times. The contrary is the case. All the evidence goes to suggest that, in Greece proper and the West, silver was long regarded as sufficient for all ordinary commercial purposes in quiet times, and moreover that even silver money was chiefly in demand, or that at any rate the larger denominations were mostly issued, on special occasions, such as the frequently recurring agonistic festivals. Gold money, on the other hand, was only struck exceptionally, and in order to meet the extraordinary cost of maintaining or contributing to the support of an army or fleet in war time. The sporadic issue of gold coins at Athens (*q. v.*) may be cited in support of this opinion.

The gold coins struck at Tarentum *circ.* B.C. 340 are described above.

The silver didrachms of this period rival in beauty those of Period III (cf. the selections figured in Evans, *Horsemen*, Pl. III and IV). Among them may be mentioned the pictorial types, one boy crowning his horse while another kneels beneath it examining its hoof (Fig. 29; Evans, Pl. IV. 3); the victorious horse welcomed and embraced by a naked athlete or by Nike (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 5–8; cf. Fig. 31, *infra*).

The coins as a rule bear a single letter on either side, but some of the finest are signed ΑΡΙ and ΚΑΛ, identified by Evans with Aristoxenos and Kal . . ., whose signatures occur upon coins of the neighbouring city of Heraclea, and are supposed by him to be engravers' names (Fig. 30).

FIG. 30.

Period V. Circ. B.C. 334–302.

The next class of Tarentine didrachms is certainly contemporary with the Italian expedition of Alexander of Epirus, who came to the assistance of the Tarentines B.C. 334–330. It is characterized by the addition in the field of the reverse, of the Molossian symbol, an eagle seated with closed wings (cf. Evans, Pl. VI. 1–4). The obverse type of the didrachms is almost always a naked horseman lancing downwards, a type which rarely occurs after B.C. 302. The dolphin-rider on the reverses is at this time assimilated to an infant Iacchos carrying a distaff. Between B.C. 330 and 302 the Horseman and the Dolphin-rider exhibit greater variety (Evans, Pl. VI. 5–12), the most remarkable obverse type being Phalanthos (?) on a prancing horse and carrying a large round shield ornamented with a dolphin (his badge or arms). As in the previous period, initials of the mint-officials (?) (one to four letters) are usually conspicuous on both sides.

Period VI. Circ. B.C. 302–281.

To this period of about twenty years belong all the didrachms of full weight bearing on the obverses magistrates' names, for the most part unabbreviated, with the addition on one or both sides of other signatures consisting of two or three letters in the field. The magistrates' names are ΑΡΕΘΩΝ, ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ΦΙΛΙΑΡΧΟΣ, ΚΡΑΤΙΝΟΣ, ΛΥΚΙΑΝΟΣ, ΦΙΛΩΝ, ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ, ΑΝΘΡΩΠ., ΔΕΙΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ΛΥΚΩΝ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝ, ΝΙΚΩΤΤΑΣ, ΝΙΚΩΝ, ΝΙΚΟΔΑΜΟΣ, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΑΣ, ΕΥΑΡΧΙΔΑ[Σ]. The other signatures, e.g. ΣΑ, ΣΙ, Ρ, ΕΥ, ΙΟΡ, &c., &c., now occupy positions of secondary importance to those of the chief civic magistrates. The types of the didrachms, though more varied than in the previous period, still exhibit the same general designs of the rider as a jockey or as an armed cavalier. The horse in one instance (Evans, Pl. VII. 4) is welcomed and embraced by Nike, a scheme which seems to have been copied from a didrachm of Period IV (*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 7). On the reverse of the same coin Taras is seen rising from the back of his dolphin, upon which he kneels with one knee.

For drachms of this period see *infra*, p. 68.

Campano-Tarentine Didrachms.

To this period also, B.C. 302–281, we may perhaps refer the first issues of a peculiar class of Tarentine didrachms, the weight of which, 116 grs. max., corresponds with coins circulating, under Neapolitan influence, outside the Tarentine territory in the Samnian and Apulian districts hitherto dominated by the Campanian weight-standard. It

would appear, therefore, that the coins of this series, although struck at Tarentum, must have been intended for extra-territorial circulation, for, among numerous finds of Tarentine coins made at or near *Taranto*, Evans observed no specimens of this class. The types are as follows :—

Female head; hair diademed or in sphendone as on coins of Neapolis.	TA Boy-rider crowning his horse; beneath, dolphin, and in field sometimes changing symbol . . . . . Wt. 116–105 grs.

It is doubtful when Tarentum began to issue didrachms on this Campanian standard (116 grs.) and how long she continued to do so after it had been partially superseded in Campania by the introduction (according to Haeberlin *circ.* B.C. 312) of the Romano-Campanian didrachm reduced in weight to 105 grs., equivalent to 6 Roman scripula of 17·5 grs. Evans (*Horsemen*, pp. 132 and 170) argues that most of the issues of the Campano-Tarentine coins belong to the post-Pyrrhic period, after B.C. 272; but it is difficult to reconcile this theory with Haeberlin's opinion that the reduction of the Romano-Campanian didrachm from 116 to 105 grs. took place soon after B.C. 312, and that even in Tarentum itself a corresponding reduction of weight was effected *circ.* B.C. 281.

The Campano-Tarentine didrachms lack the originality and variety of detail which is so characteristic of most of the other coins of Tarentum. Their types represent a combination of the familiar contemporary *obverses* of the didrachms of Tarentum and of Neapolis; the more distinctively local *reverse* types being set aside in each case. These facts, taken in conjunction with the weight-standard employed, lend colour to the assumption that they were issued as Federal coins in a monetary alliance between Tarentum and Neapolis.

Silver Didrachms of the Roman six-scruple standard.

Period VII. Circ. B.C. 281–272.

Fig. 31.

In B.C. 282 Pyrrhus of Epirus was invited by the Tarentines to come to their aid against the Romans. Evans (*Horsemen*, p. 139 sq.) has pointed out that Tarentum, so long as Pyrrhus was in Italy, was called upon to defray a large part of the war expenses incurred by him on its behalf, and he adduces evidence to show that it was during the period of the Pyrrhic rule that the Tarentine didrachms were definitely reduced in weight, the adjunct symbols, Pyrrhic elephant, &c., clearly indicating the date of their issue. It would seem, however, that the actual cause of the reduction in the weight of the Tarentine didrachm or *nomos* is to be sought not in Pyrrhus's intervention, but rather in the commercial relations of Tarentum with the various Greek and Italian mints as one

by one, they, sooner or later, came under the growing influence of Rome, whose silver staters, issued primarily for circulation in Campania, had been reduced in weight, as early as B.C. 312, from about 117 to 105 grs. (=6 Roman scripula of 17·5 grs.) (cf. Haeberlin, *Die Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens*, p. 67). Tarentum was the last of the cities of South Italy to admit the necessity of accommodating her silver coinage to the Roman six-scruple standard. It is true that, *de facto* if not *de iure*, her silver coins had been gradually sinking in weight down to the Roman standard of 105 grs. during the previous period, but contemporaneously with the Pyrrhic wars the *minimum* weight of the Tarentine *nomos* as hitherto issued appears to have been definitely fixed as the *maximum* weight of the subsequent issues.

The obverse types of the silver staters of Period VII are: Horseman lancing downwards; Boy-rider on horse, received and crowned by naked youth, as on an older coin of Period IV (Fig. 31): Boy-rider crowning his horse or crowning himself: Armed warrior cantering; Naked youth on cantering horse, sometimes as a *desultor* seated sideways; Naked youth holding torch, on horse cantering or galloping: The Dioskuri on cantering horses.

The reverse types show Taras on his dolphin in various attitudes and holding various objects, e.g. bow and arrow; Nike and cornucopiae; Nike and trident: Nike and distaff; Nike, shield, and two lances; two lances, and aiming another; trident; kantharos and trident, kantharos and palm; grapes and distaff; akrostolion and distaff, &c.

The signatures of magistrates and moneyers (?) and the symbols on *obv.* and *rev.* are as follows:—

Obverse.		*Reverse.*	
ΓΥ	ΑΡΙΣΤΙΡ	ΔΙ	Elephant (Fig. 31).
ΓΥ	ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ	ΠΟΛΥ	Fulmen.
ΕΥ	ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ	ΠΟΛΥ	Fulmen.
ΕΥ	ΦΙΝΤΥΛΟΣ	ΠΟΛΥ	Prow.
ΘΕ	ΑΛΕΞ	ΣΙ	Star.
ΣΙ	ΛΥΚΩΝ	ΓΥ or ΥΓ	Star.
ΙΩ	ΝΕΥΜΗ	Ꝑ	Elephant.
ΙΩ	ΝΕΥΜΗ	ΑΡΙΣ	Two stars.
ΙΩ	ΝΕΥΜΗ	ΠΟΛΥ	Two stars.
Ꝑ	ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙ	No letters or symbol.	
ΕΥ	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ Two amphorae.	ΘΙ, or Β and ΘΙ	
⊢Ι	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ Two amphorae.	ΘΙ	
⊢Ι	ΙΩΠΥ Squatting figure holding horn.	⁂	
⊀	ΣΑΛΩΝΟΣ	ΓΥ	Waves.
Ꝑ	ΣΑΛΩΝΟΣ	ΓΥ	Waves.
ΙΩ	⊢Ι ΑΠΟΛΛΩ	ΑΝΘ or ΑΝ	Laurel spray, coiled serpent, corn-spike, or no symbol.
ΕΙϹ	ΙΩ	ΑΝΘ	No symbol.
ΙΩ	ΙΑΛΟ Ionic capital.	ΑΝΘ or ΑΝ	No symbol.
ΕΥ	ΙΩΠΥ	ΘΙ	Crested helmet.
Ι	ΙΩΠΥ	ΘΙ	Crested helmet.
⊢ΗΡΑ		⊀ and Ι	Kantharos.
⊢ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙ		Α	Kantharos.

For the Drachms, &c., of this period see *infra*, p. 68

Period VIII. Roman alliance, 272–circ. B.C. 235.

Pyrrhus left Italy in B.C. 274, and in 272 Tarentum surrendered to the Romans, but she seems to have continued to strike her own coins as a *civitas foederata*. Evans (*Horsemen*, pp. 53 sqq.) divides the post-Pyrrhic issues, on the evidence of a large hoard found at *Taranto* in 1883, into an earlier and a later class struck during the period of the Roman alliance (VIII) 272–*circ.* 235 and (IX) *circ.* B.C. 235–228. To the first of these periods he would also assign the majority of the so-called 'Campano-Tarentine' coins above referred to, chiefly on grounds of style, but also because some of the adjunct symbols are common to the Campano-Tarentine and to the purely Tarentine issues.

The Tarentine didrachms of the post-Pyrrhic issues, especially those of Period VIII, are somewhat smaller in module, of more careless workmanship, and of more monotonous design than the coins of the preceding classes.

The obverse-types, omitting details, are as follows:—Boy-rider crowning horse, sometimes crowned himself by flying Nike; Boy-rider on stationary horse; Naked horseman lancing downwards or carrying palm; Helmeted warrior on stationary, cantering, or galloping horse; The Dioskuri on cantering horses.

The reverse-types show Taras on his dolphin, holding in his right hand Nike, kantharos, cornucopiae, grapes, tripod, hippocamp, flower, or thymiaterion, &c.; and in his left, distaff, trident, or cornucopiae.

The signatures of magistrates and moneyers, together with the symbols, on *obv.* or *rev.* are the following:—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*	
ΑΡΙΣΤΙΣ Anchor.		
ΦΕΙ ΙΩΓΥΡΟΣ		
ΓΥ ΙΩΓΥΡΟΣ	ΧΡΗ /	
⊢ΑΓΕΑC Cornucopiae.	ΓΟΛΥ	
ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ Cornucopiae.	ΓΟΛΥ	
ΝΚ ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ	ΑΓΟΛ	
Same.	ΑΡΕΥ	
ΣΥ ΔΕ ΛΥΚΙΝΟΣ		Owl.
ΕΥ ⊢ΙΣΤΙΑΡ		Grapes.
ΔΙ ΦΙΛΩΤΑC		Cock.
ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ		Torch.
ΦΙ ΙΩΓΥΡΟΣ		Cicada.
ΛΕΩΝ	Ν	Lion.
ΑΚΥΝΩΝ Bearded mask.		
ΕΥ ΦΙ ΞΕΝΕΑΣ		Corn-spike.
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ ΝΚ	ΑΡΙΣΤΟ	
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ ΝΚ	ΑΓΟΛ	
ΔΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ		Head of nymph.
Ν ΝΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ		Ionic capital, or no symbol.
⊢Ι ΦΙΛΗΜΕΝΟΣ		Bucranium.
ΦΙΛΙCΚΟC		Tripod.
⊢ΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ	Ε	Thymiaterion.
ΦΙ ⊢ΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ	Ε	Flower.
ΔΙ ΑΓΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ		Waves.
ΘΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ		Rudder.

Obverse.	*Reverse.*	
ΙΠΠΟΔΑ	ΔΙ	Amphora.
ΦΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ	ΠΙ	Term.
ΦΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔ		
ΕΥΝ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ		
ΕΥΦ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ		
ΝΙΚΥΛΟΣ	ΙΩΠ	

For the drachms, &c., see *infra*, p. 69.

Period IX. Roman alliance continued, circ. B.C. 235–228.

The later coins issued during the period of the compulsory alliance of Tarentum with Rome are distinguished by Evans from those of Period VIII by their somewhat larger module and by their more minutely elaborate style and execution. Another characteristic feature of the coins of this small class is the frequent occurrence of a complicated monogram in the field of the obverse.

The obverse-types are as follows:—Naked youth at full gallop, holding torch behind him; Boy-rider at full gallop, with his body thrown back; Hippakontist at full gallop, hurling javelin; Boy-rider crowning stationary horse, or holding palm and cantering; One of the Dioskuri on horseback; Warrior crowned by Nike, on cantering horse.

On the reverses Taras on his dolphin usually holds, in his right hand, kantharos, hippocamp, rhyton, trident, or Nike; and, in his left hand, trident or cornucopiae. A specially beautiful variety shows Taras turning round on his dolphin and holding his chlamys like a sail behind him (Evans, Pl. X. 7).

The signatures and symbols on the coins of Period IX are the following:—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
ΔΑΙΜΑΧΟΣ	
ΙΩΠΥΡΙΩΝ Bucranium ΕΩ	Head of Pan, Ε
Wreath ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ	Tripod.
Amazonian shield ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ	Cuttle-fish.
ΑΡΙΣΤΙΠΠΟΣ	
ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ Dolphin.	Two amphorae.
pilos ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ	Cuttle-fish and waves.
ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ	ΝΕ
"	"

For drachms see *infra*, p. 69.

Period X. Hannibalic occupation, circ. B.C. 212–209.

Evans (*Horsemen*, p. 191 sq.) argues that it was about B.C. 228 that Tarentum must have been deprived by Rome of her rights of mintage, and that henceforth the Victoriatus of 3 Roman scruples became the unit of

currency throughout S. Italy. In any case there is a very distinct break in the Tarentine series, and, after an interval, a short renewal of autonomous issues both of gold and silver. These latest Tarentine issues must in all probability be assigned to the few years during which Tarentum regained her autonomy in virtue of her treaty with Hannibal (Livy xxv. 8).

For the gold coins see *supra*, p. 58. The largest silver coin, now reduced to 59 grs. max.[1], though resembling in type the demonetized 6 scruple staters, approximates in weight to the Illyrian drachms of Apollonia, Dyrrhachium, &c. (56 grs. max.), as also to the earlier Victoriati of 3 Roman scruples (53 grs.) which, in the interval between B.C. 228 and 212, had replaced the autonomous Tarentine issues.

Notwithstanding their types, the Tarentine silver coins of Hannibal's time were practically *drachms* rather than *staters*, though it is quite possible that they may have been popularly designated *nomoi*.

The obverse-types are as follows:—Boy-rider crowning horse, sometimes holding palm, or himself crowned by Nike; Hippakontist galloping, hurling javelin; Helmeted horseman carrying palm.

The reverse-types are:—Taras on dolphin, holding (in r.) akrostolion, Nike, trident, or kantharos, and (in l.) trident, cornucopiae or Nike.

The signatures, &c., are the following:—

Obverse.	*Reverse.*
ΚΛΗ ΣΗΡΑΜΒΟΣ	[illegible]
ΙΩ ΣΩΓΕΝΗΣ	No mon.
ΚΡΙΤΟΣ	ΕΚ [illegible]
ΦΙ ΦΙΛΙΑΡΧΟΣ	No mon.
ΣΩΚΑΝΝΑΣ	Eagle.

Of the last mentioned moneyer half-units are also known weighing *circ.* 27 grs.

Smaller Silver Coins of the preceding Periods.

The subdivisions of the stater ranging in date from *circ.* B.C. 520–420: diobols, litrae, obols, and their fractions, together with a rare drachm of the Hippocamp series (*circ.* B.C. 500), have been already mentioned. Among the later subdivisions, belonging mainly to the fourth century, are the following:—

Diobols, wt. 22·5 grs. (max.).

Head of Athena.	Herakles strangling the lion or performing one of his other labours, often with the legend ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ at length or abridged. The later specimens have letters and symbols in the field.
Head of Herakles.	

[1] Mr. Macdonald has suggested to me that, if these Tarentine coins were struck under Hannibal's influence, they might have been intended for drachms of the Phoenician standard, which would speedily become, in Italy, indistinguishable from the prevalent Roman standard.

Free horse.	ΤΑΡ Taras on dolphin.
Two horses' heads.	Two horses' heads.
Club and bow.	Distaff in wreath.

The diobols, especially those of the Herakles type, are very abundant. These little coins formed the staple of the common currency in the Tarentine fish-markets, as well as in the rural districts subject to Tarentum, and even beyond its territories, in Apulia and Samnium for instance. They are identical in type with the diobols of Heraclea, the meeting-place of the federal congress of the Italiot Greeks, and they should in point of fact be regarded as federal rather than as local issues.

That the Tarentine diobol exchanged for 10 ounces of bronze, we gather from the circumstance that the obol commonly bears the mark of value •••••, as we shall presently see. If, therefore, the obol was equal to the bronze quincunx, the diobol must have been equivalent to the dextans, which, as struck in Apulia (see **Teate** and **Venusia**), was called a Nummus.

The name Nummus may, therefore, have been applied, in Apulia, first of all to the silver diobol as the federal unit of account at Heraclea and Tarentum, and may then have been transferred to its equivalent, the unit of bronze consisting of 10 ounces.

In the Tabulae Heracleenses, however (Boeckh, *Corp. Inscr. Gr.*, 5774, line 123), a distinction is drawn between the silver and the bronze nummus, for a fine of 10 nummi, *δέκα νόμως ἀργυρίω*, is ordered to be paid by the tenant of certain lands who shall have omitted to plant the full number of olive trees specified in his contract. The fine was 10 silver nummi for each plant, *πὰρ τὸ φυτὸν ἕκαστον*: the addition of the word *ἀργυρίω* was intended to secure the payment of the sum in silver, and we now know from a recently discovered inscription that the *νόμος Ἰταλιωτικός* therein specified was the stater or didrachm and not the diobol (Regling, *Klio*, Bd. vi, p. 504).

OBOLS, wt. 11·25 grs. (max.).

Female head.	Kantharos ••••• . . . wt. 9·2 grs.
Kantharos •••••	Kantharos ••••• . . . wt. 9·7 grs.
Kantharos •••••	Bucranium . . . . . wt. 8·4 grs.

Five dots is the usual mark of value of the obol. There are, however, various other little coins, some of which have only two, three, or four dots, though in weight they might pass for obols. To what system, if any, these dots refer is doubtful. In some cases they may represent fractions of the litra (or tenth part of the stater, the obol being the twelfth), a coin which was distinguished at Tarentum by its type, the pecten or cockle-shell.

LITRAE, wt. 13·5 grs., and HEMILITRA 6·7 grs. (max.).

Shell (pecten).	Head of Herakles.
,,	Female head.
,,	Taras on dolphin.
,,	Dolphin, with various symbols.

Doubtful Denominations.

Four-legged seat . . .	Four-legged seat	wt.	14 grs.
Four-legged seat.	Lyre	wt.	15 grs.
Female head.	Dolphin	wt.	10·6 grs.
Kantharos.	Torch-head	wt.	9·7 grs.
Female head.	Dove-cot	wt.	9·5 grs.
Horse's head.	Horse's head	wt.	8·9 grs.
Prancing horse.	Taras on dolphin . . .	wt.	7·6 grs.
Head of Herakles.	Dolphin	wt.	5·5 grs.
One-handled vase.	Olive wreath	wt.	4·6 grs.
Two crescents.	Two crescents	wt.	3·7 grs.

Drachms of Periods VI–IX. *Circ.* B.C. 302–228.

For convenience of reference I have preferred to describe the Tarentine drachms of the owl type together in this place rather than at the end of the several series of staters to which they chronologically belong. For the space of about 200 years (*circ.* B.C. 500–300) Tarentum does not seem to have struck any half-staters, the stater or *νόμος* and the small silver coins having doubtless been sufficient for all requirements.

It was not until shortly before the time of Pyrrhus, that is, before the definite reduction of the Tarentine stater from 120 grs. to 105 grs., that Tarentum began to issue drachms. Although all the owl-type drachms appear to follow the reduced standard, the signature ΙΟΡ, which is common to the earliest specimens of the class and to full-weight staters of Period VI (B.C. 302–201), proves that the issue of drachms began before the *legal* reduction of the standard; and as it is extremely unlikely that contemporary staters and half-staters would have been struck on different standards, as Evans (*Horsemen*, p. 126) suggests, we are driven to the conclusion that the drachms of Period VI which have hitherto been discovered are merely specimens of deficient weight, as indeed were many staters of the same period. It has already been explained that the reduction of the weight of the stater (*circ.* B.C. 281) from 120 grs. to 105 grs. was probably only a legitimation of the already current coins of deficient weight and an accommodation of the Tarentine standard to the Roman six-scruple standard which had been gradually creeping into general use in South Italy.

The types of the Tarentine drachms (weights 56–50 grs. max.), omitting details, are as follows:—

Period VI. Circ. B.C. 302–281.

Obv. Head of Athena with Skylla on helmet; *rev.* Owl with closed wings on olive-spray. Signature ΙΟΡ.

Period VII. Circ. B.C. 281–272.

Similar types: but the owl has sometimes open wings and stands on fulmen or serpent. Among the signatures which also occur on con-

temporary staters are ΝΕΥΜΗΝΙΟΣ ΑΡΙ; ΝΕΥΜΗΝΙΟΣ ΠΟΛΥ; ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΠΟΛΥ ΕΥ; ΙΑΛΟ ΑΝ; Ρ Α/; ΣΩ[Σ] ΔΙ[Ο].

Period VIII. Circ. B.C. 272–235.

Similar types; but owl usually with closed wings and standing on olive-branch, fulmen, anchor, bucranium, Ionic capital, &c. The signatures occurring also on staters of this period, and as a rule accompanied by the same symbols, are ΑΡΙCΤΙC Anchor; ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ Term; ΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΟΣ Kantharos; ΗΣΤΙΑΡΧΟΣ Grapes; ΛΕΩΝ; ΝΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΑΝ Ionic capital.

Period IX. Circ. B.C. 235–228.

Similar types. Owl with closed wings on olive-spray. Signature ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ Wreath.

Period X. Circ. B.C. 212–209.

For the drachms (?) with didrachm types of this period see *supra*.

BRONZE COINS. *Circ.* B.C. 300–228.

The bronze coinage of Tarentum was of no great importance and may be all attributed to a late period; see M. P. Vlasto, *Journ. Int. d'Arch. Num.*, 1899, 1 sqq. The following are the chief types:—

Head of Zeus.	ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Nike standing holding fulmen, or crowning trophy Æ size ·9
Head of Athena.	ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙ Herakles strangling lion or at rest on rock . . . Æ ·8–·6
Shell (pecten).	ΤΑΡΑΝ Taras on dolphin . Æ ·55
"	ΤΑ Two dolphins . . . Æ ·4
Kantharos.	Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Athena.	Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·35
Forepart of hippocamp.	Horse's head . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Athena.	Two crescents . . . . . Æ ·4

Uxentum (*Ugento*). This town is not mentioned in history. It was situated near the extremity of the Iapygian promontory. No coins are supposed to have been struck there before the Roman period. Those that are known are all of bronze and usually bear marks of value which, when the weights are also taken into account, show that they follow the semuncial system, dating therefore from *circ.* B.C. 89.

As. Janiform head of Athena? or Roma?	ΟΖΑΝ Herakles standing resting on club and holding cornucopiae; above, Nike crowning him . . Æ size ·85
Semis. Head of Athena? or ? na?, S.	Similar, without Nike, S . . . Æ ·7
Same (without S).	Same . . . . . Æ ·5
Eagle on fulmen.	A—O Kantharos and two stars Æ ·4

For varieties see *Berl. Cat.*, III. i. p. 310.

LUCANIA

The coinage of the district which takes its name from the Lucanians, a people of Samnite race who migrated southwards about B.C. 400, consists—

(i) Of the money of the ancient Achaean and other Greek towns, Sybaris, Siris, and Metapontum on the east side, and Laüs and Pyxus on the west, together with that of Velia and Poseidonia.

(ii) Of that of the later Greek colonies Thurium and Heraclea.

(iii) Of that of the Lucanians after they had made themselves masters of Poseidonia, Laüs, and Metapontum, and had become partially Hellenized.

(iv) Of that of Paestum (Poseidonia), and Copia (Thurium), under the Romans.

Lucani. The coinage of the Lucanians, like that of the Bruttians, with which it is contemporary, did not commence before the beginning of the third century B.C. at the earliest, and it did not continue beyond the conclusion of the Second Punic War, when, after Hannibal's departure, Lucania was finally subdued by Rome.

(1) *Time of the Pyrrhic war* (?).

Head of bearded Ares helmeted.	ΛΟΥΚΑΝΟΜ	Athena fighting Æ 1·0
"	"	Nike crowning trophy . Æ 1·0
Head of Nike, with inscr. ΝΙΚΑ.	"	Zeus hurling fulmen . Æ ·65

(2) *Time of the Hannibalic war* (?).[1]

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet (Evans, *Horsemen*, p. 207; Imhoof, *Berl. Blätt.*, 1870, Pl. VIII. 1).	ΛΟΥΚΑ	Ear of corn with leaf on which, owl . . Æ Drachm wt. 48·5 grs.
Head of Herakles in lion-skin.	ΛΥΚΙΑΝΩΝ	Athena fighting, wolf's head in field Æ 1·0
Head of Zeus.	"	Eagle with open wings, wolf's head in field . Æ ·8

The wolf's head shows that the Lucanians connected their name with λύκος.

Ami . . .

Circ. B.C. 550–510.

ϛΜΑ (in ex.) Bull l. with head reverted; on his back, locust.	No inscr.	Type of obv., incuse . . . Æ wt. 124 grs.

There seems to be no doubt about the reading of this rare coin. Prof. E. Pais (*Rendiconti della R. Accad. dei Lincei*, vol. xvi. fasc. 1,

[1] For other types see L. Sambon, *Mon. de la Presqu'île ital.*, p. 258.

1907) attributes it to the town of **Aminaea** (see Pauly, *Real-Encycl. s. v.*), which, on the evidence of the coin, he supposes to have been situated near Sybaris. Cf. also another uncertain coin reading **Pal** and **Mol**, p. 83, *infra*.

Heraclea (*Policoro*) was a colony jointly of Tarentum and Thurium, established B.C. 432 to occupy the territory of the ancient Siris, and to form an outpost against the growing power of the Lucanians. Hence it was chosen by Archytas, strategos at Tarentum, B.C. 380–345, as the seat of the general assembly of the Italiot Greeks. This was the cause of Heraclea becoming a place of considerable importance.

Alexander of Epirus, during his Italian campaign *circ.* B.C. 330, removed the synod from Heraclea to the borders of the territory of Thurium out of enmity to the Tarentines (Strabo, vi. 3, 4). Shortly after this Heraclea may have fallen into the hands of the Lucanians (Lenormant, *Grande Grèce*, i. 168), but, if so, it does not appear to have been deprived of autonomy. In the Pyrrhic war it sided with the other Greek towns, but soon afterwards, B.C. 272, it accepted the Roman protectorate under a treaty especially favourable (Cic. *Pro Balb.* 22; *Pro Arch.* 4), and about this time or even earlier the weight of the didrachm was definitely reduced, as at Tarentum, to 105 grs. = 6 Roman scruples.

The coins of Heraclea should be studied in conjunction with those of its metropolis Tarentum, the standard of which they follow. They may be divided into the following classes:—

SILVER.

I. *Circ.* B.C. 432–380.

Diobols, wt. 22 *grs.*

Head of Herakles, bearded or young, in lion-skin.	HE sometimes retrogr. Lion running. [B. M. *Guide*. Pl. XV. 5.]
Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet on which hippocamp.	HE Herakles kneeling, strangling lion. [Hunter *Cat.*, I. 85.]

II. *Circ.* B.C. 400–370.

Didrachms of the Italic-Tarentine standard, 123–110 *grs.*

FIG. 32.

1. Head of Athena-Nike (?), her hair bound with olive and turned up behind, the whole surrounded by aegis with border of serpents.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ or ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ Herakles naked reclining on rocks, holding wine-cup in his hand (Fig. 32).

III. *Circ.* B.C. 370–281.

Gold.

There is but one gold coin known of this town, a ¼ stater weighing 33 grs. [Garrucci, Pl. CI. 29, Paris.]

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet adorned with griffin.	Herakles seated on rock.

Silver.

Didrachms.

2. Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet adorned with hippocamp or Skylla.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ or ϟΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ Herakles contending with lion (Fig. 33).
3. Head of Athena facing.	„ Similar.
4. Head of Athena as on No. 2.	Herakles standing facing, holding club and lion-skin.
5. Head of Athena as on No. 3.	„ Similar.
6. Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet; in front, sometimes, ΑΘΑΝΑ.	„ Similar.

Fig. 33.

(See also Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. gr.*, p. 2, and Hunter *Cat.*, I. 87. The inscr. which is usually on the *rev.* is, on some specimens, repeated on the *obv.*, while on others it occurs only on the *obv.*)

Drachms.

Head of Athena as on No. 2.	ϟΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ	Owl on olive-branch. Wt. 57 grs.

Diobols.

Head of Herakles.	ϟΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ	Herakles and lion.
Head of Athena.	„	Same, or Herakles standing.

Quincunx or Obol.

Head of Athena as on No. 1.	Club and bow • • • • •

Hemiobols.

Four crescents with dots.	Club and bow.
Corn-grain.	ϟΗΡ Plough.

IV. *Circ.* B.C. 281–268?

Didrachms of the Roman six-scruple standard, 105 *grs. max.*

Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet, plain or adorned with hippocamp, Skylla, or griffin.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ or ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ (inscr. sometimes on *obv.*) Herakles standing, usually facing, sacrificing before altar, or crowning himself, or crowned by Nike, often with magistrate's name. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 17.]

BRONZE.

Inscr. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ.

The bronze money of Heraclea seems to belong to the periods between *circ.* B.C. 330–228 (see chronology of Tarentine coins, p. 56, *supra*). The chief types are:—

Head of Persephone.	Ear of corn	Æ ·8
Head of Athena facing.	Trophy	Æ ·55
Owl on fulmen.	Forepart of horse	Æ ·45

Athena sacrificing at altar.	Two figures of Herakles . . .	Æ ·8
Bust of Athena.	One figure of Herakles . . .	Æ ·65

The double and single Herakles on these coins, like the double-bodied owl on coins of Athens, simply mean that the one coin is double the value of the other (cf. Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 122, for other instances).

Head of Athena.	Marine divinity (Glaukos?) armed with helmet, shield, and spear . .	Æ ·55
Head of Herakles.	Club, quiver, and bow . . .	Æ ·5

The coin-types of Heraclea reflect its double origin: the head of Athena is borrowed from Thurium, and the cultus of Herakles, who gave his name to the city, from the Dorian Tarentum. Some of the finer specimens of the didrachm bear signatures of mint officials, possibly engravers, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΞΕΝΟΣ, Κ or ΚΑΛ, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝ, ΦΙΛΟ, &c., some of which occur also on coins of various other cities in Magna Graecia (see Evans, *Horsemen of Tarentum*).

Laüs (*Laino*) was an ancient Achaean port on the western side of Italy, near the mouth of the river of the same name. It was a colony of Sybaris, and after the destruction of the latter, B.C. 510, a portion of the Sybarite refugees took up their residence there.

In B.C. 390 the town fell into the hands of the Lucanians.

The coins of Laüs are of three classes, (i) and (ii) Silver Staters (129 grs. max.), Thirds (42 grs.), and Sixths (21 grs.), mostly belonging to the period of archaic art, i. e. to the end of the sixth and first decade of the fifth century B.C., and (iii) Bronze coins, all of which are subsequent to the silver and (perhaps with a few exceptions) later than B.C. 350.

Period I. Circ. B.C. 550–500.

Thin plate-like coins with reverse-types incuse. Inscription divided, ΛΑϟϟ, ΛΑϟ or ϟΑΛ being placed on one side of the coin and ΜΟΝ on the other. The whole word, viz. Λαῖνος, the sing. masc. of the ethnic, with or without the digamma, probably refers to the type or *παράσημον* of the city (cf. Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 131)

Fig. 34.

Bull with human head (River Laos ?) looking back.	Bull as on *obv.*, incuse (Fig. 34) . . . Stater, wt. 126 grs.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 500–450.

ϟΑΛ on both sides; types in relief.

Bull with human head looking back; sometimes, acorn in exergue.	Bull with human head, but not looking back. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VII. 9.] Stater, wt. 126 grs. Third, wt. 42 grs.
Similar.	Acorn . . . . Sixth, wt. 21 grs.

Period III. Circ. B.C. 350 *or later.*

BRONZE COINS.

Female head of finest style, wearing sphendone; magistrate ΕΥΘΥΜΟΥ. (Cf. Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 3.)	ΛΑΙΝΩΝ Crow to right; *symbol*, ram's head; magistrate ΣΠΕΛ . . Æ ·8

Of this coin there are varieties without magistrates' names.

ΛΑΙΝΩΝ Head of Persephone; around, dolphins.	Crow; *symbols*, stag's head and star; magistrates ΜΙ ΒΕ. . . . Æ ·75
ΛΑ Head of a goddess; hair in sphendone.	Crow; magistrates ΚΟ ΜΟ . . Æ ·55
ΛΑ Head of goddess, facing.	Two crows passing one another in opposite directions . . . . Æ ·6
Head of young River-god (Laos) horned.	Two crows in opposite directions Æ ·5

There are also coins of Laüs without the name of the town, struck perhaps in the names of Lucanian chiefs:

Head of Dionysos.	Crow.	Legend ΣΤΑ ΟΥΙ	. . Æ ·65
Head of Herakles.	,,	,, ,,	. . . . Æ ·5
Female head, hair rolled.	,,	,, ΠΙ ΒΙ	. . . Æ ·6

The magistrates' names ΣΤΑ and ΟΨΙ may perhaps be completed Statius and Opsidius (cf. ΣΤΑΤΙΟΥ on a coin of Nuceria in Bruttium); and ΒΙ ΒΙ, if correctly read, may be Vibius.

Metapontum was an Achaean colony of remote antiquity, which, after having been destroyed, was refounded from Sybaris, under the leadership of Leukippos, early in the sixth century B.C. It occupied a plain of extraordinary fertility on the Gulf of Tarentum, between the rivers Bradanos and Kasuentos. Its coinage in the earliest period consists of Staters (129 grs. max.), Thirds (42 grs.), Sixths (21 grs.), and Twelfths (11 grs.), inscribed ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙ, usually abbreviated and often retrograde. In fabric the coins resemble those of the other Achaean cities, being thin plate-like disks with the reverse-type incuse.

Period I. Circ. B.C. 550–470

FIG. 35.

Ear of corn in high relief, often accompanied by a locust (Fig. 35).	Ear of corn incuse; where there is a locust on the *obverse* a dolphin usually takes its place on the *reverse* . . . Staters, 129 grs. max.; Thirds, 42 grs.
Same.	Bull's head facing, incuse. Sixth, 21 grs.
Same.	Corn-grain . . . . . Twelfth.
Same.	Corn-ear . . . . . Twelfth.
Same.	Three crescents with four pellets . . . Twelfth.

Towards the close of this first period the fabric of the coins becomes more compact, and the pieces gain in thickness what they lose in superficies. The Locust is often replaced by a Ram's head or a Lizard.

The badge of Metapontum, the Ear of corn, would seem to imply that Demeter was the divinity chiefly honoured there, though Busolt (i. 411) quotes authorities to show that it was Apollo rather than Demeter; connecting with this the offering of the Metapontines at Delphi of a *θέρος χρυσοῦν* (Strab. vi. 264). May not, however, that offering have been simply the dedication of the *παράσημον* of the city? (Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 65). The locust, or some other creature destructive to the crops, is, according to Lenormant (*Grande Grèce*, i. p. 128), intended as a sort of propitiation of the destroying influences in nature—the powers of death and destruction. It seems more probable, however, that it is merely a touch of local colour, like the beetle on the famous tetradrachm of **Aetna** (*q. v.*).

Period II. Circ. B.C. 470–400.

In this period the incuse reverse disappears, and its place is taken by a reverse-type in relief.

ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbol* frequently a Locust.	ΜΕΤΑΠ Five corn-grains in star pattern (B. M. C., p. 242) . . . Stater.

Fig. 36.

ΜΕΤΑ retrogr., Ear of corn. *Symbol* frequently a Locust: cable border on both sides (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXVI. 20).	The River Acheloös in human form, bearded, and with bull's horns and ears, naked but for chlamys, standing facing, holding phiale and long reed; inscr. ΑΥΕΛΟΣΟ ΜΟΛΟΞΑ dolphin sometimes in field . Stater.
Same.	Apollo naked, standing, holding laurel tree and bow; in front sometimes an altar (Fig. 36) . . . . . Stater.
Same.	Herakles standing, naked, with club over shoulder . . . . . Stater.
Same.	Herakles sacrificing at altar . Stater.
Same.	Apollo seated, wearing chlamys, playing lyre; before him, laurel tree . Stater.
Same.	Head of bull with human face in profile (Acheloös?) . . . . . Sixth.

The worship of Acheloös at Metapontum is proved by the remarkable inscription Ἀχέλοιο ἄεθλον, showing that games, for which these coins were struck, were celebrated in his honour.

Among the other divinities to whose worship at Metapontum the coins of the fifth century bear witness, are Herakles, who is said to have rested in the Metapontine plain while bringing the oxen of Geryon across Italy, and Apollo. The worship of Apollo was especially enjoined upon the Metapontine by Aristeas, the disciple and successor of Pythagoras. The figure of Apollo with the laurel tree, on the stater described above, was probably suggested by the statue mentioned by Herodotus as standing in the agora at Metapontum with laurel trees round about it (πέριξ δὲ αὐτὸν δάφναι ἑστᾶσι, Herod. iv. 15).

Period III. Circ. B.C. 400–350.

In the period of finest art the following are the most remarkable types of the stater:—

Head of Herakles in lion-skin.	ΜΕΤΑ, &c. Ear of corn (sometimes with locust).

Fig. 37.

Young head with ram's horn and ear.	ΜΕΤΑ, &c. Ear of corn (Fig. 37).
Female head. Inscr. ΗΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (Fig. 38).	ΜΕΤΑ, &c. Ear of corn.

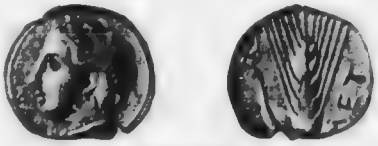


Fig. 38.

Female head. Inscr. ΗΥΓΙΕΙΑ	ΜΕΤΑ, &c. Ear of corn.
Female head. Inscr. ΔΑΜΑΤΗΡ	,, ,, ,, (ΒΑΛ Bird, &c.)
Female head; hair in sphendone.	,, ,, ,, (Murex.)
Female head; hair rolled.	,, ,, ,, (Vase.)
Female head, laur. Signed ΑΡΙΣΤΟΞΕ	,, ,, ,,
Female head. Signed ΑΡΙΣΤΙ (?); behind head ΖΟΑΤ.	,, ,, ,, (Spink, *Num. Circular*, 1900, p. 3787.)
Female head; hair bound with cord wound four times round it.	,, ,, ,, (Honey-suckle.)
Female head with curly hair.	,, ,, ,, (ΙΟ.) [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIV. 16.]
Female head with corn-wreath.	,, ,, ,, (Locust.)
Head of Zeus, sometimes with ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ	,, ,, ,, (Poppy-head.) [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 18.]
Head of young Dionysos. Signed ΓΟΛΥ	,, ,, ,, (Owl flying.)
Head of Apollo, laur. Inscr. ΑΓΟΛ	,, ,, ,, (Σ sometimes.)

The purity and beauty of the work exemplified on the numerous varieties of the heads on these coins leave nothing to be desired. Of the inscriptions which accompany them, those at full length are evidently epithets or appellations (e.g. ΗΥΓΙΕΙΑ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ, ΗΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ), or the names of the divinities themselves (e.g. ΔΑΜΑΤΗΡ), while the abbreviated names may be the signatures of die-engravers, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΞΕ., ΑΓΟΛ., ΓΟΛΥ. Those in larger characters, usually on the reverse, are doubtless the signatures of monetary magistrates.

The goddess variously represented, and under various names, is probably Demeter or Persephone.

The young male head with ram's horn and ear, may be either the Libyan Dionysos, or possibly Apollo Karneios, the god of flocks and herds.

The only small coins of this period appear to be Sixths with the young horned head, or with a bearded horned head, which may be Zeus Ammon.

Period IV. Circ. B.C. 350-330.

GOLD.

Head of Leukippos in Corinthian helmet ornamented with Skylla. Inscription ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ	Two ears of corn, ΣΙ . . . . . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIV. 11] wt. 44 grs.
Female head with flowing hair, wearing stephane.	ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝ Ear of corn . wt. 44 grs.

SILVER.

FIG. 39.

Head of bearded hero Leukippos in Corinthian helmet adorned with victorious chariot; *symbol*, forepart of lion.	ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ or ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn (Fig. 39). Distater, wt. 240 grs.
Similar. Inscr. ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ	Same . . . Æ Stater, wt. 122 grs.

Magistrates' names ΑΠΗ, ΑΜΙ, ΔΑ?, ΚΗ, &c.; various symbols.

Head of hero with slight whisker, in Corinthian helmet. Inscription ΘΑΡΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn (Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. A. 2) . . Æ Stater.
Apollo standing with bow. [Hunter *Cat.*, I. Pl. VI. 20.]	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn: the whole in olive-wreath . ½ Stater, wt. 52·5 grs.

In this period Metapontum appears to have assimilated her coinage to that of Thurium, and to have adopted a divisional system by two and four instead of by three and six.

Period V. Circ. B.C. 330–300 (*some perhaps later*).

On the coins of this period the head of Demeter (or Persephone) appears with flowing hair, usually in profile, but sometimes facing and accompanied by the epithet ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑ.

Another late type is a female head with the inscription ΝΙΚΑ. On the latest issues the execution is generally unworthy of the conception, and very careless.

It is improbable that any staters were struck in the name of Metapontum after the capture of the town by the Lucanians shortly before B.C. 300, for there are none of the reduced standard as at Tarentum and Heraclea, and magistrates' names at full length do not occur.

Half-staters of declining weight are, however, met with, some of which may perhaps be assigned to the time of the Hannibalic occupation of the city, B.C. 212-207 (Evans, *Horsemen*, p. 206). The following are the usual types of the stater in Period V:—

FIG. 40.

Head of Demeter with corn-wreath and (i) flowing hair, in profile, or (ii) facing (with ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑ); (iii) hair rolled; (iv) hair in sphendone, (v) veil hanging down behind; (vi) hair in net; (vii) veiled	ΜΕΤΑ, &c. Ear of corn (Fig. 40) *Symbols:* plough, ant, cornucopiae, amphora, vine-branch, cicada, star, Nike, satyr, tongs, griffin, rake, Artemis, club and fulmen, bucranium, leaf, caduceus, tripod, mouse, krater, &c. *Magistrates:* ΜΑΝ, ΦΙ, ΔΙ, ΛΥ, ΑΘΑ, ΔΑ, ΓΡΟ, ΦΑ, ΚΡΙ, &c. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 20 and 21.]
Female head, (i) wearing laureate stephanos (inscr. ΝΙΚΑ), (ii) with hair in sphendone adorned with stars (ΝΙΚΑ).	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbols:* locust, mouse, pomegranate, pear, &c. *Magistrate:* ΣΤ, &c.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbols:* owl and club.
Head of young Dionysos three-quarter-face, ivy-crowned. *Mag.*: ΚΑΛ.	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbol:* serpent. *Mag.:* ΦΙΛ.

SMALLER SILVER COINS.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. [Hunter *Cat.*, I. Pl. VI. 25.]	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbol:* owl . ½ Stater, 62–49 grs.
Owl on olive-branch, ΣΙ	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn ½ Stater, wt. 49 grs.
Head in winged helmet (Roma?).	Ear of corn. (ΛΥΚ in mon.) *Symbol:* club . . Half-staters, 56–49 grs.
Head of Demeter with flowing hair.	ΜΕΤΑ Ear of corn. *Symbol:* plough. Diobol, wt. 21 grs.
ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙ Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	Ear of corn. *Symbols:* plough, cornucopiae, &c. . . Diobol, wt. 21 grs.

BRONZE COINS. *After circ.* B.C. 330. *Inscr.* ΜΕ. ΜΕΤ, ΜΕΤΑ.

Hermes sacrificing, ΕΥ.	Ear of corn. Inscr. ΟΒΟΛΟΣ. . . Æ Size ·85
ΜΕ Head of Demeter, hair rolled.	,, ,, ΟΒΟΛΟΣ. Æ Size ·8
Female head.	,,
Head of Herakles.	,,
Head of Zeus.	Two ears of corn.
Head of Hermes.	Three corn-grains.
Head of Athena.	,, ,,

Head of Helios.	Three corn-grains.
Young horned head.	Ear of corn.
Head of Seilenos.	"
Head of Artemis.	Kantharos.
Head of Leukippos.	Demeter [illegible] torch.
Head of Dionysos.	Ear of [illegible]
Eagle on fulmen.	Ear o[illegible] d fulmen.
Athena fighting.	Owl.
Mask.	Corn-g[illegible]
Female head in ste[illegible]phane.	"
Tripod.	" Inscr. ΤΕ and ΗΕ

Of these bronze coins, which range in size from ·85 to ·45 inch, those with the inscription ΟΒΟΛΟΣ are interesting, as they prove that bronze was accepted at Metapontum merely as money of account. The small coins with ΤΕ and ΗΕ may likewise be Τεταρτημόρια and Ἡμιτεταρτημόρια.

Poseidonia (*Pesto*) was colonized from Sybaris in the seventh century B.C. In fabric its earliest coins resemble those of the other Achaean towns; but in two important points they differ from them, viz. in their weight and in their system of division, in both of which they follow the Campanian standard of the neighbouring Phocaean colony Velia (Staters 118 grs. and Drachms 59 grs. max.).

Period I. Circ. B.C. 550–470.

Fig. 41.

ΠΟΜ (retrograde) Poseidon naked, with chlamys hanging loosely across his shoulders, wielding trident, and occasionally holding a wreath in his extended hand (an agonistic prize?); a dolphin or pistrix sometimes as an adjunct symbol.

ΠΟΜ (retrograde). (Fig. 41.) Same type incuse. Æ Stater, 118 grs.

Some of the coins of this period are inscribed ΜΣΣΑ ΣΕΜΟΠ (Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1434 sq.). Millingen (*Considérations*, p. 45) thought that ΜΣΣΑ might stand for an alliance between Poseidonia and Phistelia. Babelon takes it for the name of the little river Is (the modern *Juncarella*), mentioned by Lycophron. Millingen's suggestion is both chronologically and geographically impossible, but there is much more to be said in favour of the other hypothesis, for it is quite probable that local games may have been held on the banks of the river Is.

With considerable diffidence, however, I may offer a third suggestion. I am inclined to think that all the early coins of Poseidonia, like those

of so many other cities, were festival issues, and it is conceivable that this particular issue reading MϟϟF may have been specified as such, the abbreviated word *Fiis* being cognate to the Oscan *Fiisia* = the Latin *Feriae* or *Festus* (Conway, *Italic Dialects*, p. 621). If so, the inscription might be interpreted as equivalent to ΠΟΣΕΙ ΙΕΡΑ indicating that the coin was issued for a Poseidonian Festival. The chief objection to this explanation seems to be the improbability of the adoption by Greek colonists of a native Italian name for 'festival'.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 470–400.

Early in the fifth century a complete change was effected in the coinage of Poseidonia. The Campanian standard then gave way to the Achaean, the weight of the stater being raised to 129 grs. max., while Thirds (42 grs.), Sixths (21 grs.), and Twelfths (11 grs.) took the place of the older Halves. The fabric of the coins of this second class is thick and compact, and the types are in relief on both sides. The change in standard and in fabric is contemporary with the introduction of a new reverse type, the *Bull*, probably due to an influx of refugees from Sybaris (see Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 115). Inscr. ΠΟΜΕϟΔΑΝϟΑΤΑΜ (Ποσειδανιάτας), more or less abbreviated, accompanied rarely by additional inscriptions, e.g. MEILA (retrogr.), which, like FϟϟM (retrogr.) on the coins mentioned above, may have been intended to specify the festival which necessitated this particular issue of silver staters.

The word MEILA (retrogr.) in this sense might stand for *Silaria*, i.e. Games celebrated on the banks of the river Silaros, the northern boundary of the Poseidonian territory (cf. Ἀχέλοιο ἄεθλον). The alternative theory that there may have been a city named Silaros, between which and Poseidonia there was a monetary alliance, seems to me highly improbable. No such town is mentioned by any ancient writers.

Fig. 42.

Poseidon wielding trident. | Bull. (Fig. 42.). ℞ Stater, 126 grs.

Towards the close of the fifth or the beginning of the fourth century, another new type, the head of Hera Argoia (= Lakinia) facing, was adopted at Poseidonia (Strab. vi. 252); cf. the similar head on later coins of Neapolis, Hyria, &c.

Head of Hera Argoia facing, wearing stephanos. | ΠΟΜΕΙΔ Bull . . . ℞ Stater.

This is also the time to which the bronze coins, for the most part resembling in type the silver with Poseidon and Bull, and bearing the inscr. ΠΟΜΕϟ, or more often ΠΟΣΕΙΔ, belong. These are the last coins struck at Poseidonia before its capture by the Lucanians, *circ.* B.C. 400–390. By the Lucanians the name of the town was corrupted into Paestum.

Paestum. The coins of Paestum, as the barbarous Lucanians designated the ancient and wealthy Greek city that had fallen into their hands, are all of a late period. It is doubtful indeed whether any money was struck there before the Roman colonization of the town in B.C. 273. The coins may be divided into the following classes:—

I. *Circ.* B.C. 300–268, *with Greek or semi-Greek inscr.*

ΠΑΙΣΤΑΝΟ Head of young river-god horned and crowned with reeds; behind, a swan.	The Dioskuri on horseback (San. *Presqu'île*, Pl. XX. 26).
Head of Poseidon. (Hunter *Cat.*, I. Pl. VII. 6.)	Ar Stater, 111 grs.
..	ΠΑΙΣΤΑΝΟ Winged Eros on dolphin. Æ Size ·85
Heads of the Dioskuri.	ΠΑΙ Dolphin . . . . Æ „ ·5
	Π Dolphin . . . . Æ „ ·45

These coins may have been issued either by the Lucanians or under the Romans, before the coinage of silver was interdicted by Rome in B.C. 268.

II. *Circ.* B.C. 268–89, *with* ΠΑΙΣ *and marks of value.*

Semis.	Head of Poseidon.	Trident.
Triens.	Head of young Dionysos.	Cornucopiae.
Quadrans.	Head of Poseidon.	Dolphin.
Sextans.	„	„
„	Head of Demeter.	Forepart of boar or whole boar.
Sescuncia.	„	Wolf.
Uncia.	Head of Artemis.	Ear of corn.

III. *With* PAES *and marks of value.*

Semis.	Head of Poseidon.	Anchor and rudder.
„	„	Prow and dolphin.
Triens.	Head of Dionysos.	Cornucopiae.
..	Shield.	„ and fulmen crossed.
..	„	„
„	Lion.	„
Sextans.	Head of Demeter.	Forepart of boar.
Sescuncia.	„	Wolf.

IV. *With* PAE, *&c., marks of value, and names of Duumviri and other municipal magistrates.*

This series extends down to the age of [illegible] and Tiberius. Paestum, for some reason which remains un[illegible]ed, having been allowed by the express permission of the Roman [illegible]ate *circ.* B.C. 89 to continue the issue of small bronze coins long after that privilege had been withdrawn from all the other towns in Italy, the letters P. S. S. C. on late coins of Paestum stand for Paesti Signatum Senatus Consulto. Among these later coins of Paestum is one which [illegible]lustrates the actual process of striking coins in the first century B.C. On the *Obv.* of this

piece is a balance, containing in one scale a weight and in the other a coin; while on the *Rev.* are two workmen, of whom one is in the act of striking with a hammer a coin-die or anvil placed on the top of a square block (Hill, *Handbook*, p. 148).

Pal . . . . Mol . . . . These abbreviated words are supposed to stand for two unknown cities, probably in Lucania. *Circ.* B. C. 550–500. Thin plate-like fabric.

FIG. 43.

ΛΑΓ Boar. (Fig. 43.) | ΛΟΜ Bear incuse . . . . . .
AR Stater, wt. 122 grs.

Siris and Pyxus. Siris, called after the river of that name, occupied a fertile territory on the bay of Tarentum. The history of the town is involved in much obscurity. There appears to have been in very remote times a town called S. is in these parts, but the city of which we possess coins was a subsequent Ionian settlement, the origin of which is ascribed to the early part of the seventh century B. C. This Ionian city rivalled in wealth and luxury its most powerful Achaean neighbours. We hear of it in the reign of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, *circ.* B. C. 572 (?), for one of its citizens was among the suitors of Agariste[1], but the details of this story can hardly be accepted as historical. It was attacked and probably destroyed by Metapontum, Croton, and Sybaris at some time previous to the fatal quarrel between the two last-named cities (Beloch, *Siris* in *Hermes* (1894); Holm, *Gr. Gesch.* I. 443; Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* II. 759; and Pais, *Ancient Italy*, pp. 67–86).

Its coins cannot be ascribed to an earlier date than B. C. 560, and they are in all respects similar to the earliest money of Sybaris, of which Siris was probably a formidable commercial rival (Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* I. p. 412, and II. p. 758). They are also valuable historical documents, for they reveal to us the existence, in the sixth century B. C., of the town of Pyxus, which stood on the opposite shore of the Bruttian peninsula, facing the west. The territories of Siris and Pyxus were therefore probably adjacent to one another, a fact which may serve to explain a monetary alliance between them :—

ΜΟΙΡΡΡΜ (Σιρῖνος). Bull looking back. | ΠΥΧΟΕΜ (Πυξόες). Same type, incuse.
AR Stater, wt. 120 grs.

[B. M. *Guide*, Plate VIII. 14.]

[1] Herod. vi. 127.

Πυξόες (Πυξοῖς) is the name of the town in the nominative case. Σιρῖνος, like Λαῖνος, Ποσειδωνιάτας, &c., is an adjective, also in the nominative, and doubtless refers to the type or παράσημον of the city (cf. Laüs, *supra*). Pyxus, which this remarkable coin shows to have been in intimate commercial relations with Siris *circ.* B. C. 560–510, is not mentioned before B. C. 471, when it is said to have been founded by Micythus, tyrant of Messene. The evidence of the coins proves that this statement is erroneous, or at least that Micythus cannot have been the original founder of the town (De Luynes, *Nouv. Annales*, i. p. 395), which had probably fallen into decay after the destruction of Sybaris (B. C. 510), with whose fortunes its geographical situation would link it closely.

Sybaris. The archaic coinage of this city, the most splendid and flourishing Achaean colony in Italy in early times, belongs to the sixth century B. C., and consists of the following denominations, inscribed MV, MVB, MVBA (= ΣΥΒΑ) usually retrograde, and on one specimen MΨTΨΨAΨV[M] (*Z. f. N.*, vii. 230, Pl. IV. 5).

Fig. 44.

Bull with head reverted (River-god Krathis ?): cable border (Fig. 44).	Same type, incuse Staters 121 grs., Thirds 42 grs.
Similar.	Amphora, incuse . . Sixths 21 grs.
Similar.	No type. Inscr. M V Twelfths 10 grs.

The Sybarite refugees, who, after the destruction of their city in B. C. 510, would seem to have found a home in Laüs, Scidrus, and probably also in Poseidonia, returned in B. C. 453, and with the help of the people of Poseidonia, rebuilt their ruined city at a short distance from the ancient site. This new Sybaris enjoyed but a short lease of life, for the Crotoniates, jealous of the revival of their ancient foe, expelled the unfortunate colonists and levelled to the ground their newly built walls B. C. 448. Nevertheless, this short interval of six years has left us a numismatic record, for to this time only can we attribute the following coins. Inscr. MV, MVB, or MVBA, retrograde on *obv.* or *rev.*

Circ. B. C. 453–448.

Poseidon brandishing trident.	Bull standing . . . . . Sixths (?), wt. 25–17 grs.
Poseidon brandishing trident.	Bird (dove ?) . . . Sixth, wt. 20 grs.

In alliance with Poseidonia.

VM Poseidon brandishing trident.
[B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 287.]
VM Two phialae,
BA [Garrucci, Pl. XXI. 17].

MO⊓ Bull standing . . . . . .
Sixth, wt. 13·5 grs.
O⊓ Bull standing
ƧƎM . . . . . Sixth (?).

These alliance coins are a distinct proof that Poseidonia took part in the recolonization of Sybaris. A few years later the Sybarite exiles prevailed upon the Athenians to assist them in another attempt at the restoration of the unfortunate city, and this time the project resulted in a brilliant success, the foundation of the great Panhellenic settlement of New Sybaris, B. C. 443. The Sybarite element in the new colony was, however, far outnumbered by colonists from other parts of Greece, and they made themselves so unpopular by claiming to take the lead in the management of affairs (Diod. xii. 11) that they were obliged to retire to a third site near the mouth of the river Traeis, where they founded another city for themselves. It is a moot point whether the following coins belong to this third foundation of exiled Sybarites or whether they are not the first coins of the Athenian colony called originally Sybaris, and, afterwards, Thurium (see Meyer, *Gesch. des Alterthums*. IV. 25; Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.*, III. i. p. 528; and Hill, *Hist. Gr. Coins*, p. 51). This coinage cannot have lasted many years for it is uniform in style. It consists of Thirds, Sixths, and Twelfths of the old Achaean standard.

Circ. B.C. 443.

Head of Athena in Athenian helmet, bound with olive-wreath.
[B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 286.]
Same.
Same.

ƧYBAPI Bull with head reverted, or rushing, as on coins of Thurium . .
Æ Third, wt. 42 grs.
ƧYBA Bull with head reverted . . .
Æ Sixth, wt. 21 grs.
.. Bull's head . . . . . .
Æ Twelfth, wt. 10 grs.

Thurium. This important colony was founded (B.C. 443) at a spot not far removed from the site of the deserted Sybaris, where there was a fountain named Thuria. It was called at first Sybaris, under which name it probably struck its earliest coins (see *supra*). Its rapid rise, after the expulsion of the old Sybarites and its change of name from Sybaris to Thurium, was doubtless in part due to the same local advantages which must have contributed so largely to the commercial prosperity of the ancient Sybaris, and in part also, perhaps, to a large influx of new colonists from Athens (Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.*, III. i. p. 526 note). It must not be inferred from the advanced style of art exhibited by the earlier Thurian coins, or from the presence of the Ω in the inscription, that the Thurian mint was not active during the latter half of the fifth century (see Jörgensen in *Corolla Num.*, p. 166), for it must be borne in mind that there was a predominant Ionic element in the population of Thurium, and there is no reason why the Ionic alphabet should not have been in use there from its first foundation (cf. the archaic coins of the Ionic Velia with YEΛHTΩN struck certainly before B.C. 450).

The coins of Thurium which fall into the period of the greatest prosperity of the city, *circ.* B.C. 425–400, take rank among the finest

specimens of numismatic art. For purity of style and delicacy of execution nothing can excel the specimens with the letter Φ, which is of frequent occurrence also on coins of Heraclea, Neapolis (?), Velia, Terina, Tarentum, Metapontum, and Pandosia. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XV. 3, 7, 13, and Pl. XXV. 22.][1]

Fig. 45.

Head of Athena in helmet bound with olive (Fig. 45). In field, Φ.

ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull walking with head lowered, or rushing; beneath the bull is a little bird. In the exergue is a fish. Stater or nomos, *c.* 120 grs.

Thirds, Sixths, and Twelfths, of the stater are also met with during this period and a few rare double-staters (*c.* 240 grs.) are known.

In B.C. 390 the Thurii suffered a severe defeat from the Lucanians (Diod. xiv. 101), but the city did not begin materially to decline before the middle of the fourth century, when the rise of the Bruttian power deprived it of its inland sources of wealth.

The coinage of this period, B.C. 400 to 350, reaches the highest point of excellence in respect of execution, without perhaps losing much of the severe delicacy of style which is so remarkable on the coins of the earlier time.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Fig. 46.

Head of Athena, her helmet richly adorned, generally with a figure of Skylla (Fig. 46), or occasionally with a hippocamp or a griffin.
(Cf. Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 7.)

ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Rushing bull; in ex usually a fish; other symbols, however, occur, and various letters, abbreviated names, and several signatures at full length, e.g. ΙΣΤΟΡΟΣ. ΜΟΛΟΣΣΟΣ, and ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟ, on the base beneath the bull. Some of these may represent engravers (see A. J. Evans, *N.C.*, 1896, p. 135 sq.) . . . . .
AR Distater, Stater, and Sixth.

Head of Hera Lakinia full face, wearing stephanos. (See p. 114.) [*Corolla Num.*, Pl. IX. 33].

Similar
AR Stater.

[1] M'Clean *N. C.*, 1907, 107 argues that the letter Φ on all these coins is not an artist's signature but a mark of value. See also von Fritze and Gaebler in *Nomisma*, I. p. 22.

The head of Athena on these coins is probably that of Athena Skyletria, a sea-goddess whose worship appears to have prevailed at the town of Skylletion (of which, however, we have no coins) as well as on the rocky Iapygian promontory,[1] at Heraclea, and perhaps at other dangerous points on the Bruttian coasts.[2] With regard to the meaning of the bull on the reverse of the coins of Thurium there has been much difference of opinion. Some take it to be a symbol of Dionysos, others to be the *βοῦς θούριος* or rushing bull indicative of the fountain *Θουρία*, from which the city took its name, while others again, and perhaps with better reason, look upon it as symbolizing the river Krathis, and as merely an artistic outcome or development of the bull which was the constant type of the archaic coins of Sybaris.

Circ. B.C. 350–281.

In this period the names of magistrates occur with greater frequency, and a marked deterioration is noticeable both in the style and execution of the pieces (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 22). The Sixths are of common occurrence, their types being the same as those of the larger coins. Regling (*Klio*, vi. pp. 517 and 522) has drawn attention to the noteworthy fact that there was a very remarkable increase in the weight of the Thurian staters, up to *c.* 128 grs., just before their reduction to the Roman six-scruple standard (*c.* 105 grs.).

Circ. B.C. 281–268 *or later.*

This attempt to restore the stater to its original weight failed, and about B.C. 281 the weight falls from 128 to 105 grs. max. This reduction corresponds with a similar reduction at Tarentum and Heraclea, and marks the final adoption of the Roman six-scruple standard.

Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Rushing bull; magistrates names ΑΛΕ. ΑΡΙ. ΣΩΙ. &c. B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 18 | Stater 100 grs.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	Similar type; above, owl . . . . . Stater 100 grs.
Veiled female head; sceptre behind.	ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Rushing bull Æ 23 grs.

After B.C. 268 the coinage of silver ceases at Thurium, and is replaced by that of the Bruttii.

Bronze. *Circ.* B.C. 400–300 *and later.*

The bronze coins of Thurium begin about B.C. 400. Their types, until about B.C. 300, resemble those of the silver coins, *Obv.* Head of Athena; *Rev.* Bull. Towards the middle of the fourth century a sudden and remarkable increase in their size and weight takes place. A similar rise is noticeable at the same time in the weight of the bronze money in Sicily.

[1] Probably the three headlands to the north of the Skylletic Gulf. Strab. vi. 261. Lycophron, l. 853. Lenormant, *Gr. Grèce*, ii. p. 338.

After B.C. 300 types referring to the worship of Apollo and Artemis replace the head of Athena and the bull. This new coinage was not of long duration.

Head of Apollo.	Tripod	Æ	Size ·7
,, ,,	Lyre	Æ	,, ·6
,, ,,	Artemis huntress	Æ	,, ·9
Head of Artemis.	Apollo standing, holding lyre	Æ	,, ·6
Head of Apollo.	Cornucopiae	Æ	,, ·5

Copia. Not until the dispatch of the Roman colony, B.C. 194, 'in Thurinum agrum' (Livy xxxiv. 53), does the coinage recommence, under a new name, Copia, and it is then restricted to small bronze coins struck according to the semuncial weight which was prevalent in Southern Italy before its legalization at Rome (Mommsen-Blacas, iii. p. 194). Cf. the coins of Paestum, Brundisium, Uxentum, and Valentia.

B.C. 194–89.

BRONZE, with marks of value. Semuncial weight.

As.	Head of Janus.	COPIA	Cornucopiae.
Semis.	Head of City veiled S	,,	,,
Triens.	Head of Athena ••••	,,	,,
Quadrans.	Head of Herakles •••	,,	,,
,,	Head of Hermes.	,,	,,

The Lex Plautia Papiria, B.C. 89, in legalizing the As of semuncial weight at Rome itself, put an end at the same time to all local issues, and enjoined upon the whole of Italy the exclusive use of the Roman money, all Italians being thenceforward admitted to the rights of Roman citizens.

Velia (**Hyele, Elea**) (*Castell' a Mare della Brucca*), on the Tyrrhenian sea, some twenty miles south of Poseidonia, was founded about B.C. 540 by the Phocaeans who had voluntarily left their own land rather than submit to the Persians. They appear to have brought with them to their new home the system of weights with which they had been familiar in Asia, viz. the drachm of 60–58 grs., together with the Ionic alphabet, for the letters Η and Ω occur on the earliest inscribed coins of Velia.

Period I. Circ. B.C. 540–500.

No inscription. Forepart of lion devouring prey. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXVIII. 4–9.]	Incuse square	Ar	Drachm 60–58 grs.
		Ar	Diob. 18 grs.
		Ar	Obol 10 grs.

These early coins are attributed to Velia, not only on account of their type, but also because they have been found in that district on more than one occasion.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 500–450.

In this period the didrachm of the Italic-Tarentine standard makes its first appearance at Velia:—

Lion's head.
[Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXVIII. 10.]

No inscr. Head of fountain-nymph, Velia, of archaic style, hair turned up behind . . . ℞ Didr. 125·7 grs.

Fig. 47.

Lion; above, **B**. (Fig. 47.)

ΥΕΛΗ or ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ Similar head, of somewhat later style . . . . . ℞ Didrachm, wt. 126 grs.

Head of nymph, Velia, wearing diadem of pearls, hair turned up behind. Style transitional.

ΥΕΛΗΤΕΩΝ Lion; above, often an owl flying [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XV. 8]. ℞ Didrachm, wt. 118 grs.

Do., of archaic or transitional style.

ΥΕΛΗ Owl on olive-branch . . . . ℞ Drachm, wt. 60 grs.

Period III. Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Didrachms and drachms of similar types, but of more advanced style.

Period IV. Circ. B.C. 400 *and later.*

Lion.

Head of nymph, Velia, of finest style . ℞ Didr. 118 grs.

Fig. 48.

Head of Athena in helmet bound with olive or richly adorned with griffin, &c. On some specimens the head is facing. On the helmet is occasionally seen an engraver's name, ΚΛΕΥΔΩΡΟΥ, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ, ΗΡΑ, &c.

ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ Lion prowling, devouring prey, or seizing upon a stag. In field, various letters and symbols [Fig. 48. B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 23 and 24, and Hunter *Cat.*, I. Pl. VIII]. ℞ Didrachm, wt. 118 grs.

Head of Athena in helmet bound with olive.

ΥΕΛΗ Owl on olive-branch . . . . ℞ Drachm, wt. 59 grs.

Head of nymph, Velia.

ΥΕΛΗ Owl with spread wings . . . ℞ Diobol, wt. 16 grs.

During the whole of the fourth century the silver currency consisted, as in Campania, mainly of didrachms, the smaller divisions being rarely met with.

Some of the coins of this town are of great beauty.

BRONZE COINS. *Circ.* B.C. 350 *and later.*

The bronze coins belong chiefly to the latter half of the fourth century.

Head of Athena in helmet bound with olive.	YEAH	Forepart of lion devouring prey.	Æ ·8
Head of young Herakles in lion's skin.	,,	Owl on olive-branch . .	Æ ·65
Head of Zeus.	,,	Owl with spread wings .	Æ ·65

The latest coins of all are the following:

Head of Apollo.	YEAH	Tripod	Æ ·5
Rude helmeted head.	,,	,, ...	Æ ·5

Ursentum (?). The following bronze coins said to read ΟΡΣΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ have been attributed by L. Sambon (*Presqu'île*, p. 309) to an unknown town of this name. Imhoof (*Zur Münzkunde Grossgriechenlands*, 1887) suggests that the inscr. has been misread for [ΜΑΜΕΡ]ΤΙΝΩΝ

Head of Artemis with quiver	ΟΡΣΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ	Apollo standing	Æ ·6
Head of young Dionysos.	,,	Demeter standing .	Æ ·7
Female head.	,,	Woman suckling child	Æ ·7

BRUTTIUM

The history of the coinage of the Bruttian peninsula falls into the following clearly marked divisions:—

(i) The archaic money of Croton, Caulonia, and Rhegium, before B.C. 480.

(ii) The rich and varied issues of these same towns, together with the exquisite productions of the Pandosian and Terinaean mints, extending through the finest period of Greek art down to the time of the invasion of the Lucanians, and the destruction inflicted upon the cities of Magna Graecia by the Tyrant of Syracuse, *circ.* B.C. 388. Of all the silver-coining states Croton alone survived the general ruin of that calamitous time.

(iii) The Locrian mint next rises into importance, about the middle of the fourth century B.C., and, with Croton, provides a sufficient supply of silver money for all Bruttium until the time of the Pyrrhic war, while for the commerce with Sicily the Corinthian stater was adopted as the most convenient medium of exchange. These coins were issued in large numbers at Locri, and scantily at the then dependent towns of Rhegium, Terina, and Mesma or Medma.

(iv) After B.C. 272 the Bruttians, on their submission to Rome, seem to have been allowed to monopolize the right of minting gold and silver, the very rare silver coins of Rhegium which belong to this period being, as their weight shows, only intended for the Sicilian trade. All the towns were, however, permitted to strike bronze money down to the close of the Second Punic War, B.C. 203.

(v) From this time onwards the bronze coinage of Petelia and Vibo Valentia, on the Roman semuncial system, with marks of value, and that of Rhegium on the standard of the Sicilian litra, were all that was left to replace the beautiful issues of past ages, until in B.C. 89 the Lex Plautia Papiria put an end to all coinage in Italy except that of Rome.

Bruttii. This people, the original inhabitants of the peninsula which afterwards bore their name, made themselves independent of the Lucanians in B.C. 356. In process of time they conquered several of the Greek coast-towns, and, as their coins testify, acquired the language and, to some extent, the arts, religion, and civilization of the Greeks.

The series of their coins, in gold, in silver, and in bronze, begins about the time of the Pyrrhic war, when they formed an alliance with the Lucanians against Rome, *circ.* B.C. 282, or, at any rate, not very long afterwards, for some of their coin-types are copied from those of Pyrrhus.

Their submission to the Romans, in B.C. 272, does not seem to have involved the loss of the right of coinage; for it is certain that the Bruttian issues belong in the main to the period between B.C. 272 and 203, when, after the Hannibalic war, the Bruttians fell finally under the dominion of Rome. The coins of this people form one of the few exceptions to the monopoly exercised by Rome in the matter of the coinage of silver after B.C. 268 in Italy.

Circ. B.C. 282–203.

GOLD. Attic weight.

Head of Poseidon. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 20.]	ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ Thetis (?) with Eros, on hippocamp	Ar Dr.
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ Nike in biga .	Ar ½ Dr.
Head of young Herakles.	„ Nike standing .	Ar ½ Dr.

SILVER.

FIG. 49.

Busts of Dioskuri.	BRETTIΩN Dioskuri on horseback (Fig. 49) . . . . . AR 90 grs.
Head of winged Nike.	BRETTIΩN Naked male figure horned, crowning himself . . . AR 82 grs.
Head of Thetis? veiled, with sceptre. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLV. 22.]	BRETTIΩN Poseidon standing, resting on sceptre; one foot on capital of column . . . . . AR 75 grs.
Head of Apollo, laureate.	BRETTIΩN Artemis huntress, with torch and dog . . . . AR 40 grs.
Head of Athena.	BRETTIΩN Eagle . . AR 38 grs.

The weight standard which these coins follow is identical with that of the silver coins of Pyrrhus struck in Italy. They correspond with Attic octobols and tetrobols.

BRONZE.

The bronze coins of the Bruttii are very numerous, the following being the principal varieties, and the sizes ranging from 1·15 to ·45 :—

Head of Apollo.	BPETTIΩN Nike in biga.
Head of bearded Ares, helmeted.	,, Athena fighting.
,, ,, ,, Mk. of value • •	,, Nike crowning trophy.
Head of Herakles.	,, Athena fighting.
Head of Zeus.	,, Ares fighting.
,, ,,	Eagle.
NIKA Head of Nike.	,, Zeus thundering (sometimes in biga).
Head of sea-goddess.	BPETTIΩN Crab.
Head of Persephone.	,, Crab.
Head of Athena.	,, Owl.
Head of Herakles.	,, Club and bow.

The marine types on some of the Bruttian coins point to the worship of Poseidon, and especially of Thetis (Lycophron, 857 sqq.).

Caulonia, on the east coast of Bruttium, was an Achaean city of great antiquity, said by some to have been founded by Kaulos (Servius, *ad Aen.* iii. 553; cf. Steph. Byz. *s. v.* Καυλωνία), though by others Typhon of Aegium in Achaia is mentioned as its founder (Paus. vi. 3. 12). In the seventh century it was closely allied with both Croton and Sybaris, and, as the large numbers of its coins still extant prove, it must have been one of the most flourishing cities of the group (Polyb. ii. 29).

In B.C. 388 Caulonia was destroyed by Dionysius and its territory presented to the Locrians.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 550–480.

FIG. 50.

Obv. ΚΑΥΛΟ often abbreviated or retrograde. Naked male figure with hair in long ringlets advancing to right, in his uplifted right hand a stalk with pinnate leaves, and on his outstretched left arm a small running naked figure holding a similar plant in each hand, and wearing winged sandals. In field r. a stag. *Rev.* Same type, incuse, but the small running figure usually wanting. (Fig. 50.)

Staters and Thirds of the Achaean standard.

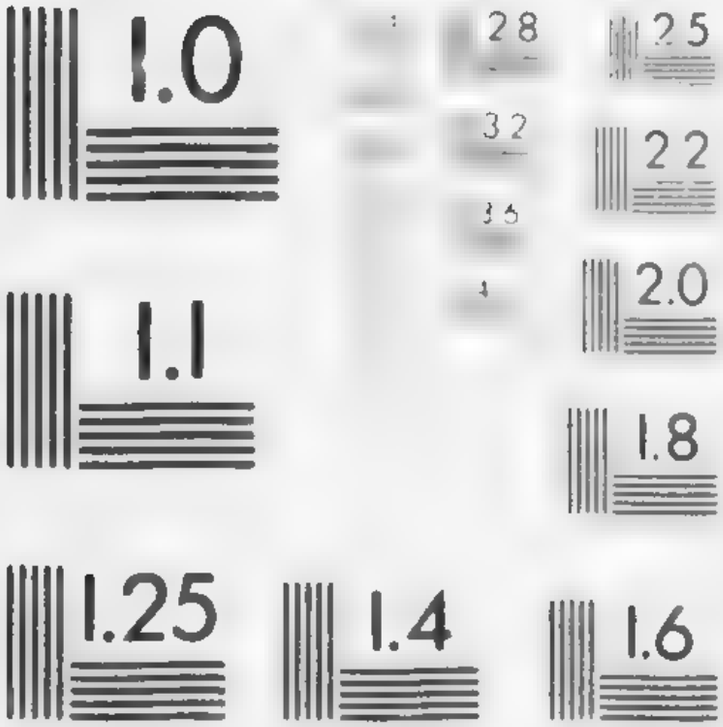
This very remarkable type has elicited many hypotheses. Leake was of opinion that the lustral (?) branch points to a purification by Apollo. The type, he thought, might refer to some plague with which the Caulonniates had been afflicted, and the cure of which they attributed to Apollo. Watkiss Lloyd (*Num. Chron.*, 1848) thought that the principal figure was Apollo Katharsios, and that the smaller figure with winged feet was a wind-god. Cf. the name of one of the two mythical founders of Caulonia, *Typhon*, the father of all destructive and detrimental winds (Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 85). Garrucci suggests that the principal figure may be an impersonation of the promontory Kokinthos and that the small figure which he carries may be that of the wind-god Zephyros.

None of these hypotheses can be said to carry conviction. For my own part I am inclined to believe that the original name of the town (Καυλών) may have had a simpler though humbler origin in καυλός, a vegetable with a single stalk, such for instance as the *Pastinaca sativa*, a tall erect plant the stalk of which is flanked by a row of pinnate leaves. The roots of this plant have been cultivated from very remote times as a valuable esculent. Subsequently, here as elsewhere, a nobler origin and an eponymous oekist would naturally be sought for and identified as Καῦλος, son of the Amazon Kleite: and the local plant would be assigned to him as an emblem, just as the σέλινον leaf became the emblem of the eponymous hero of Selinus. On the coins of Caulonia the principal figure would thus represent the mythical founder holding in his raised right hand the παράσημον of the city, and on his left arm a small genius running at full speed and carrying apparently the same emblem in each hand. If the earliest coins of Caulonia, like those of so many other cities, were chiefly issued on special occasions, e.g. recurrent agonistic festivals (cf. Poseidonia with ΜΣΣΑ, and Metapontum with ΑΥΕΛΟΣΟ ΑΕΘΛΟΝ), then the small running genius with winged feet may have been intended for a personification of Ἀγών or Hermes ἀγώνιος or ὁρόμιος (*B. C. H.*, xiii. 69; cf. Hill, *J. H. S.*, 1897, 80, and Wroth, *J. H. S.*, 1907, 92). Garrucci on one specimen engraved by him (Pl. CXXV. 17 and p. 186) reads the inscr. ΙΚΕ ΤΕΣΙ in small faint characters round the head of the principal figure on the obverse. If this inscr. be authentic and belong to the original die (which I very much doubt, not only on account of the forms of the sigma and iota) it might afford a valuable clue to the meaning of the type, and perhaps to the name of the Caulonian games, which may have been called Ἱκετήσια.

The stag, which Macdonald (*Coin Types*, p. 133) regards as the actual παράσημον of Caulonia, still awaits its explanation. It is noticeable that on numerous specimens it is accompanied by a stalk or sapling of the καυλός plant springing from the ground (Hunter *Cat.*, I. Pl. IX. 9: B. M. C., *Italy*, p. 337, 18).

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

ANSI/ISO TEST CHART No. 2



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 480–388.

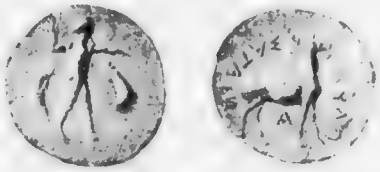


FIG. 51.

Inscr. KAVA. KAVAONSATAM, KAVAONSATAN, and later KAYAΩNIATAΣ; frequently retrograde.

Naked male figure as on archaic coins (small figure omitted on later specimens); a sacrificial fillet sometimes hangs over the arm; in front, stag, sometimes standing on altar. In field, on latest specimens, various symbols.	Stag, usually accompanied by growing stalk with pinnate side leaves: on later specimens, symbols. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VIII. 18, and Fig. 51.]	AR Staters, Thirds, and Sixths.
Head of young river-god (Sagras) horned.	Stag.	
Head of Apollo, laureate.	"	AR Sixths.
Female head.	"	

There is also a small silver coin 7·6 grs. with a triskeles of running legs on *Obv.* and OIVAX on *Rev.* with three pellets on each side. This may be earlier than B.C. 480.

Consentia (*Cosenza*) was an inland town, situated among the hills near the sources of the river Krathis. Its coinage is wholly of bronze and belongs to the period before the rise of the Bruttians (B.C. 356), who made Consentia their metropolis (Strab. vi. p. 256). The town is not mentioned in history before the expedition of Alexander of Epirus, who lost his life in the vicinity (Livy viii. 24; Millingen, *Num. de l'anc. Italie*, p. 85).

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 400–356.

Head of Artemis, hair bound with cord wound four times round it.	KOΣ	Bow and three crescents	AE ·85
Head of Ares in Corinthian helmet.	KΩΣ	Fulmen and three crescents	AE ·75
Head of young river-god.	"	Crab and two crescents	AE ·75

The river here represented may be the Krathis, or possibly, as the crab seems to suggest, the Karkines, which rises about twenty miles south of Consentia, and empties itself into the bay of Skylletion. The chance coincidence of this type and inscr. with the well-known παράσημον of the island of Cos is curious.

Croton (*Cotrone*) was founded in B.C. 710 by a colony of Achaeans from the mother country, led by Myskellos. The town stood near the mouth of the little river Aesaros, and a few miles north-west of the promontory on which stood the magnificent temple of the Lakinian Hera.

The coinage here, as elsewhere in Magna Graecia, began about the middle of the sixth century. In fabric and weight it resembles the first issues of the other Achaean colonies, and furnishes striking evidence of the close relations which at that period existed among them. The territory of Croton, like that of Sybaris, extended across the peninsula from sea to sea, and we note that some of its early incuse coins are struck in the joint names of Croton and some neighbouring town, e.g. VM (Sybaris), TE (Temesa ?) and ΠΑΝΔΟ (Pandosia).

SILVER STATERS. *Circ.* B.C. 550–480.

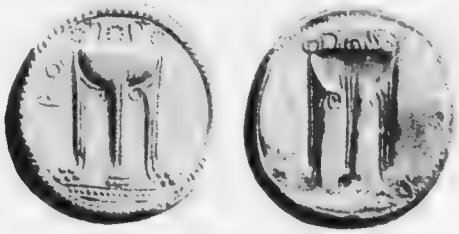


FIG. 52.

Inscr. ϘΡΟ. ϘΡΟΤ. ϘΡΟΤΟ. ϘΡΟΤΟΝ. &c.

Tripod (Fig. 52). *Symbols.* crane, crab, cuttle-fish, dolphin, lyre, pistrix, &c.	Tripod, incuse.
Tripod.	Flying eagle, incuse . . . . . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VIII. 20].
,,	Bull with head reverted, incuse, sometimes with VM (= Sybaris) . . . [*l.c.* Pl. VIII. 21].
,,	Bull with head reverted, in oblong incuse with ΠΑΝΔΟ (= Pandosia) . [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXX. 12, 13].
,,	Helmet incuse (= Temesa ?) . . . . [Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1454].

Some of these incuse coins, probably after they had passed out of circulation, were utilized as votive offerings, and bear subsequent *graffiti*, e.g. ΙΙΑΡΟΙΝ ΤΟ ΑΠΟ and ΝϟΚΑ (Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1451).

SILVER STATERS, ETC. *Circ.* B.C. 480–420.

Inscr. ϘΡΟ, &c. Both sides in relief.

Tripod. *Symbols.* crane, kantharos, caduceus, thymiaterion.	Tripod.

Alliance Coins.

ϘΡΟ Tripod.	Helmet. } Croton and Temesa.
TE Tripod.	ϘΡ Helmet. }
ϘΡΟ Tripod.	ΔΑ Tripod. Croton and Zancle ?
ϘΡΟ Tripod.	ΚΑΥΛ Tripod. Croton and Caulonia.

Several other initial letters, supposed to stand for allied towns which have not been identified as such, are met with on Crotoniate coins of this period (cf. Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1458).

Circ. B. C. 420–390 *or later.*

FIG. 53.

(1) Eagle with closed wings, on capital of column, or on stag's or ram's head, &c.	Tripod; fillet sometimes attached to handle (Fig. 53). *Symbols.* corn-grain, olive-branch, ivy-leaf. *Letters.* E, ME, &c.
(2) Eagle with spread wings, on laurel-branch or devouring serpent.	Tripod, sometimes filleted. *Symbols.* ear of corn, olive-branch, laurel-leaf. *Letters.* BOI.

The obverse types of these staters may be compared with similar types on probably contemporary coins of Elis. The coins of both cities may have been issued for agonistic festivals in honour of Zeus.

SMALLER SILVER COINS.

Fifth century B.C.

ΟϘϘ or ϘΡΟ	Tripod.	Sepia	Diobol.
,,	,,	Pegasos.	,,
,,	,,	Half Pegasos.	,, (?)
,,	,,	Kantharos.	,,
,,	,,	Hare.	Obol.
,,	,,	⊙	,,

It was towards the close of the fifth century, when Thurium was rising in importance in Southern Italy, that the Ionic Ω came into general use in the west. About this time also we note that the old letter Ϙ is replaced by K on the coins of Croton.

Human figure types, of fully developed style, are in this period frequently met with. Some of these designs are of extreme beauty, and are perhaps due to the influence of the works of Zeuxis, who was painting at Croton about the end of the fifth century.

Inscriptions. ΚΡΟ. ΚΡΟΤ. ΚΡΟΤΟΝ. ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ.

FIG. 54.

Herakles, the oekist of Croton, naked, seated on rocks before a blazing altar. He holds a filleted branch and rests on his club. Above, in archaic script, OϟKϟMTAM(=OIKIΣTAΣ).

Tripod filleted, on one side of which is Apollo aiming an arrow at the Python which is curled in a menacing attitude on the other side (Fig. 54).

Æ Stater.

The forms of the letters on the obverse of this stater are designedly archaic, as it is certainly much later in style than *circ.* B.C. 443, the time when the more recent forms I and Σ were introduced; cf. the coins of the later Sybaris, p. 85.

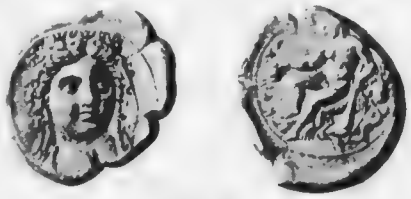


FIG. 55.

Head of Hera Lakinia, facing or in profile, wearing lofty stephanos.
Letters. Δ, B.

Herakles naked, reclining on rocks, holding wine-cup.
Letters. ME. MΔ.
(Fig. 55.) Æ Staters.

[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. A. 4.]

Eagle with wings spread, standing on olive-branch or hare.
Letters. AI.

Tripod.
Symbols. Crane, Ear of corn and serpent, Nike, &c.
Letters. B, Δ, &c.

Æ Staters.

Circ. B.C. 390.

About B.C. 390 the Greek cities of Southern Italy were threatened on the one hand by the Lucanians and on the other by Dionysius of Syracuse.

The league which they then formed for mutual defence against these two formidable enemies is alluded to in the type of the Crotoniate coinage of this time, a type which is the same as that of the contemporary money of Thebes and of the alliance coins of Ephesus, Samos, Cnidus, Byzantium, Iasus, and Rhodes. The idea of the infant Herakles strangling two serpents is symbolical of the victory of Light over Darkness, of Good over Evil, and of free and united Hellas over barbarism and tyranny. The wide popularity of this treatment of a familiar subject just at this particular time is further illustrated by the famous painting of Zeuxis, mentioned by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* XXXV. 9, s. 36, § 2) as 'Hercules infans dracones strangulans, Alcmena matre coram pavente et Amphitryone'. (See Holm, *Griech. Gesch.*, III. p. 56 f.)

ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ Head of Apollo, laur., with flowing hair.

Infant Herakles strangling two serpents.

Æ Staters and Diobols.

[Gardner, *Types Gr. C.*, Pl. V. 16, 10.]

The great defeat of the Confederates by Dionysius, in B.C. 388, at the river Helleporos, resulted in the ruin of most of the Greek cities of Bruttium, with the exception of Locri his only ally.

As for Croton, our information concerning its fate is scanty. Livy (xxiv. 3) says that Dionysius captured the citadel, and he is also said to have held the city for the space of twelve years (Dionys. *Exc.* xix). The latter statement is apparently confirmed by numismatic evidence, for there is a well-marked interval in style between the head of Apollo on the coins above described and the head of the same god on the pieces of the following series. It is therefore very probable that no coins were struck at Croton either during, or for some years after, its occupation by the foreign garrison.

Circ. B.C. 370–330.

Head of Apollo, laur., with flowing hair.	ΚΡΟ Tripod. In field, filleted branch [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 25]. ℞ Stater, 119 grs.
Young head with short hair bound with taenia (river Aesaros).	,, Owl on corn-ear ℞ Third, 44 grs.
Young head of river Aesaros.	,, Pegasos . . . . . ℞ 33 grs.
Head of Apollo, laur., hair short.	,, Tripod . . . . . ℞ 24 grs.

These coins closely resemble in style the electrum money of Syracuse, issued probably in the time of Dion, B.C. 357–353.

From this time the city of Croton, involved in continual warfare with the Bruttians, became greatly impoverished, until in B.C. 299 it was captured and pillaged by Agathocles of Syracuse. In B.C. 277 it fell finally into the hands of the Romans.

Circ. B.C. 330–299.

ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Eagle on olive-branch, with spread wings.	Tripod with conical cover. *Symbols.* Ear of corn and Python. *Letters and monograms.* Various. ℞ Staters, *c.* 118 grs.

The smaller silver coins, which belong chiefly to the fourth century, are of the following types:—

ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Head of Athena.	ΟΙΚΙΣΤΑΣ Herakles leaning on his club . . . . ℞ Diobol, 18 grs.
ΚΡΟΤΩ ,, ,,	ΟΙΚΙΣΤΑΣ Herakles strangling lion . ℞ Diobol, 17 grs.

It will be remarked that the staters of Croton, from first to last, are of full weight, averaging 120–118 grs. Of course we often meet with specimens both heavier and lighter (Regling, *Klio*, vi. 3, p. 509), but the evidence all tends to prove that no legal reduction took place at Croton, as it certainly did at Tarentum, Heraclea, Thurium, &c., *circ.* B.C. 281. The inference is that no staters were struck at Croton after B.C. 299.

BRONZE COINS.

Before circ. B.C. 400.

ϘΡΟ Tripod.
" "
Head of Athena.

Hare . . . . . Æ Size 1·1
Sepia . . . . . Æ Size ·85
ϘΡΟ Cock . . . . Æ Size 1·1

Fourth century B.C.

Inscr. ΚΡΟ. &c., and ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ

ΚΡΟ Head of Herakles.
. Club.
. Head of Athena.

Eagle.
Eagle on ram's head.
ΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ Head of river-god Aesaros, hair long.
ΛΥΚΩΝ Head of young Herakles (Lykon) in lion-skin.
Id.
Head of Persephone.

Tripod. ΤΡΙ (Trias?) . . Æ 1·1
Bow. ΤΡΙ (Trias?) . . Æ ·9
Eagle on stag's head. ΤΡΙ (Trias?) Æ 1·1
ΚΡΟ Tripod and crane . . Æ ·6
Fulmen between crescents . Æ ·75
Fulmen and star . . . . Æ ·65

ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Eagle carrying serpent . . . . . Æ ·75
ΚΡΟ Crab . . . . . Æ ·8
ΚΡΟ Three crescents . . Æ ·85–·65

The types of the coins of Croton, from the earliest down to the latest, have been interpreted by de Luynes and Lenormant as having been inspired by the religious ideas of the Pythagoreans.[1] First and foremost in importance, according to this theory, comes the **Tripod**, the emblem of the Pythian Apollo, whose cultus lay at the root of the doctrines and speculations of the school of Pythagoras. With the Pythagoreans the Tripod represented the sacred number *three*, to which they attached a mystic significance. Next, the **Eagle**, the symbol of Zeus, the supreme god, occupies a place second only in importance to the tripod of Apollo. In connexion with this type we are reminded that an eagle was the familiar bird of Pythagoras, believed by his followers to have been sent down to him by Zeus himself in evidence of his divine mission. Among the adjunct symbols, which here, as at Metapontum, may possibly have a religious meaning, by far the commonest is the **Crane** (γέραρος), the bird of passage, the *witness* from the regions of the air of all that happens on earth, and so the symbol of the all-seeing eye of the God of Light.[2]

But a simpler, and, as I think, a more probable explanation, of the Tripod and the Eagle as Crotoniate types is that they were originally *agonistic*, and, in a sense, commemorative of the many victories in the Olympic games won by citizens of Croton in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. If so, the Tripod would represent the prize carried off by a Crotonian athlete, and the Eagle, as on the coins of Elis, would be generally understood as referring to the Olympic games: or to local games held at Croton itself. There is much to be said in favour of the theory that most of the *early* Greek coins (especially the larger denominations) were issued only on the occasions of recurrent festivals, and not continuously for ordinary trade requirements.

[1] *La Grande Grèce*, ii. p. 99.

[2] Lenormant, *l. c.*

Among the purely local types we note the head of the river-god Aesaros, and especially Herakles as the legendary οἰκιστής of the colony, and Herakles here surnamed Lykon (Apollod. iii. 10, § 5).

But of all the Crotoniate coin-types that which obtained the widest popularity in Italy, as the coins of many other towns with the same type amply testify, was the beautiful full-face representation of the Lakinian Hera with flowing hair and stephanos adorned with flowers and the foreparts of griffins.

The temple of this great goddess was by far the most renowned sanctuary in all Italy. To this shrine at stated times vast crowds would flock from all parts of the west, and for these festivals coins would be specially required. The goddess here worshipped was originally perhaps an earth-goddess of native Oenotrian origin, afterwards identified by the Greeks with Hera. One of her surnames, according to Lycophron (l. 858), was Ὁπλοσμία. She was probably therefore an armed goddess, closely allied to if not identical with the Hera Argoia, Argeia, or perhaps Areia (Strabo, vi. 252), whose temple stood near Poseidonia, on the banks of the river Silaros, and whose head is represented on certain coins of Poseidonia, Hyria, &c., precisely in the same manner as that of the Lakinian Hera on the coins of Croton, Pandosia, &c.

Hipponium (*Bivona*), or more correctly Heiponium or Veiponium, was according to Strabo (vi. 256) a colony of Locri, situated on the west coast of Bruttium. It was pillaged by Dionysius, and its population removed to Syracuse in B.C. 389. Ten years later it was re-established by the Carthaginians, and its inhabitants restored. *Circ.* B.C. 350 it fell into the hands of the Bruttians, was liberated again by Alexander of Epirus, B.C. 330–325, conquered by Agathocles, B.C. 296, but recovered soon after by the Bruttians, who held it until B.C. 272, when it was garrisoned by the Romans. In B.C. 192 it was made a Latin colony under the name of **Vibo Valentia** (Livy xxxv. 40), see Vibo, *infra*.

Its coins are all of bronze, and fall into the following periods:—

I. *Circ.* B.C. 379–350.

With *Inscr.* ΣΕΙ or ΣΕΙΠ [= *Veip.*, indicating Oscan influence].

Head of Hermes.	Eagle on serpent . . . . . Æ ·85
,, ,,	Amphora . . . . . Æ ·75
,, ,,	Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·6

II. *Circ.* B.C. 330–325. *Time of Alexander of Epirus.*

Head of Zeus ΔΙΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΥ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Eagle on fulmen, wings spread . . . . . Æ ·8
ΔΙΟΣ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Amphora . . . . *Symbols*, torch, caduceus . . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 8).	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Goddess Pandina standing, holding sceptre and caduceus or wreath. Legend ΠΑΝΔΙΝΑ Æ ·65
Head of young river-god ΡΕΩΝ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Club . . . . Æ ·4

Concerning the goddess Pandina, who is met with also on fourth-century coins of the neighbouring city of Terina, we have no information.

III. *Circ.* B.C. 296. *Time of Agathocles.*

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet, ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ	ΕΙΠΩΝΙΕΩΝ Nike standing; in field sometimes, ΝΙΚΑ . . . . Æ ·95

Vibo Valentia (see **Hipponium**). Coinage of bronze with marks of value, and of Semuncial weight before its definite legalization at Rome (Momm.-Blacas, iii. p. 194).

Circ. B.C. 192–89.

As.	Head of Zeus	I	VALENTIA	Fulmen	I
Semis.	Head of Hera	S	,,	Double cornucopiae	S
Triens.	Head of Athena	• • • •	,,	Owl	• • • •
,,	Head of Demeter	• • • •	,,	Cornucopiae	• • • •
Quadrans.	Head of Herakles	• • •	,,	Two clubs	• • •
Sextans.	Head of Apollo	• •	,,	Lyre	• •
Uncia.	Head of Artemis	•	,,	Hound	•
Semuncia.	Head of Hermes	Σ	,,	Caduceus	Σ

The Lex Plautia Papiria B.C. 89, *De asse semunciali* (Plin. *Hist. Nat.* xxxiii. 3. 46), introduced by C. Papirius Carbo, put an end to the coinage of bronze in the few confederate towns in Italy which were at that time still coining in their own names, Paestum alone excepted.

Locri Epizephyrii. Locri was from the first a flourishing agricultural rather than a commercial city, but, from the time of Dionysius the Elder, politically predominant in the Bruttian peninsula. Nevertheless, strange to say, it has left us no coins whatever which can be attributed to the period of its greatest prosperity. Whether the Laws of Zaleucus, which are said to have been in force at Locri down to a late date, forbade, like those of Lycurgus, the use of coined money we do not know; but it is certain that there are no Locrian coins earlier than the middle of the fourth century.

The Locrian silver money is of two entirely distinct classes, differing from one another both in type and in weight. (*a*) Corinthian staters of the Pegasos type, wt. 135–130 grs., and (*β*) staters of native Locrian types, which follow the standard of the neighbouring towns, wt. 120–115 grs.

(*a*) Corinthian staters, &c., for foreign commerce, 135–130 grs.

(i) *Circ.* B.C. 350?–332.

From the expulsion of Dionysius II to the expedition of Alexander of Epirus.

ΛΟ or ΛΟΚ Pegasos.	Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet [B. M. C., *Corinth*, Pl. XXIV. 1]. R Stater.

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 332–300.

Pegasos usually with symbol beneath.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Head of Athena, as above. [*Ibid.* Figs. 3–5] . . . AR Stater.
Pegasos. A or ΛΟΚΡΩΝ beneath.	Head of Aphrodite facing or in profile. AR Dr. 39 grs.

(iii) *Circ.* B.C. 300–268.

ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Head of Athena, as on reverse of previous coins.	Pegasos with symbol beneath. [*Ibid.* Fig. 6] . . . . . AR Stater.

To this last period the bronze coins of Locri with Corinthian types seem also to belong (B. M. C., *Corinth*, Pl. XXIV. 7–10).

The Corinthian stater was adopted as the standard silver coin of Syracuse shortly before the restoration of the democracy by Timoleon, B.C. 345 (see **Syracuse**). Locri, which was at all times most intimately connected both politically and commercially with that city, appears to have coined money in her own name for the first time about this period, and to have received the Corinthian stater from Syracuse, with which town as well as with Corinth and her colonies in Acarnania, Corcyra, and Illyria, the Locrians thus contracted *de facto* a monetary alliance.

The Corinthian staters of Locri are by no means rare coins, and are found mixed with those of other cities. This shows that Locri carried on an extensive foreign commerce in the direction indicated above.

Meanwhile it was also necessary to strike money for her home trade with the Italian towns.

(3) Italic standard for home trade. Staters, wt. 120–115 grs.

(i) *Circ.* B.C. 350–332.

FIG. 56.

ΖΕΥΣ Head of Zeus, laur., with short hair (Fig. 56).	ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Eirene seated on square cippus, holding caduceus . . AR Stater, wt. 118 grs. max.[1]

The reverse type of this coin points to the beginning of an era of internal peace and prosperity, such as that which may well have followed the expulsion of the younger Dionysius. The figure of Eirene may be compared with that of Nike-Terina on coins of Terina.

The bronze money of this period is of peculiarly rude fabric. The

[1] Regling, *Klio*, vi. p. 514, regards the Locrian staters of this type as of the *Campanian* rather than of the *Italic* standard. It is doubtful, however, whether the number of specimens, of which he records the weights, is large enough to justify such an inference.

metal of which the coins are composed appears to have been melted and run into a series of circular moulds, connected with one another by a continuous channel. The blanks after being cast were clipped off one by one and struck separately.

Head of Zeus, laur., with short hair.	No inscr. Eagle with closed wings . Æ 1·0

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 332–326.

ΛΟΚΡΩΝ (sometimes wanting). Head of Zeus with flowing hair.	Eagle devouring hare; in field, fulmen. Æ Staters.

[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXIV. 26.]

The head of Zeus here entirely changes its character; the hair is no longer short and crisp, but falls in flowing locks as on the contemporary money of Alexander of Epirus, introduced into, if not actually struck in Italy at this time.

(iii) *Circ.* B.C. 326–268.

Inscr. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ either on obv. or rev. *Symbol*, frequently, fulmen.

Head of Zeus, as in Period ii, often of very careless work.	Eagle devouring hare . . Æ Staters.

Many of these coins are so negligently engraved that we might almost imagine them to be Bruttian imitations. With regard to their date, see Regling, *Klio*, vi. p. 514.

(iv) *Circ.* B.C. 300–280.

Eagle devouring hare.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Fulmen and symbol (usually caduceus) . . Æ Stater, 118 grs.
Eagle with spread wings; in front, caduceus.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ in two lines; between them a fulmen . . . . Diobol, 18 grs.
Λ — Ο Eagle with closed wings.	Fulmen between two annulets . . . Æ 11·5 grs.

Bronze coinage.

ΔΙΟΣ Head of Zeus.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ (in two lines) Fulmen Æ ·95
Head of Athena.	" " " Æ ·65

In their reverse types, style, and epigraphy, these coins bear so close a resemblance to the money of Agathocles that there can be no doubt about their date.

(v) *Circ.* B.C. 280–268.

In B.C. 277 the Locrians placed themselves under the protection of Rome, expelling the garrison which Pyrrhus had placed in their citadel. The next year the king of Epirus recovered the town, but in another year or two we find it again among the allies of Rome. It was during these troubled times that the Locrians, perhaps by way of propitiating the Romans, celebrated the loyalty of their city towards Rome by imprinting upon their staters the following type:—

Fig. 57.

Head of Zeus. | ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Locri, as ΠΙΣΤΙΣ, standing, placing a wreath upon the head of Roma, ΡΩΜΑ, who is seated before her (Fig. 57) Æ Stater, 114–107 grs.

The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the leonine type, —deeply recessed eye, strongly emphasized frontal bone, and hair falling in heavy locks over his brows, —which is characteristic of the tetradrachms of Pyrrhus. The resemblance to the money of Pyrrhus is in fact so striking that we are inclined to regard them as works of the same engraver, and to draw the inference that Pyrrhus actually struck his famous tetradrachms while he held Locri. This hypothesis is greatly strengthened by the fact that Pyrrhus's tetradrachms have been frequently found in Southern Italy, and even on the site of Locri itself.[1]

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 300–268 *or later.*

The following bronze coins belong for the most part to the time of the Pyrrhic wars; some of them, however, may be later: —

Head of Persephone; behind, torch or poppy-head.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ	Eagle on fulmen .	Æ 1·1
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	,,	Persephone holding sceptre ending in poppy-head, seated with phiale in hand; in field, stars	Æ 1·1
Head of Persephone.	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ	Athena standing .	Æ ·75
Head of Athena.	,,	Eagle on fulmen .	Æ ·75
Heads of the Dioskuri.	,,	Zeus seated . . .	Æ ·75

The head and figure of Persephone on these coins remind us of the prominent place which the famous temple of that goddess at Locri occupied in the minds of all men during the Pyrrhic war; cf. the speech of the Locrian envoy at Rome (Livy XXIX. 18), 'Fanum est apud nos Proserpinae de cuius sanctitate templi credo aliquam famam ad vos pervenisse Pyrrhi bello.'

The coin with the heads of the Dioskuri is a poor copy of the silver coins of the Bruttians (p. 92).

Mesma or **Medma,** on the west coast of Bruttium, was a Locrian colony. This town never rose to any great importance. It is not probable that any of the coins which bear its name are of an earlier date than B.C. 350, the time when Locri herself began to coin money. The

[1] F. Lenormant in the *Academy*, June 26, 1880.

Mesmaean coinage consists of (α) Corinthian staters, similar to those of Locri, but with ΜΕ or Μ beneath the Pegasos, and no inscr. on the *Rev.*,[1] and (β) bronze coins of the following types:—

Head of Persephone facing.	ΜΕΣΜΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo. Æ [illegible]
ΜΕΣΜΑ Female head.	Male figure naked seated [illegible] l. front, a dog with head turned back . Æ ·8
ΜΕΔΜΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Horse running . . . . . Æ ·6
ΜΕΣΜΑ Male head l.	Nike carrying wreath . . . . . Æ ·6
" Female head r.	" " " . . . . . Æ ·6

The female head on these coins, which is often accompanied by a vase, is thought to be the Fountain-nymph Mesma (Strab. vi. 256). The naked figure with the dog may be the river Metauros or the god Pan.

Mystia and Hyporon, on the east coast of the Bruttian peninsula (*Itin. Ant.*, 115, 4). See *Berliner Blätter*, iv. p. 137.

BRONZE COINS. *Circ.* B.C. 300.

Head of Apollo.	ΜΥ ΥΠΩΡ Tripod, as on coins of Croton . . . . . Æ ·75

Nuceria (*Nocera*), in the immediate vicinity of Terina.

This town is only mentioned by Steph. Byz. (*s. v.*). Its coins are of bronze, and apparently struck in alliance with Rhegium and Terina:—

Circ. B.C. 350–270 *or later.*

Lion's head facing.	ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ Head of Apollo Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	" Horse standing; pentagram . . . . . Æ ·85
Young male head diademed.	ΝΟΥΚΡΙ Eagle; magistrate's name ΣΤΑΤΙΟΥ[2] . . . . . Æ ·65
" " " " ΚΕΛ (*l*)	ΝΟΥΚΡΙ Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·6

Pandosia was an inland town, on the small river Acheron, a tributary of the Krathis, west of Croton, and apparently a dependency of that city in the fifth century B.C. (cf. Strab. vi. 256). Its earliest coins were struck in alliance with Croton, and date from about B.C. 480. They were probably struck, not at Pandosia, but at **Croton** (*q. v.*).

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

FIG. 58.

[1] Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Münzen Akarnaniens*, p. 6.
[2] Cf. ΣΤΑ—ΟΥΙ on coins of Laüs Lucaniae, p. 75.

ΠΑΝΔΟΜϟΑ (= ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ) Head of nymph Pandosia, wearing broad diadem, and with hair turned up behind; the whole within an olive-wreath (Fig. 58).

ΚΡΑΘϟΜ (= ΚΡΑΘΙΣ) River Krathis naked, standing, holding phiale and olive-branch; at his feet an object which looks like a fish . . . . . Æ Stater, 105 grs. (light).

This last coin is of the highest interest as it fixes the site of Pandosia near the river Krathis. The *rev.* may be compared for style with the coin of Metapontum (Fig. 36, p. 76). It also shows that the ancient forms of the letters Σ and Ι (Μ and ϟ) were still in use in the middle of the fifth century, unless we suppose that they are intentionally archaïstic, which is more probable (cf. ΟϟΚϟΜΤΑΜ on a coin of Croton, p. 97, *supra*). The date of the general introduction of the ordinary forms of those letters into South Italy seems to have been coincident with the founding of Thurium (*circ.* B.C. 443): cf. the coins of the later Sybaris (p. 85).

Circ. B.C. 400.

FIG. 59.

Head of Hera Lakinia facing, with streaming hair, earring and necklace, and wearing stephanos ornamented with foreparts of griffins and honey-suckles (Fig. 59).

ΠΑΝ ΔΟΣΙΝ Pan the hunter naked, seated on rocks; beside him, a dog in front, a bearded term of Hermes with caduceus affixed. In field, Φ Æ Stater, 120 grs.

Similar.

ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙ Pan seated. Legend, ΝΙΚΟ Æ Third, 34 grs.

BRONZE.

Similar.

ΠΑΝ Incense altar . . . Æ Size ·45

The beautiful stater above described is one of the most exquisite productions of any Greek mint. The letter Φ in the field may be a mint-mark: it occurs also on numerous coins of other cities—Velia, Neapolis, Thurium, Terina, &c. (see p. 114).

Soon after B.C. 400 Pandosia ceases to coin money. It was in the neighbourhood of this place that Alexander the Molossian lost his life in B.C. 326 (Strab. vi. 256; Livy viii. 24). It is again mentioned as a Bruttian town B.C. 204 (Livy xxix. 38), but no Pandosian coins are known later than the beginning of the fourth century B.C.

Peripolium (see under Samnium, p. 27).

Petelia (*Strongoli*), about twelve miles north of Croton, was in early times dependent upon that city. Subsequently it passed into the power of the Lucanians (Strab. vi. 1) and then into that of the Bruttians. Its coinage begins early in the third century, under the Bruttian dominion.

Circ. B.C. 280–216.

Head of Demeter veiled.	ΠΕΤΗΛΙΝΩΝ	Zeus naked hurling fulmen . .	Æ ·9
Head of Apollo.	,,	Tripod . .	Æ ·7–·5
Head of Artemis.	,,	Dog running	Æ ·5
Head of Herakles.	,,	Club . . .	Æ ·45

During the Second Punic War Petelia adhered firmly to the Roman alliance, in spite of the defection of the Bruttians, and was rewarded after the conclusion of the war by being allowed to retain special privileges, among which was the right of coining in bronze on the Semuncial system.

Circ. B.C. 204–89 (?).

Quadrans.	Head of Zeus.	• • •	ΠΕΤΗΛΙΝΩΝ	Zeus thundering.
,,	,,	• • •	,,	Fulmen.
Sextans.	,,	• •	,,	,,
,,	Head of Apollo.	• •	,,	Artemis with torch.
,,	,,	• •	,,	Stag running.
Uncia.	Head of bearded Ares.	•	,,	Nike standing.

Rhegium (*Reggio*), on the Sicilian Straits, was in the main a Chalcidian colony, with a dominant Messenian element. It was one of the cities in which the philosophy of Pythagoras took the deepest root, and some think that it is to the influence of the Pythagorean confraternity that its participation in the incuse coinage of the early Achaean 'monetary confederacy' is owing. (Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1468.)

Rhegium was, however, too far removed from Croton and Sybaris, the centres of the Achaean commerce, and too closely connected with her sister Chalcidian colonies in Sicily, to be drawn into anything more than outward conformity with the Achaean incuse currency. In weight its earliest money follows the Aeginetic (?) standard[1] of the other Chalcidian colonies, while in type and fabric it is thoroughly Achaean. Exactly the same phenomenon occurs at Zancle-Messana. The attitude of these two cities of the south towards the Achaean currency was thus precisely that of Poseidonia in the north, which also superficially conformed to the Achaean pattern while retaining its own weight-standard.

Circ. B.C. 530–494.

RECINON (retrogr.) Bull with human face, above, locust. (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXI. 8.)	Bull with human face, incuse; above, locust . . . . Æ Drachm, 87 grs.

[1] It is a moot point whether the coins weighing about 90 grs., as issued by the earliest Chalcidian colonies Naxus, Zancle, Himera, and Rhegium, are in reality *Aeginetic* drachms, although they are identical with them in weight, or whether they are *Euboic* of the *Attic* tetradrachms which superseded them. In the latter case the division of the Euboic-Attic tetradrachm by three instead of by two was doubtless due to the influence of the widely current coinage of Aegina in early times. (See A. J. Evans in *Num. Chron.*, 1898, p. 391.)

Circ. B.C. 494–480.

About B.C. 494, after the capture of Miletus, a body of Samians and some Milesian exiles left Asia to settle in the west, on the north coast of Sicily. On their arrival in Italy they were prevailed upon by Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegium, to seize the town of Zancle (Herod. vi. 22). These Samians were soon afterwards either expelled or reduced to subjection by Anaxilas, who then ruled over both Rhegium and Zancle. On this occasion he is said to have changed the name of Zancle to Messene in memory of his own origin. Henceforward the money of Rhegium is essentially Sicilian in type, fabric, and weight.

The first adoption of the Lion's head facing and the Calf's head on the coins of Zancle-Messana and Rhegium it is usual to ascribe to the influence of the Samians, these two types being evidently modifications of the types used at Samos itself. The Rhegine coins bearing Samian types are the following:—

Aeginetic (?) weight.

Lion's head facing. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXXI. 9.]	RECION (retrogr.) Calf's head, l. . . ℞ Drachm 88 grs.
Lion's head facing. [*Ibid.* Fig. 10.]	REC (retrogr.) in dotted circle . . . ℞ Obol 15 grs.

Attic weight.

Lion's head facing. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 11.]	RECINON (retrogr.) Calf's head, l. . ℞ Tetradr. 272 grs.
Round shield, on which lion's scalp. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 12.]	No inscription. Prow of Samian galley (Samaena) . ℞ Tetradr. 267 grs.

This last coin might be ascribed to Samos, were it not for the fact that its weight is not that which was prevalent in Samos and that a specimen has been found at *Messina*.

The Samian derivation of the above types is certain. Hence it may be argued that the coins concerned were minted during the period when Zancle, as it was still called, was occupied by the Samians, and not after their expulsion.

All of them, whether Aeginetic or Attic, must therefore have been struck very soon after B.C. 494. The precise date of the expulsion of the Samians cannot be fixed. It is probably marked, however, by the introduction of entirely new types, which we have Aristotle's (*ap.* J. Pollux, v. 75) authority for ascribing to Anaxilas himself, for he states that Anaxilas, having gained an Olympian victory with the mule-car, struck coins with the mule-car upon them in commemoration of his success. The coins alluded to by the philosopher are the following:—

Circ. B.C. 480–466.

Mule-car (ἀπήνη) driven by bearded charioteer.	RECINON (usually retrogr.) Hare running. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. VIII. 22.]
Hare.	REC in circle of dots . . . . . Attic Tetradr., Drachm, and Obol.
Forepart of hare. [*N. C.*, 1896, p. 9.]	• R • . . . . . ℞ 2·8 grs.

Aristotle (*ap.* J. Pollux, *l. c.*) explains the appearance of the hare as also due to Anaxilas, who is said to have introduced that animal into Sicily. This account is probably to be accepted so far as regards the origin of the type, although at Messene it perhaps acquired a religious significance which permitted of its retention after the downfall of the tyrants.

At Rhegium, though not at Messene, the hare and mule-car types cease to be used apparently about ten years after the death of Anaxilas, on the occasion of the establishment of a democracy, B.C. 466.

Circ. B.C. 466–415.

FIG. 60.

Lion's scalp facing (Fig. 60). — RECINOS, RECINOΣ, RECINON, and later PHΓINOΣ. Male figure seated naked to waist, resting on staff; the whole in laurel-wreath; sometimes signed ΞΚ ℞ Tetradr. and Drachm.

" " " — RECI in laurel wreath . . . ℞ Obol.

The seated figure, on the earlier specimens bearded and on some of the later ones youthful, is usually thought to personify the Demos of Rhegium. In the first edition of this work I ventured to suggest that it might perhaps be intended for a divinity of the nature of Agreus or Aristaeos, the patron of rural life and pursuits. The shepherd's dog, the duck, and the crow, frequently seen under or beside the seat, would thus stand in some sort of intimate relation to the main type, whereas, if the figure is Demos, they would have to be regarded merely as adjunct symbols unconnected with the principal figure. On the other hand, J. P. Six (*N. C.*, 1898, p. 281) argues that the seated figure is Iokastos, the traditional founder of Rhegium, who, so the story ran, met his death from the bite of a serpent. In support of his theory Six has drawn attention to the fact that on some specimens there is visible a serpent coiled round the back leg of the chair on which the divinity is seated. The presence of the serpent in intimate relation to the type suggests also that the seated figure might be Asklepios (cf. coin of **Epidaurus** in Argolis), whose cultus at Rhegium is evidenced by later coins (see *infra*). On the whole, however, I am inclined to think that M. Six was right, and that the seated figure was intended to represent the traditional oekist. (Cf. the contemporary coins of Tarentum with seated oekist, p. 55.)

Circ. B.C. 415–387.

FIG. 61.

Lion's scalp facing (Fig. 61). [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. A. 9.]	ΡΗΓΙΝΟΝ. ΡΗΓΙΝΟΣ, and very rarely ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo, hair turned up, or, later, long and flowing; behind, olive-sprig and, rarely, engraver's name ΚΡΑΤΗΣΙΠΠΟ. . . . . R Tetradr. and Drachm.
.. .. ..	ΡΗ between two olive or laurel leaves . . . . . R ½ Dr., Diob., and Litra.

In the year B.C. 387 Dionysius destroyed Rhegium, after which event, although the city was restored some years later by the younger Dionysius, no silver coins (except a few Corinthian staters, like those of Locri, but with ΡΗ in monogram) were struck for about a century, and then only in very small quantity.

It is noticeable that the Ω hardly ever appears on the silver money of Rhegium. The inscription ΡΗΓΙΝΟΝ should probably therefore be read Ῥηγῖνον, and not Ῥηγίνων, as on most of the bronze coins, which are later in date than the silver. Cf. Ῥηγῖνος, and also on a bronze coin mentioned below, Ῥηγίνη. For the use of the adjective see **Laüs** *supra*, p. 74, and Macdonald. *Coin Types*, p. 131.

BRONZE COINAGE.

The only bronze coins of Rhegium contemporary with the silver and therefore struck before B.C. 387, are the following (see Imhoof. *Mon. gr.*, p. 10):—

Before B.C. 387.

Lion's scalp facing.	RECINON written round a mark of value (?) . . . . . Æ ·8
.. .. ..	RE and olive-sprig . . . . . Æ ·5
.. .. ..	ΡΗ .. .. Æ ·65
.. .. ..	ΡΗΓΙΝΗ Head of Apollo, hair turned up . . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 350–270.

The following types may be placed after the restoration of the city by Dionysius II, shortly before the middle of the fourth century:

(*a*) Silver: Corinthian staters of the Pegasos type, with ΡΗ (in mon.) and a lyre behind the head of Athena (B. M. C., *Corinth*, Pl. XXIV. 12).

(β) Bronze.

Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Zeus seated, holding phiale and sceptre . . . . Æ ·8
Lion's head facing.	,, Head of Apollo with flowing hair. *Symbols* various Æ ·85–·6
,, ,,	,, Lyre . . . . Æ ·6–·4

The coins with the head of Apollo are very numerous and exhibit a gradual decline in style.

In B.C. 271 the Campanian Legion, stationed at Rhegium by the Romans, seized the city: but they were soon afterwards expelled.

Circ. B.C. 270–203.

(α) Silver.

Head of Apollo.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Lion walking . . . . . Ꞧ wt. 50 grs.
,, [*N.C.*, 1896. p. 189.]	,, Lion's head to front . . Ꞧ wt. 26·8 grs.
,,	,, Young Janiform head . . Ꞧ wt. 18 grs.

(β) Bronze, without marks of value.

Head of Apollo.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Tripod . . . . Æ ·95
Head of Artemis.	,, Lion walking . . Æ ·9
,,	,, Lyre . . . . Æ ·9
,,	,, Young Asklepios naked, standing holding bird and resting on snake-entwined staff. . . Æ 1·

The very rare silver coins of this time are contemporary with the latest silver coins of Syracuse, Agrigentum, and Tauromenium, which no longer follow the Attic standard, but are nevertheless multiples of the silver litra. Those of Rhegium seem to be respectively pieces of 4 litrae (normal wt. 54 grs.) 2 litrae (normal wt. 27 grs.) and 1½ litrae (wt. 20·2 grs.).

BRONZE. With marks of value. *Circ.* B.C. 203–89.

Tetras.	Heads of Apollo and Artemis, jugate.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Tripod • • • •

Reduced weight.

Pentonkion.	Janiform female head, wearing polos.	ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ Asklepios seated, holding staff, sometimes entwined with serpent. Γ
,,	Head of Artemis.	,, Apollo seated on omphalos. Γ
,,	Head of Athena.	,, Athena Nikephoros standing. Γ
,,	Heads of Dioskuri.	,, Hermes standing. Γ
Tetras.	Heads of Asklepios and Hygieia, jugate.	,, Artemis standing with dog. I I I I
,,	Head of Artemis.	,, Lyre. I I I I

Tetras.	Heads of Dioskuri.	ΦΗΓΙΝΩΝ	Demeter standing.	I I I I
..		..	Hermes standing.	I I I I
..		..	Young Asklepios standing, holds bird and branch and rests on staff.	I I I I
Trias.	Head of Asklepios.	..	Hygieia standing.	I I I
..	Head of Apollo.	..	Wolf.	I I I
..	Head of Apollo.	..	Nike.	I I I
(?)	Head of Apollo.	..	Dioskuri on horseback.	X I I

The marks of value on these bronze coins seem to stand for fractions of the silver litra, cf. the coins of the Mamertini. The weights and sizes, which are very various, show that there must have been a rapid reduction in the course of the century to which they belong (Momm.-Blacas. i. p. 138 sq.; Garrucci, *Ann. de Num.*, 1882, pp. 213 sqq.).

Temesa was an ancient Greek city on the west coast of Bruttium. In its territory were mines of copper (Hom. *Od.* i. 184; Strab. vi. 256). The types (tripod, greaves, and helmet) represent probably the prizes awarded at some agonistic festival. Cf. the armour (AΘΛA) in the exergue of the Syracusan dekadrachms.

Temesa appears from its coins to have been closely allied to, if not a dependency of, Croton about B.C. 500, after which it has left us no numismatic records:—

Tripod between two greaves.	TEM	Helmet . . .	Æ 120 grs.

For alliance coins see **Croton**, p. 95.

Terina, a few miles south of Temesa on the Gulf of Hipponium, was a colony of Croton. Its coinage commences about B.C. 480, before which time it was doubtless dependent upon its metropolis. It afterwards passed successively under the dominion of the Lucanians (B.C. 365) and the Bruttians (B.C. 356) who held it, except for a brief interval when Alexander of Epirus released it from their yoke (*circ.* B.C. 325), down to B.C. 272.

The town was burnt by Hannibal in B.C. 203.

On the coinage of this city see K. Regling's monograph *Terina* in the *Programm zum Winckelmannsfeste*, 1906, and H. v. Fritze and H. Gaebler in *Nomisma*, i. pp. 20 sqq., Berlin, 1907. The weight-standard of the coins of Terina is the Italic, and the average weight of the stater or nomos is 118 grs.

Circ. B.C. 480–425.

FIG. 62.

ΤΕΡΣΝΑ Head of Terina of archaic style; hair turned up behind.

Head of Terina; hair rolled: the whole in wreath.

Similar; hair in sphendone, or waved.

ΝΣΚΑ (retrogr.) Nike Apteros standing, holding a branch. The whole in wreath of olive or laurel. (Fig. 62) Æ Stater.

Winged Nike holding wreath in both hands arched over her head. Æ Stater.

ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ Winged Nike seated on four-legged seat; she holds wreath and caduceus. Æ Stater.

Circ. B.C. 425–400.

FIG. 63.

Head of the nymph Terina of finest style, variously represented. Sometimes she wears an ampyx above her forehead (Fig. 63); on some specimens her hair is simply rolled, on others bound with a sphendone or confined by a string and with loose ends.

ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ Nike-Terina winged seated on prostrate amphora (Fig. 63), cippus (Fig. 64), or four-legged seat. Sometimes she sits beside a fountain drawing water in a vase which she holds on her knee; sometimes a little bird is perched on her forefinger; sometimes she is tossing balls into the air, or, again, stooping forward as if mounting a rocky height. She usually holds a caduceus or, less frequently, a wreath or sceptre. Æ Staters.

After circ. B.C. 400.

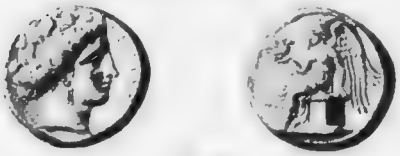


FIG. 64.

The types of the smaller silver coins (wts. 35, 19, and 11 grs.) resemble those of the staters, but sometimes Nike sits on the capital of a column, and on the obol she is flying. Signatures ΦΙΛΙΣ, Α, &c.

ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Terina, richly ornate, with curly hair. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 25. 24.]

Winged Nike-Terina seated on cippus; bird perched on her hand. Æ Stater 117 grs., Third 36 grs.

The Thirds frequently have the Sicilian triskeles below the head of the city, showing them to have been struck under Sicilian influence, and perhaps as late as the time of Agathocles.

BRONZE.

ΠΑΝΔΙΝΑ Head of Pandina r., hair rolled.	ΤΕΡΙ Winged Nike-Terina seated on cippus. She holds bird . . Æ ·5
Female head, hair rolled.	ΤΕΡΙ Crab . . . . . Æ 1·
" "	" Crab and crescent . . . Æ ·7
Female head, bound with cord.	" Hippocamp . . . . . Æ ·6
	(Imhoof, *Choix*, viii. 261.)

Circ. B.C. 325.

The staters of the Corinthian type, bearing the letters ΤΕ in monogram behind the head of Athena (B. M. C., *Corinth*, p. xlix), were probably issued at Terina *circ.* B.C. 325, when Alexander of Epirus released the town for a short time from the yoke of the Bruttians. Cf. the contemporary Pegasos staters of Locri and Rhegium.

Circ. B.C. 272.

Lion's head facing.	ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo with flowing hair . . . . . Æ ·85
ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Pegasos flying; above, sword in scabbard Æ ·65

Among the silver coins of Terina, of the best period, there are specimens which, in elegance of design and exquisite delicacy of work, take rank among the most beautiful of all Greek coins. It will generally be found that these truly admirable works of art bear the letters Φ or Π in the field. These are probably not artists' signatures but mint-marks common to several cities (see von Fritze and Gaebler in *Nomisma*, I., pp. 14 sqq.).

The types of the Terinaean coins have given rise to much learned discussion. The head on the obverse is probably always that of the city-nymph, Terina, herself. The winged figure on the reverse is more difficult to identify, but is probably a combination of Nike and Terina (see Regling, *Terina*), and of agonistic origin.

The goddess Pandina is a divinity regarding whom we have no information. She was also worshipped about this time at Hipponium, where she is represented holding a sceptre and a caduceus or sometimes a wreath.

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Period I. Before B.C. 480. First in this period comes the coinage of the Chalcidian colonies, Naxus, Zancle, and Himera. These early coins, some of which may belong to the end of the seventh century, follow the Aeginetic (?) standard, although as a rule the drachms do not exceed 90, nor the obols 15 grs. It is possible that this standard was imported, together with the worship of Dionysos, from the island of Naxos, whence, as the name given to the earliest Sicilian settlement implies, a preponderating element of the first body of colonists must have been drawn. Possibly, however, the pieces of 90 grs. are merely Euboïc-Attic octobols (see Holm, pp. 560 ff.).

Somewhat later, probably about the middle of the sixth century, begins the coinage of the Dorian colonies, Syracuse, Gela, Agrigentum, &c. The standard is here certainly not (with one possible exception) the Aeginetic but the Euboïc-Attic, which was soon universally adopted throughout the island, even by those Chalcidian colonies which had begun to coin on the supposed Aeginetic standard.

The definite change to the Attic standard took place at Naxus some time after B.C. 498, at Zancle between B.C. 493 and 480, and at Himera in B.C. 482.

The original Sikel and Sicanian population of Sicily possessed, however, a standard of their own, based on the pound or *litra* of bronze. To this weight of bronze corresponded a silver litra of 13·5 grs. Even during the earliest period of the Aeginetic (?) standard Zancle struck silver coins of this weight, and as it happened to be exactly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Attic drachm, it was readily adopted by those Greek cities which used the Euboïc-Attic standard, as an additional denomination slightly heavier than their own obol, from which they took care to distinguish it by giving it a different type, or by a mark of value. Thus at Syracuse the litra was marked with a sepia and the obol with a wheel.

The coins struck in Sicily during this first period exhibit all the characteristic peculiarities of archaic art, but they are far more advanced, both in style and execution, than the contemporary coins either of Magna Graecia or of Greece proper.

Period II. B.C. 480–413. The great victory of the Greeks over the Carthaginians at Himera in B.C. 480 was the prelude to a long interval

of peace and prosperity all over Sicily. The coins of this epoch, which are plentiful throughout the island, are of great variety and interest. In style they exhibit a continuous advance upon the methods of archaic art, and a nearer and nearer approach to the highest point of excellence ever reached in the art of die-engraving. The whole period between B.C. 480 and the failure of the Athenian expedition in B.C. 413 may therefore be appropriately called the *Period of Transition*. Greek art and civilization had already thoroughly penetrated the inland Sikel towns such as Abacaenum, Enna, Galaria, Morgantina, &c., and were now making their way even into the non-Hellenic cities in the western portion of the island, *e.g.* Segesta and Eryx, ancient cities of the Elymi, and Motya and Panormus, strongholds of Carthage.

Towards the end of this period (not before 440) a new feature appears on the Sicilian coins, in the shape of the signatures of the artists. The following names of Sicilian engravers occur on coins of this period: at Syracuse, Eumenes or Eumenos, Sosion, Euainetos, Euth[ymos?], Phrygillos, and Euarchidas: and at Catana, Euainetos.

Even before the age of Gelon and Hieron, whose victories at the great Greek games were celebrated by Pindar, it had been usual at many Greek towns in Sicily to issue coins on the occasion of agonistic contests with appropriate types, such as a quadriga crowned by Nike.

It seems nevertheless certain that as a general rule no one special victory can have been alluded to in these agonistic types: they are rather a general expression of pride in the beauty of the horses and chariots which the city could enter in the lists, while perhaps they may likewise have been regarded, though in no very definite way, as a sort of invocation of the god who was the dispenser of victories: the Olympian Zeus, the Pythian Apollo, or some local divinity, perhaps a River-god or a Fountain-nymph, in whose honour games may have been celebrated in Sicily itself. Some such local import would account for the presence of the victorious quadriga on the money of some of the non-Hellenic towns in Sicily, which would certainly never have been admitted to compete at the Olympian, the Pythian, or other Greek games. The manner in which the quadriga is treated may be taken as a very accurate indication of date. Down to about B.C. 440 the horses are seen advancing at a slow and stately pace: after that date they are always in high and often violent action, prancing or galloping: not until quite a late period (on the coins of Philistis) are they again represented as walking. The only exception to this rule is the mule-car on the coins of Messana, where the animals are never in rapid movement.

Period III. B.C. 413–346. The defeat of the Athenians was followed by an extraordinary outburst of artistic activity on the part of the great Sicilian cities, especially Syracuse. Syracuse and Agrigentum now issued their magnificent dekadrachms. The following names of engravers, among others, occur on coins of this period: at Syracuse, Euainetos, Kimon, Eukleidas, Parmenidas; at Agrigentum, Myr . . .: at Camarina, Exakestidas: at Himera, Mai . . .: at Messana, Kimon, Anan(?) . . .; at Naxus, Prokles: and at Catana, Herakleidas, Choirion, and Prokles.

One of the most striking peculiarities of Sicilian coins is the frequency with which personifications of Rivers and Nymphs are met with. Thus

on coins of Himera the type is that of the Nymph of the warm springs; on a coin of Naxus we see the head of a river Assinos (probably the same as the Akesines); at Catana we get a full-face head of the river Amenanos; at Gela and Agrigentum we see the rivers of those towns, the Gelas and the Akragas, while at Camarina the head of the Hipparis appears. On the coins of Selinus the rivers Hypsas and Selinos are represented as offering sacrifice.

In the archaic period the Sicilian rivers usually take the form of a man-headed bull, but in the transitional and fine periods they more often assume the human form, and appear as youths with short bulls' horns over their foreheads.

Among the nymphs represented on Sicilian coins are Himera, Arethusa, Kyane (?), Kamarina, and Eurymedusa.

The Carthaginian invasion at the close of the fifth century spread ruin through the island and put an end to the coinage almost everywhere. Syracuse alone of all the Greek silver-coining cities continued the uninterrupted issue of her beautiful tetradrachms and dekadrachms, and it was these which served as models for the Siculo-Punic currency of the Carthaginian towns.

It was probably at the beginning of this period that gold and bronze coins were first struck in Sicily, at any rate in considerable quantities. At the time of Dion's expedition electrum was also introduced, and at Syracuse a large bronze litra was issued, the size of which shows that it was intended as real money and not as a token of artificial value.

Period IV. B.C. 345–317. With the expedition of the Corinthian Timoleon (B.C. 345) a new era [illegible] for Sicily. Timoleon was everywhere the Liberator, and his [illegible]ence is especially noticeable in the Sicilian coinage of his time. [illegible]re are a few coin-types which now appear for the first time, not only at Syracuse, but at many other towns which Timoleon freed from their oppressors. Two of these types are the head of Zeus Eleutherios and the Free Horse. Pegasos-staters (first introduced by Dion in the previous period) and oth[illegible] coins with Corinthian types were also now coined in Sicily in large quantities. The number of inland towns which at this particular time began to coin money is remarkable, e.g. Adranum, Aetna (Inessa), Agyrium, Alaesa, Centuripae, Herbessus, &c.

At all the above-mentioned Sikel cities we note the appearance of large and heavy bronze coins, which, unlike the older small bronze currency, are without any marks of value.

This monetization of bronze was probably due to the increasing influence of the native Sikel peoples of the interior of the island, accustomed to use bronze as a medium of exchange, who now combined to support Timoleon, and issued at Alaesa, and perhaps elsewhere, a *new* federal currency in bronze, with the legends ΚΑΙΝΟΝ and ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ.

Period V. B.C. 317–241. With the usurpation of Agathocles, Syracuse once more monopolizes the right of coinage for the whole of Sicily, even more distinctly than in the time of Dionysius. The civic coinages are entirely dominated by those of the great rulers, Agathocles, Hicetas, Pyrrhus, and Hieron II, down to the time of the First Punic War.

Period VI. B.C. 241–210. At the close of the First Punic War all Sicily, except the dominions of Hieron along the eastern coast from Tauromenium to Helorus, passed into the hands of the Romans. The immediate result of the new political status of the Sicilian communities was the issue of bronze money at a great number of mints, many of which, such as Amestratus, Cephaloedium, Iactia, Lilybaeum, Menaenum, Paropus, Petra, &c., had never before possessed the right of coinage. Within the dominions of Syracuse, Tauromenium alone continued to coin in all metals.

Period VII. After B.C. 210. After the fall of Syracuse and the constitution of all Sicily into a Province of the Roman Republic, bronze coins continued to be issued at Syracuse, Panormus, and a great many other towns, probably for at least a century. These late coins possess, however, but slight interest.

Abacaenum (*Tripi*) was a Sikel town situated some eight miles from the coast, towards the north-east extremity of the island.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Inscr. ΑΒΑΚΑΙΝΙΝΟΝ (usually abbreviated, but sometimes divided between *Obv.* and *Rev.*).

Head of Zeus laureate.	Boar. *Symbols:* acorn, corn-grain. R Litra, *c.* 13 grs. and Hemilitron.
Head of nymph, facing, with flying hair.	Sow and pig . R Litra.
Female head r.	Boar . . . . R Hemilitron 6 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Female head, hair in sphendone.	ΑΒΑΚ|ΑΙΝΙ|ΝΟΝ Forepart of man-headed bull . . . . Æ Size ·85
Id.	ΑΒΑΚΑΙΝΙΝΩΝ Forepart of bull . Æ Size ·8

After B.C. 241. *Inscr.* ΑΒΑΚΑΙΝΙΝΩΝ.

Head of Apollo (?).	Bull walking . . . . . Æ Size ·85
Id.	Warrior with spear standing r. [Tropea, p. 7] . . . . . Æ
Id.	Lyre [*ibid.*] . . . . . Æ

The bull is probably the little mountain-torrent Helikon.

Acrae (*Palazzolo-Acreide*) stood on a height some twenty miles due west of Syracuse, at the sources of the river Anapos. It was a dependency of Syracuse down to the capture of that city by the Romans.

After B.C. 210.

Head of Persephone (?) wearing wreath.	ΑΚΡΑΙΩΝ Demeter standing with torch and sceptre . . . . . Æ ·8

Adranum (*Aderno*), on the upper course of the river Adranos, a few miles south-west of Mt. Aetna, was founded by Dionysius *circ.* B.C. 400, and was dependent upon Syracuse until the time of Timoleon (B.C. 345), when it first struck coins. It owed its celebrity to the temple of the Sicilian divinity Adranos (Diod. xiv. 37).

The bronze coins of Adranum apparently all belong to one period:—

Head of Apollo, sometimes with ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ beneath.	ΑΔΡΑΝΙΤΑΝ (sometimes wanting) Lyre . . Æ 3 sizes, 1·2, ·95 & ·8
Head of young River Adranos, horned.	ΑΔΡΑΝΙΤΑΝ Rushing bull . Æ ·85
Head of Sikelia wreathed with myrtle, hair in spheudone	No. inscr. Lyre . . . . . Æ 1·2
Id.	ΑΔΡΑΝΙΤΑΝ Hippocamp . . Æ ·65
Female head.	ΑΔΡΑ Corn-grain in wreath . Æ ·45

Aetna. This name was at first given by Hieron to the city of Catana, when in B.C. 476 he expelled the Catanaeans and repeopled their city with a mixed body of Syracusans and Peloponnesians. For the coins struck at Catana during the fifteen years that it bore the name of Aetna, see **Catana**. The Aetnaeans (when they were expelled in B.C. 461) retired to Inessa (*S. Maria di Licodia*) on the southern slope of Mt. Aetna, about ten miles north-west of Catana, and to this place they transferred the name of Aetna and continued to look upon Hieron as their oekist (Diod. xi. 76). Aetna was always more or less dependent upon Syracuse, and was garrisoned by Syracusans before the Athenian war (Thuc. iii. 103). In B.C. 396 Dionysius established at Aetna a garrison of Campanians, who held the town until the time of Timoleon, B.C. 339, when the city regained its freedom. It is to the Campanian period that the first issue of its coins belongs.

Before B.C. 339.

Youthful head [*Rev. Num.*, 1869, Pl. VI. 1].	ΑΙΤΝ Winged fulmen, as on coins of Catana-Aetna . . . . . Æ ·45
ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Athena.	Free horse, rein loose . . . . Æ ·85
" Head of Persephone with corn-wreath.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6

The resemblance in style between the last mentioned coin and certain pieces of Nacona and Entella, issued while those cities were in the hands of the Campanians, is striking.

Circ. B.C. 339.

ΖΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus Eleutherios.	ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·8

The coinage is not resumed until the Roman period.

After B.C. 210.

Triac.	Head of Apollo radiate.	ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ Warrior standing, mark of value ••• . Æ ·8
Heras.	Head of Persephone.	ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ Cornucopiae •• . Æ ·6
	Head of Athena [Tropea, p. 7].	ΑΙΤΝ Forepart of man-headed bull Æ

Agrigentum was by far the richest and most magnificent city on the south coast of Sicily. The ruined temples still to be seen at *Girgenti* would alone be sufficient to prove its ancient splendour. It stood on a height a few miles from the sea near the confluence of the two rivers Akragas and Hypsas.

Its coinage begins during the prosperous period which intervened between the fall of the tyrant Phalaris (*circ.* B.C. 550), and the accession of Theron to supreme power (*circ.* B.C. 488).

Circ. B.C. 550–472.

Inscr. AKRACANTOΣ. AKRACAΣ (sometimes divided between *Obv.* and *Rev.*). AKRA. &c.

Eagle with closed wings. Crab . . . . . Æ Didrachms.[1]
Brit. Mus. Guide, Pl. IX. 24.

The Eagle and the Crab have been usually taken as emblems of Zeus and Poseidon, but it may be doubted whether the crab is not in this case the fresh-water crab common in the rivers of Italy, Sicily, and Greece. If so, the crab represents the river Akragas and is the παράσημον of the city.

Theron of Agrigentum made himself master of Himera, B.C. 482. A comparison of certain coins of Himera bearing Agrigentine types, which can only belong to the time of Theron, with some of the latest specimens of the series above described, is sufficient to fix the date of the latter.

The great victory of Theron and Gelon of Syracuse over the Carthaginians at Himera resulted in the further aggrandizement of Agrigentum. Theron died B.C. 472, after which a democracy was established, and a period of unexampled prosperity commenced which terminated only with the Carthaginian invasion in B.C. 406.

Numismatically, however, this space of sixty-seven years must be divided into two periods, which may be characterized as those of Transitional Art, B.C. 472–*circ.* B.C. 413, and of Finest Art, B.C. 413–406.

Circ. B.C. 472–413.

FIG. 65.

Inscriptions and *Types* (Eagle and Crab), as in the Period of archaic art. The Eagle sometimes stands on the capital of a column. On the reverse symbols are of frequent occurrence, flying Nike, rose, star, volute ornament (Fig. 65), and others.

Denominations. Tetradrachm, Didrachm, Drachm with letters ΠΕΝ (= Pentalitron), Litra (with ΛΙ), Pentonkion with mark of value ⁘. There are also coins with *obv.* eagle's head, viz. litra, *rev.* tripod; half-litra (?), *rev.* A; and hexas, *rev.* ∴. A bronze coin with eagle and crab also belongs to the close of this period.

The Tetradrachm apparently was not struck at Agrigentum before *circ.* B.C. 472.

To this period may also be attributed a series of very strange-looking lumps of bronze, made in the shape of a tooth with a flat base, having on one side an eagle or eagle's head, and on the other a crab, while on the base

[1] A specimen at Paris (Salinas, Pl. IV. 15), weighing 173·77 grains, appears to show that Agrigentum also issued coins of the Aeginetic standard.

are marks of value ⁝⁝, ∴, ⁝ (Tetras, Trias, Hexas). The Uncia is almond shaped, with an eagle's head on one side and a crab's claw on the other. The weights of these coins point to a litra of about 750 grs.

Circ. B.C. 413–406.

FIG. 66.

In this period the coinage reflects the splendour to which Agrigentum had now attained.

ΑΚΡΑ Eagle devouring serpent. Mark of value ⁝⁝

ΑΚΡ Eagle devouring serpent. [Strozzi Sale Catal. 1288.]

ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ Crab . . Ꝗ wt. 20·4 grs. [*Brit. Mus. Guide*, Pl. XVI. 14.

Crab; below, dolphin. Ꝗ 20·5 grs.

Two eagles standing on a hare on the summit of a mountain: one lifts his head as if screaming, while the other, with wings raised, is about to attack the hare with its beak. *Symbol* in field: Locust.

ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ Male charioteer driving quadriga. Above an eagle flying with a serpent in its claws. Beneath, a crab (Fig. 66). . . . . Æ Dekadrachm, wt. 670 grs.

The finest known specimen of this rare and beautiful coin is in the Munich collection. See Th. Reinach. *L'Histoire par les Monnaies*, pp. 89–98.

Similar type, sometimes with magistrates' names ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ or ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ. *Symbols:* locust, bull's head, lion's head, head of River-god.

ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ Quadriga driven by winged Nike or by charioteer crowned by flying Nike. *Symbols:* crab, Skylla, knotted staff or vine-branch, &c. Engraver's name ΜΥΡ.

Brit. Mus. Guide, Pl. XVI. 16.] Æ Tetradrachm.

Similar, or single Eagle devouring hare. ℞ Crab; beneath, Skylla or river-fish.

[Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VI. 32, 33.] Æ Tetradrachm.

Didrachms, Drachms, Hemidrachms, and Litrae, or Obols, with simpler varieties of the above types; the carapace of the crab on the drachm resembles a human face.

As a powerful composition the type of the two eagles with the hare is perhaps superior to any other contemporary Sicilian coin-type, and is certainly the work of an artist of no mean capacity. The subject cannot fail to remind us of the famous passage in one of the grandest choruses of the *Agamemnon* (ll. 110–120), where the poet describes just such

a scene as is here represented. Two eagles, one black, and the other white behind:—

> οἰωνῶν βασιλεὺς βασιλεῦσι νεῶν· ὁ κελαινός, ὅ τ' ἐξόπιν ἀργᾶς,
> φαείντες ἴκταρ μελάθρων, χερὸς ἐκ δοριπάλτου,
> παμπρέπτοις ἐν ἕδραισιν,
> βοσκόμενοι λαγίναν ἐρικίμονα φέρματι γέννας,
> βλαβέντα λοισθίων ὁρόμων.

The victorious quadriga is an agonistic type of a class very prevalent in Sicily. The occasion of its adoption at Agrigentum may have been the Olympian games of B.C. 412, in which one of the victors was Exainetos, an Agrigentine citizen who, on his return to his native town, was brought into the city in a chariot escorted by 300 bigae drawn by white horses (Diod. xiii. 82). But see above, p. 116.

The names ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ and ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ are too conspicuous to be the signatures of artists; they must therefore be regarded as magistrates.

BRONZE. *Before* B.C. 406.

Inscr. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ, often abbreviated.

Hemilitron.	Eagle with spread wings on fish, hare, or serpent.	Crab; mark of value ⁝⁝⁝. *Symbols:* Conch-shell, sepia, Triton with shell, pistrix, hippocamp, crayfish, &c. The whole in incuse circle . . . . . Æ Average wt. 290 grs.
Trias.	Eagle tearing hare.	Crab. *Symbol:* Crayfish. Mark of value ⁝⁝⁝ . Æ Average wt. 124 grs.
Hexas.	Eagle carrying in claws hare, pig, fish, or bird.	Crab. *Symbols:* Two fishes or one fish. Mark of value ⁝⁝ . . . . . Æ Average wt. 115 grs.
Uncia.	Eagle with closed wings on fish.	Crab. *Symbol:* Fish. Mark of value ⁝ Æ Average wt. 58 grs.

Other small bronze coins (Salinas, xi. 24–7) have modifications of the above types (eagle's head, crab's claw, &c.).

The actual weights of these bronze coins, large and small, together yield an average of 613 grs. for the litra. This perhaps shows that the litra had already been reduced from 3375 grs., its original weight, to $\frac{1}{5}$ of that weight, or 675 grs., a reduction which is thought by Mommsen (Momm.-Blacas, i. p. 112) to have taken place in the time of Dionysius, but which the weights of the bronze coins of Camarina (p. 130), and Himera (p. 146), if they are of any value as evidence, prove to have occurred much earlier.

After the memorable destruction of Agrigentum by the Carthaginians in B.C. 406, the surviving inhabitants appear to have returned to their ruined homes: but until Timoleon's time the town can hardly be said to have existed as an independent state. No new coins were issued in the interval, but the bronze money already in circulation seems to have been frequently countermarked in this period.

Timoleon, *circ.* B.C. 338, recolonized the city (Plut. *Tim.* 35) with a body of Velians, and from this time it began to recover some small degree of prosperity.

Circ. B.C. 338–287.

Crab.	Free horse . . . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Head of Zeus.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle erect, with spread wings . . . . . Æ wt. 18·7 grs. = 1½ Litra.
Id.	Id. Æ wt. 13·5 grs. = 1 Litra.
Head of bearded river-god.	Id. Æ wt. 10·5 grs. = 1 Obol.

BRONZE.

Hemilitron. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ Head of young River-god Akragas, horned.	Eagle with closed wings standing on Ionic capital. In field, crab. Mark of value ⁝⁝⁝ . Æ Av. wt. 268 grs.
Uncia. Eagle standing.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑ Crab. Mark of value • . . Æ wt. 61 grs. or less.

268 grs. is the average weight of the four specimens of the hemilitron in the British Museum, according to which the Litra would weigh 536 grs., which is intermediate between the first and the second reductions of the Litra.

There are also bronze coins of this period without marks of value, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle devouring hare, or winged fulmen. *Size,* ·75–·55.

The coins attributed to this period are not numerous, owing to the fact that during the greater part of the reign of Agathocles at Syracuse (B.C. 317–289), Agrigentum was compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of that city, which for a time usurped the right of coining money for all those parts of the island subject to her dominion.

After the death of Agathocles, a tyrant named Phintias rose to the supreme power at Agrigentum, and extended his dominions also over other parts of Sicily.

Phintias Tyrant. Circ. B.C. 287–279.

ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΟΣ Head of Apollo.	ΦΙ Two eagles on hare . . . Æ ·8
ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝ Id.	„ Eagle looking back . . . Æ ·55

Coins struck by Phintias for all his dominions.

Head of river Akragas, horned, and with flowing hair, crowned with reeds. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. A. 16.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΦΙΝΤΙΑ Wild boar Æ ·8
Head of Artemis.	„ „ Id. . Æ ·8
Id., with ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ.	„ „ Id. . Æ ·8

The type of these coins illustrates in a remarkable manner a passage of Diodorus (*Relin.* xxii. 7), in which he tells how Phintias *εἶδεν ὄναρ δηλοῦν τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφήν, ὃν ἄγριον κυνηγοῦντος ὁρμῆσαι κατ' αὐτοῦ τὴν ὑν, καὶ τὴν πλευρὰν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ὀδοῦσι πατάξαι καὶ διελάσαντα τὴν πληγὴν κτεῖναι.* We seem here to have a clear instance of a coin-type having been chosen with the avowed object of propitiating the goddess Artemis whose anger the tyrant probably thought he had incurred.

Circ. B.C. 279–241.

Nearly all the remaining coins of Agrigentum may be classed to this period, during which the city was for the most part an independent ally of the Carthaginians against the Romans and Hieron II.

On the conclusion of the First Punic War (B.C. 241) Agrigentum passed under Roman dominion.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle with spread wings, various letters in the field . ℞ 58 and 26 grs.
Id. [Salinas. xiii. 11.]	,, Fulmen . . . . ℞ Litra 12·7 grs.
Head of Apollo, a serpent sometimes crawling up in front.	Two eagles on hare . . . . . Æ ·85
ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Young head of Zeus Soter diademed.	ΔΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Eagle on fulmen . Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Tripod . Æ ·85
Id.	,, Naked warrior thrusting with spear . . . Æ ·95

Cicero (*Verr.* iv. 43) mentions a statue of Apollo by Myron which stood in the temple of Asklepios at Agrigentum. The curious coin-type above described, where a serpent is seen crawling up the face of Apollo, taken in conjunction with the words of Cicero, seems to indicate a connexion between the cults of Apollo and Asklepios at Agrigentum.

Circ. B.C. 241–210, *and later.*

Head of Persephone. Behind, ΣΩΣΙΟΣ, or in front, ΑΣΚΛΑΠΟΣ.	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Asklepios standing. Æ ·85
Head of Apollo. [Salinas. xiii. 12, 13.]	,, Striding male figure with javelin Æ ·95
Head of Zeus.	,, Eagle on fulmen . . Æ ·9
Head of Asklepios.	,, Serpent-staff . Æ ·75
Female head.	,, Tripod . . Æ ·7

The three coins last described sometimes occur with the name of the Roman Quaestor Manius Acilius on the reverse instead of ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ: the same magistrate also issued from Agrigentum an As with the head of Janus and his name in a laurel-wreath, and a semis with the head of Jupiter.

For the Imperial coins of Agrigentum struck under Augustus, see Holm, p. 727, nos. 735–6.

Agyrium (*Agira*) was a large town in the interior of Sicily, standing on a steep hill, almost midway between Enna and Centuripae. At this town Herakles, during his wanderings in Sicily, had been received with divine honours, and down to a late period Herakles, his kinsman Iolaos, and Geryon, continued to be revered there. Its coins fall into three periods.

Circ. B.C. 420–353.

Eagle with closed wings.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙ Wheel . . . . . Æ ·9
ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ Young male head (Iolaos ?).	ΓΑΛΑΓΚΑΙΟΣ Forepart of man-headed bull . . . . . Æ ·7

These two coins probably belong to the time when the city was governed by a tyrant named Agyris, a contemporary and ally of Dionysius (Diod. xiv. 9. 78. 95), or at latest to the time of Dion. Palankaios is perhaps the name of a river.

Circ. B.C. 345–300.

About the middle of the fourth century Agyrium was governed by another tyrant, by name Apolloniades. This despot was deposed by Timoleon, B.C. 339. The coins which I would give to the years immediately preceding the liberation by Timoleon are the following:—

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	Forepart of man-headed bull . Æ 1·2
Man-headed bull, and star.	Id. . . . . Æ 1·2
Head of young Herakles or Iolaos wearing taenia and lion-skin.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Leopard devouring a hare . . . Æ 1·1
Head of Apollo, behind, bow.	,, Hound on scent Æ ·7
Head of Zeus. [Tropea, p. 8.]	,, Female figure sacrificing . . Æ
Head of Apollo radiate. [Tropea, p. 9.]	,, Warrior standing with spear and shield Æ

The following, from their types, appear to be subsequent to B.C. 339 (inscr. ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ or abbreviation):—

ΞΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus Eleutherios laur.	Fulmen; in field r., eagle (as on contemporary coin of Syracuse). Æ 1·
Head of Athena in crested helmet.	Club and bow (?) (restruck on previous coins) . . . . . Æ 1·
Head of young River-god horned.	Free horse . . . . . Æ 1·

In the third century we hear of Agyrium as subject to Phintias of Agrigentum. Subsequently the territory of the city was largely increased by Hieron of Syracuse, and even under Roman rule it remained a place of some importance. It is to this late period that the following coins belong:—

After B.C. 241.

ΕΠΙ ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ Head of Zeus.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Iolaos in hunter's dress, holds horn and pedum, at his feet, dog. Above, Nike . . Æ ·9
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Iolaos burning the necks of the Hydra with a hot iron . Æ ·75

Alaesa (*Tusa*) was built on a hill about eight stadia from the sea (Diod. xiv. 16), on the north side of Sicily, in the year B.C. 403, by a colony of Sikels under a chief named Archonides, after whom the city was sometimes called Alaesa Archonidea (cf. the inscriptions on the later coins).

Its earliest coins date from the period of Timoleon's war with the Carthaginians (B.C. 340), when many Sikel and Sicanian towns joined the alliance against the Carthaginians (Diod. xvi. 73). From the inscription ΑΛΑΙΣΙΝΩΝ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ Alaesa would seem to have been among the chief of the Sicilian allies of Timoleon, but, as the word

ΑΛΑΙΣΙΝΩΝ is sometimes wanting, there is no absolute proof that all the coins of the allies were struck there. The coins reading ΚΑΙΝΟΝ ('new money') evidently belong to the same period as the rest.

Circ. B.C. 340.

ΖΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus Eleutherios.	ΑΛΑΙΣΙΝΩΝ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ Torch between two ears of corn (Head, *Syr.*, p. 37) . . . . . Æ 1·2
ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑ Head of nymph Sikelia.	ΣΥΜΜΑΧΙΚΟΝ Id. . . . Æ 1·
ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑΣ Head of Apollo.	,, ,, . . . Æ 1·2
,, ,,	,, Fulmen and grapes . Æ ·85
Head of Sikelia, in myrtle-wreath.	[ΑΛΑ]ΙΣΙΝΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·9
ΚΑΙΝΟΝ Free horse prancing.	Griffin running, l. . . . . Æ ·85

The heads of Zeus Eleutherios, of Apollo as original leader of the colonists, and of Sikelia herself, are all most appropriate on coins of an alliance formed under the auspices of Timoleon, as are also the torch and ears of corn, the symbols of Demeter and Persephone, under whose special protection Timoleon set out (Plut. *Tim.* c. 8; Diod. xvi. 66).

The remaining coins of Alaesa belong to the following century, when it began, simultaneously with many other Sicilian towns, to coin money again after its submission to Rome during the First Punic War.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΛΑΙΣΑΣ ΑΡΧ. Eagle . . . Æ ·85
Head of Apollo.	,, ,, Clasped hands Æ ·9
,, ,,	,, ,, Apollo beside lyre . Æ ·85
,, ,,	,, ,, Lyre . . . Æ ·65
,, ,,	,, ,, Tripod . . Æ ·55
Head of young Dionysos.	,, ,, Naked figure resting on spear . Æ ·5
,, ,, ,,	,, ,, Man-headed bull. Tropea, p. 10, no. 8.] Æ
,, ,, ,,	,, ,, Cuirass . . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis.	,, ,, Quiver and bow . . Æ ·5
,, ,, [Tropea, p. 10, no. 12.]	,, ,, Dove or eagle Æ ·5
ΑΛΑΙΣΑΣ Head of Artemis.	Archer . . . . . Æ
Head of Demeter. [Tropea, p. 11, no. 18.]	ΑΛΑΙΣΑΣ Dancing female figure Æ.

Considerably later than the foregoing are the coins of Alaesa with Latin inscriptions :—

HAL. ARC. Head of Artemis (?).	Tripod . . . . . Æ ·8
,, ,, ,, ,,	CAEC. R. II VIR Lyre . . . Æ ·85
HALAESA ARC. Head of Apollo (?).	M. CASSIVS M. ANT Wreath Æ ·9

To the time of Augustus belong coins with the name of the magistrate M. PACCIVS MACXV(mus): see Holm, p. 729, nos. 754, 754a.

Aluntium (*San Marco d'Alunzio*), on the north coast of the island

between Tyndaris and Calacte, a Sikel town of no great importance. Its origin was ascribed to the followers of Aeneas under an Acarnanian leader named Patron.

Circ. B. C. 400.

Head of Athena in round, crested helmet.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ Sepia . . . . Æ ·75

Circ. B. C. 241–210, *or earlier.*

Head of bearded Herakles.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle on part of carcase . . . . . Æ 1·
Head of Patron in Phrygian helmet.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Man-headed bull (River-god Acheloos ?), spouting water from his mouth . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Club and bow-case . Æ ·7
Head of young Dionysos.	,, in two lines, within wreath . . Æ ·5
Head of Hermes.	,, Caduceus . . Æ ·5
Youthful head.	,, Double cornucopiae Æ.
Head of Apollo. [Tropea, p. 12, no. 8.]	ΑΛΟΝΤ Apollo standing with lyre Æ.

Amestratus (*Mistretta*), about eight miles south-west of Calacte, a town mentioned only by Cicero and Stephanus.

Circ. B. C. 241–210, *or earlier.*

Head of young Dionysos.	ΑΜΗΣΤΡΑΤΙΝΩΝ Armed horseman (Leukaspis ?) galloping, above ΛΕΥ . Æ ·65
Head of Artemis.	ΑΜΗΣΤΡΑΤΙΝΩΝ Apollo standing with lyre . . . . . Æ ·8

Assorus (*Assaro*), an inland Sikel town, midway between Enna and Agyrium.

After B. C. 210.

ASSORV Head of Apollo.	CRYSAS River-god Chrysas, naked, standing, holding amphora and cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·85
Female head wearing stephane.	ASSORV Yoke of oxen . . . Æ ·75

The figure on the first of these coins is probably a copy of that 'simulacrum praeclare factum ex marmore' which Cicero (*Verr.* iv. 14) describes as having stood on the road from Enna to Assorus, perhaps on the bank of the river Chrysas.

Caena. Concerning the coins reading ΚΑΙΝΟΝ, sometimes ascribed to this town, see **Alaesa** and p. 117.

Calacte (*Caronia*), on the northern coast, midway between Tyndaris and Cephaloedium, was a Peloponnesian colony founded in B.C. 446 by the Sikel chief Ducetius on his return from his exile in Corinth. Its coins are all of a late period.

Circ. B.C. 241–210.

Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet.	KAΛΑKTINΩN	Owl on amphora . . Æ ·8
Head of young Dionysos.	,,	Grapes . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	,,	Lyre . . . Æ ·6
Head of Hermes.	,,	Caduceus . . Æ ·5
Head of bearded Herakles.	,,	Club. [Salinas, xvi. 21.] Æ ·4

The first of the above coins is clearly copied from the late Athenian coins. Note the close correspondence between *obv.* and *rev.* types (Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 119 ff.).

Camarina was a colony of Syracuse, founded *circ.* B.C. 599, between the mouths of the Oanis and the Hipparis, on the south coast of Sicily. In consequence of a revolt against Syracuse it was destroyed by that city about B.C. 552. In B.C. 495 it was rebuilt and recolonized by Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, but again destroyed about B.C. 484 by Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. To this period the following archaic silver litrae seem to belong.

Circ. B.C. 495–484.

KAMARINAION KAMARINAIA KAMARINAIOΣ KAMARINOΣ &c.	Athena standing. [Babelon, *Traité* II. i. Nos. 2298 f.]	Nike flying; beneath, a swan: the whole in olive-wreath . ℞ 13 grs.

The city was once more rebuilt as a colony of Gela in B.C. 461, and from this time until the removal of its citizens to Syracuse in B.C. 405 it enjoyed great prosperity. Pindar's fourth Olympian ode and the ode which follows it record the victory of Psaumis the Camarinaean in the chariot race B.C. 456 or 452, an agonistic victory which Poole (*Coins of Camarina*, p. 2) believed to be commemorated on the tetradrachms of Camarina, struck during the latter half of the fifth century.

Circ. B.C. 461–405.

Corinthian helmet on round shield. Holm. Pl. II. 11.]	KAMARI Dwarf fan-palm with fruit, between two greaves . . . . . ℞ Didrachm, 130 grs.
KAMARINAION Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin. [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VI. 12.]	Quadriga driven by Athena: above, Nike crowning her: in exergue sometimes a swan flying or two amphorae . . ℞ Tetradrachm.

On the later specimens the head of Herakles is not bearded, and an artist's name ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΙΔΑΣ is sometimes written on the exergual line (Fig. 67), or (abbreviated) on a diptychon before the head of Herakles.

FIG. 67.

The following gold coin (which is more probably of Camarina than of Catana) belongs to the close of this period :

Head of Athena ; on her helmet a hippocamp. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XVI.19.]	Two olive-leaves with berries : between them KA . . . . . Ꝗ 18 grs.

To the close of this period also belong the following beautiful didrachms :—

FIG. 68.

Horned head of youthful River-god Hipparis, sometimes facing, and surrounded by an undulating border of waves with fish in the field : sometimes in profile with legend ΙΠΠΑΡΙΣ. Artists' names ΕΥΑΙ νετος] and ΕΞΑΚΕ[στίδας].	KAMAPINA or KAMAPINAION The Nymph Kamarina with inflated veil, riding on a swan which swims over the waves of the Camarinaean Lake, amid which, one or more fishes (Fig. 68) . . . . ℞ Didrachm.
Head of Nymph Kamarina facing, with hair flying loose ; at sides, two fish.	KAMAPI Nike flying, holding caduceus . . . . . ℞ Drachm.
KAMAPINA Head of Kamarina, hair in sphendone ; below, two dolphins.	Flying Nike carrying shield . . . . [*N. C.* 1890, p. 313, Pl. XIX. 2.] ℞ ½ Drachm.

The smaller silver coins are litrae weighing 13 grs. maximum.

Head of Athena.	Nike with streaming fillet.
KAMA Head of Nymph Kamarina.	Id.
KAMAPINA Id.	Swan swimming over waves.

Concerning these coins Poole remarks (*l. c.*) that nothing can be more striking than the agreement of the coin-types with the words of Pindar. 'with both, the Nymph Kamarina holds the foremost but not the highest place in the local worship, with both, Athena is the tutelary divinity, with both, the reverence for the river Hipparis is associated with that for the sacred lake.'

The bronze coins of Camarina yield a litra of 221 grs. Cf. remarks on the bronze money of Agrigentum, p. 122, and Himera, p. 146.

Circ. B. C. 413 (?)–405.

Trias.	Gorgon-head.	ΚΑΜΑ Owl and lizard ••• (sometimes also Γ)	Æ 65 grs.
,,	Head of Athena.	,, Id. •••	Æ 54 grs.
Uncia.	Gorgon-head.	,, Id. A and •	Æ 14 grs.
,,	Head of Athena.	,, Id. •	Æ 20 grs.

Circ. B. C. 339.

In the time of Timoleon Camarina recovered to some extent from the calamities inflicted upon her by the Carthaginians (Diod. xvi. 82). It is to this period that both style and types of the following coins seem to point:—

[ΚΑΜ]ΑΡ . . Athena standing. [Salinas, xvi. 25.]	Free horse with raised l. foot	Æ Litra.
ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Athena in round Athenian helmet.	Free horse prancing	Æ ·6

After this time no coins of Camarina are known.

Campani. To the Campanian mercenaries of Dionysius are usually attributed the following coins, of which the large bronze is struck over a Syracusan bronze litra (Holm, Nos. 370 2). They have also been given to Tauromenium (Head, *Syr.*, p. 36), and Mataurus (Hill, *Sicily*, p. 185). The mon. may consist of the letters ΚΑΜ.

Circ. B. C. 344–339.

Free horse.	Ā in wreath	Æ obol.
Ā Butting bull.	Star	Æ litra 1·35
Campanian helmet.	Ā in wreath	Æ ·55

For other coins struck by the Campanians in Sicily see **Aetna, Entella, Nacona,** and **Tyrrheni.**

Catana, which stood at the foot of Mount Aetna, was a Chalcidian colony from Naxus.

Its inhabitants were expelled by Hieron of Syracuse B. C. 476, to make way for a colony of Syracusans. These were, however, driven out B. C. 461, and the old inhabitants restored. The name of the town was changed to Aetna by Hieron when he founded his new colony there, but it was again called Catana after B. C. 461.

Before circ. B. C. 476.

FIG. 69.

Man-headed bull with one knee bent; beneath, fish, pistrix, or floral ornament; above, sometimes, branch, water-fowl, or running Seilenos. The whole within a border of dots.

KATANE or **KATANAION** Nike running, holding fillet or wreath or both; the whole in incuse circle (Fig. 69) . . . ℞ Tetradrachm.

Bull standing, crowned by flying Nike with fillet.

KATANAIOΣ Similar . . . . . ℞ Tetradrachm.

In style these tetradrachms are decidedly in advance of the contemporary coins of most other Sicilian cities. With regard to the meaning of the types, it is perhaps preferable to look upon the bull as the river god Amenanos (who on later coins is represented in human form) rather than, with Eckhel, as the tauriform Dionysos. The figure of Nike on the reverse may be compared with the winged figure of Nike-Terina (see **Terina**). They are both doubtless agonistic types.

Head of bald Seilenos with pointed ears.

KATANE Fulmen with two curled wings . . . ℞ Litra, 13 grs. max.

The form of the fulmen on these coins is unusual.

Coinage of Catana under the name of Aetna.

B.C. 476–461.

Fig. 70.

AITNAION Head of bald and bearded Seilenos to the right, with pointed ear, and eye in profile, lower eyelids slightly indicated; he wears a wreath of ivy; beneath, scarabaeus. The whole within a border of dots (Fig. 70).

Zeus Aitnaios seated, right, on a richly ornamented throne covered with a lion-skin. He is clad in a ἱμάτιον which hangs over his left shoulder and arm, and he holds in his extended left hand a winged fulmen similar in form to those on the other Catanaean coins. His right shoulder is bare and his right arm, slightly raised, rests on a knotted vine-staff bent into a crook at the top. In the field in front of the figure is an eagle with closed wings perched on the top of a pine-tree . ℞ Tetradr., 266 grs.

This unique coin, now in the Brussels Cabinet (bequest of the Baron de Hirsch), is in many ways highly instructive as showing the point of development which art had attained in Sicily between B.C. 476 and 461. The scarabaei of Aetna were remarkable for their enormous size (cf. Schol. Ar. *Pac.*, 73), hence the scarab as a symbol on the obverse.

As Mount Aetna was also famous for its prolific vines (cf. Strab., p. 269), Zeus Αἰτναῖος, under whose special protection the city of Aetna was placed, is appropriately shown as resting on a vine-staff. The pine-tree is also a local symbol no less characteristic than the vine-staff, for the slopes of Mount Aetna were at one time richly clad with pine and fir trees, τὴν Αἴτνην ὄρος γέμον κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους πολυτελοῦς ἐλάτης τε καὶ πεύκης (Diod. xiv. 42). Cf. Pindar, *Pyth.* i. 53. For a full account of this coin see *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 171.

Similar head of Seilenos, sometimes with ivy-wreath, as on the tetradrachm, sometimes laureate, and sometimes bare.

ΑΙΤΝΑΙ Winged fulmen, as on tetradrachm: the whole in incuse circle. Æ Litra or Obol.

The Aetnaeans, expelled B. C. 461, retired to a neighbouring stronghold called Inessa, to which they transferred the name of Aetna. For the coins struck at this new Aetna, see p. 119.

Coinage of Catana after the restoration.

B. C. 461–413.

Inscr. ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΝ or ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΣ, never ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ.

Head of Apollo laur., hair usually gathered up behind and tucked under the string of his wreath.

Quadriga of walking horses; above, or the later specimens, a flying Nike. Æ Tetradrachm.

Brit. Mus. *Guide* [illegible] XVI. 20.]

Fig. 71.

Young male head with short hair laureate, but not resembling Apollo. Perhaps he is the river-god Amenanos, although without the horn.

Id. (Fig. 71). Æ Tetradrachm.

Circ. B. C. 413–404.

Catana was for a time the head-quarters of the Athenians during their expedition against Syracuse. The finest coins date from this time until the capture of the city by Dionysius in B. C. 404, when, according to his frequent practice, he sold the population into slavery and gave up the city to his Campanian mercenaries.

For a gold coin of this period, which may belong to Catana, see **Camarina**.

The tetradrachms of this period always have the inscr. ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. The heads of Amenanos (?) in profile resemble those of the previous period, but belong to a more advanced stage of art (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. A. 17).

The horses of the chariot on the reverse are in rapid action. On one beautiful specimen, signed on the reverse by the Syracusan engraver Euainetos, the chariot is seen wheeling round the goal. Aquatic symbols, such as a crab or a crayfish, are often added on one or other side of the coin. One piece is signed by an artist named ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ, who worked also for the Naxian mint (Weil, *Winckelmanns-Programm*, 1884, Pl. II. 12). The following are the most important silver coins of this time :—

Head of Apollo laur. facing, between a bow and a lyre. Beneath, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ; artist's name, ΧΟΙΡΙΩΝ. [Holm, Pl. VI. 4 = Macdonald, Hunter *Catal.* I. p. 172. 12]

ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Fast quadriga ; in the background an Ionic column (the metal). In ex., crayfish . . . . . R Tetradrachm.

Fig. 72.

Of this coin a variety (without bow and lyre), signed by the engraver Herakleidas, shows a laureate head facing with loose hair (Fig. 72). On some specimens the Nike holding wreath and caduceus is descending through the air in an upright posture towards the charioteer.

Some of the heads on the Catanaean tetradrachms are bound with a plain taenia in place of the laurel-wreath : all such (and apparently some also which are laureate) are heads of the river Amenanos, although he is without the characteristic horn of the river-god. On the following small denominations Amenanos is represented as a horned youth :—

Young head of Amenanos horned, with dank loose hair, three-quarter face. Around, two river-fishes. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. IX. 5.]

Fast quadriga . . . . . R Drachm.

ΑΜΕΝΑΝΟΣ Similar head in profile, horned, and bound with taenia. Beneath, artist's signature, ΕΥΑΙ or ΧΟΙΡΙΩΝ ; around, crayfish and two river-fishes.

Similar . . . . . R Drachm.

ΑΜΕΝΑ[ΝΟΣ] Full-face head of Amenanos horned, with wavy flowing hair. Artist's signature, ΧΟΙ.

Quadriga driven by female charioteer. Beneath, Maeander-pattern. Artist's name ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑ . . R Drachm.

Head of bald and bearded Seilenos facing. [Holm, Pl. VI. 7.]

Head of Amenanos wearing taenia . . R Drachm.

Head of bald Seilenos in profile, sometimes with ivy-wreath.

Head of Apollo laur. R Half-drachm.

Fulmen, usually with two wings. In field, two disks . . . . . R Litra and smaller coins.

Head of nymph wearing sphendone.

Running bull . . . . R Obol or Litra.

About B.C. 404 is to be dated an alliance coin of Catana and Leontini.

ΛΕ ΟΝ Head of Apollo. [*Num. Chr.*, 1896, Pl. IX. 7 and Pl. X.]	ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Rushing bull; in exergue, fish . . . . Æ Half-drachm.

There are not many bronze coins of Catana which can be attributed to the best period of art. The following may, however, be mentioned:—

ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Persephone, as on dekadrachms of Syracuse; around, dolphins.	Man-headed bull walking . . Æ ·95
ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Persephone with long hair.	Fulmen as above . . . . . Æ ·75
ΑΜΕΝΑΝΟΣ Young horned head of river-god.	ΚΑ Fulmen with spread wings . Æ ·55

Of the subsequent history of Catana we possess very slight information. We know that the city continued to exist, but it does not seem to have struck any coins for more than a century. During the First Punic War it submitted to Rome, and under the Roman rule it attained great prosperity.

The bronze coins of Catana, which belong chiefly to the end of the third and to the second century, are very numerous.

Head of Athena.	Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·65
Reclining river-god.	Helmets of the Dioskuri . . . Æ ·75
Head of Seilenos.	Grapes . . . . . Æ ·5
Heads of Sarapis and Isis.	Two ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·5

With mark of value.

Litra.	Head of Poseidon.	Dolphin.	Mk. of value	XII	Æ ·55
Dekonkion.	Heads of Sarapis and Isis.	Apollo standing	„ „	X	Æ ·8
Pentonkion.	Head of Apollo.	Isis standing, holds bird	„ „	Γ	Æ ·8
Hexas.	Id.	Id.	„ „	H	Æ ·7

ΛΑΣΙΟ Head of young Dionysos.	The Catanaean brothers carrying their parents. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 16.]. Æ ·8

Λάσιος is probably a local name of Dionysos. The meaning of the word 'hairy,' is appropriate to the god whose characteristic garment was the hairy fawn-skin, νεβρίς.

One of the Catanaean brothers carrying his father.	The other brother carrying his mother. Æ ·7—·5

These types allude to a popular tale that once during a fearful eruption of Aetna in the fifth century, when a stream of lava was descending upon Catana, and when every man was eagerly bent upon saving his treasures, the brothers Amphinomos and Anapias bore off on their shoulders their aged parents, but the lava overtook them, heavily laden as they were, and their doom seemed inevitable, when the fiery stream miraculously parted and let them pass scatheless. Ever after

the Catanaean brethren were held up as types of filial piety, and received divine honours (Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, i. pp. 25, 339). A denarius representing the same subject was issued by Sextus Pompeius from Catana.

Head of young Dionysos.	Dionysos in car drawn by panthers . . Æ ·9
Head of Hermes.	Nike with wreath and palm . Æ ·85
Head of Zeus Ammon. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 14.]	Aequitas with scales and cornucopiae . Æ ·9
Head of Sarapis.	Isis standing with sceptre and sistrum; beside her, Harpokrates . . Æ 1·1
Janiform head of Sarapis wearing modius. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 12.]	Demeter standing with torch and ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·95

The coins with marks of value in Roman numerals are clearly contemporary with those of Rhegium with similar marks (p. 112). They usually bear in addition very elaborate monograms. There is no evidence that the money of Catana was continued after the end of the second or the beginning of the first century B.C.

Centuripae (*Centorbi*) was a city of the Sikels of some importance as a strong place. No coins are known of it before the middle of the fourth century, when, in common with many other Sicilian towns, it was liberated from tyrannical rule by Timoleon (B.C. 339). It then restruck with its own types the large bronze coins of Syracuse (*obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* Star-fish between dolphins):—

Circ. B.C. 339.

Head of Persephone as on Syracusan dekadrachms.	ΚΕΝΤΟΡΙΠΙΝΩΝ Leopard . Æ 1·3

Between this time and that of the First Punic War, when it submitted to Rome, no coins are known.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Dekonkion.	Head of Zeus; in field, eagle. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 21.]	Winged fulmen	Δ	Æ 1·
Hemilitron.	Head of Apollo.	Lyre	••• •••	Æ ·95
Trias.	Head of Artemis.	Tripod	•••	Æ ·85
Hexas.	Head of Demeter. [Hill, *Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 20.]	Plough, on which bird	••	Æ ·7
Uncertain.	Head of Herakles.	Club	XI	Æ ·6
	Head of Apollo.	Laurel-bough		Æ ·5
	" "	Tree		Æ ·45

In style these coins are very uniform, and they seem to be all of the third century B.C. For the correspondence between *obv.* and *rev.* types see Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 120. The territory of Centuripae was very productive of corn, and the inhabitants were farmers on a large scale, 'arant enim tota Sicilia fere Centuripini' (Cic. *II Verr.* iii. 45).

Cephaloedium (*Cefalù*), on the north side of the island, stood, as its name implies, on a headland jutting out into the sea. In early times it formed part of the territory of Himera, and in B.C. 409 it fell into the hands of the Carthaginians. The mint known as Rash Melkarth ("Promontory of Herakles") is probably to be identified with this place, rather than with Heraclea Minoa (see Holm, No. 398). Cephaloedium was recovered by Dionysius in B.C. 396. To the period of Carthaginian occupation belong the following coins:—

Head of Persephone; around, dolphins (copied from coins by Euainetos). [Holm, Pl. VIII. 9.]	Punic inscr. רש מלקרת Victorious quadriga . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Female head; around, dolphins. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. X. 1.]	Similar . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Bearded male head, laureate (Melkarth). [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 16.]	" . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

On some specimens the inscription is ראש מלקרת. The work is at first very good, but rapidly degenerates. Coins were issued during this period by the exiled inhabitants of Cephaloedium, but at what place we cannot say:—

ΕΚ ΚΕΦΑΛΟΙΔΙΟΥ Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΤΑΝ Rushing bull . . . [Holm, Pl. VI. 10.] . ℞ 24·23 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . ℞ 12·5 grs.
Similar head; inscr. off the flan.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩ . . . Id. . . . . Æ ·65

The next coins of Cephaloedium belong to the period after its capture by the Romans in B.C. 254.

Circ. B.C. 254–210 (*and later?*).

ΚΕΦΑΛΟΙΔΙΟΥ Head of young Herakles.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of bearded Herakles, laur.	ΚΕΦΑ Herakles standing to front . . Æ ·95
Id.	" Club, bow, quiver, and lion-skin Æ ·9
Head of bearded Herakles bound with taenia. [Tropea, p. 15, Nos. 5–6.]	" Helmet, cuirass, greaves, shield, club, and quiver . . Æ
Head of Apollo, laur. [Tropea, No. 18.]	" Apollo with phiale and lyre . Æ
Head of Hermes.	" Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·5
C. CANINIVS II VIR Young male head.	" Herakles holding club and apple Æ ·95
C. L. DOMINVS Head of Herakles, laur. [Tropea, p. 17, No. 28.]	" Herakles holding lion-skin . . Æ

Enna (*Castrogiovanni*), in the centre of Sicily, stood on a fertile plateau, about three miles in extent, on the lofty summit of a mountain defended on all sides by steep cliffs. It was held to be one of the most sacred places in Sicily, being the chief seat of the cultus of Demeter, and the scene of the rape of Persephone. Its earliest coins are *litrae* of the period of early transitional art.

Circ. B.C. 450.

Quadriga driven by Demeter holding torch.	ΗΕΝΝΑΙΟΝ Demeter with lighted torch sacrificing at altar . . . . Ꞧ Obol or Litra.

The bronze coins of Enna are of two distinct periods.

Circ. B.C. 340.

ΔΑΜΑΤΗΡ Head of Demeter.	ΕΝΝΑ (in ex.) Goat standing in front of torch between two ears of corn . Æ 1·15
ΔΑΜΑΤ Head of Demeter wearing corn-wreath.	ΕΝΝ Head of sacrificial ox with filleted horns . . . . . Æ 1·0
Id.	ΕΝ Two corn-grains . . . Æ ·6

Under the Romans after B.C. 258.

ΕΝΝΑΙΩΝ Demeter standing, holding torch and figure of Nike (?).	Grapes in wreath . . . . . Æ ·9
ΕΝΝΑΙΩΝ Triptolemos standing, holding sceptre.	Plough drawn by winged serpents . . Æ ·9
ΕΝΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Hermes.	Figure seated (?) before tree . . Æ ·7

These statues of Demeter and Triptolemos, the former holding in her hand a Nike, are mentioned by Cicero (*II Verr.* iv. 49).

The coins of Enna as a Roman Municipium, reading MVN. HENNAE, are the latest which we possess of the town. They bear the names of M. CESTIVS and L. MVNATIVS II VIR[I], and among the remarkable reverse-types are Hades in quadriga carrying off Persephone, and Triptolemos standing holding ears of corn.

Entella (*Rocca d'Entella*), originally an Elymian town, stood on a lofty summit in the interior of the island on the river Hypsas. Its earliest coins are of silver:—

Circ. B.C. 450.

Female figure sacrificing.	ΕΝΤΕΛ (retrogr.) Man-headed bull (river Hypsas) . . . . Ꞧ Litra.
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΕΝΤ ⁝⁝⁝ ⁝⁝⁝ . . . . Ꞧ Hemilitron.

In B.C. 404 the Campanian mercenaries who had been in the service of the Carthaginians seized upon Entella, which they held for many years. The following coins were struck under their occupation, but not until the time of Timoleon. (Head, *Syracuse*, p. 36 note.) For other coins struck by the Campanians in Sicily see **Aetna, Campani, Nacona,** and **Tyrrheni.**

Circ. B.C. 340.

ΚΑΜΠΑΝΩΝ Close fitting helmet. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 17.]	ΕΝΤΕΛΛΑΣ Free horse Ꞧ ½ drachm
ΕΝΤΕΛ Head of Demeter in corn-wreath.	ΚΑΜΠΑΝΩΝ Pegasos . . . Æ ·8
ΕΝΤΕΛΛ Head of bearded Ares in close fitting helmet, laur.	Κ Pegasos or free horse . . . Æ ·85
ΕΝΤΕΛΛ . . Close fitting helmet.	ΚΑΜΠΑΝΩ Id. Æ ·85–·7

Period of Roman Dominion.

ATPATINOY Head of [illegible]	ENTEΛΛINωN City-goddess with phiale and cornucopiae . . Æ ·8
.. Head of Demeter; behind, triskeles	ENTEΛΛINωN Grapes . . Æ ·6

The name of L. Sempronius Atratinus, who commanded in Sicily in the time of M. Antonius, also occurs on coins of **Lilybaeum**.

Eryx (*Mte. S. Giuliano*) stood on the summit of an isolated mountain at the north-west extremity of Sicily. Here was the far-famed temple of Aphrodite Erycina of Phoenician origin. In the archaic period Eryx would seem from its coin-types to have been for a time dependent upon Agrigentum, probably, like Himera, in the time of Theron.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

ERVKINON (retrog.) Eagle, sometimes on capital of column. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. II. 2.]	Crab (on the litrae, sometimes AI) . . AR Drachms and Litrae.

In the transitional period the town appears to have been in close relations with the neighbouring city of Segesta, for the reverse-type, the dog, is common to the coins of both towns. Cf. also the unexplained termination ΣIB which occurs on coins of this city as well as at Segesta and on an alliance coin between the two cities (see **Segesta**).

Circ. B. C. 480–413.

Head of Aphrodite facing.	ERVKINON (retrog.) Dog . AR Litra.
Head of Aphrodite r., in sphendone.	IRVKAΣI|B Dog and three stalks of corn . . . . . AR Didr.
EPYKINON or IRVKAΣIB Female figure sacrificing.	Dog . . . . . AR Litra.
Forepart of dog. [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. I. 11.]	EPY or EPVK retrograde, around H . AR ½ litra.

Circ. B. C. 413–400.

Inscr. on *obv.* or *rev.* usually EPYKINON.

Victorious quadriga, horses in rapid action.	Aphrodite seated, holding dove; before her, Eros. [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VI. 3.] . . . . . AR Tetradrachm.
Aphrodite seated holding dove; before her, Eros. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. IX. 11.]	IRVKAΣIIIB (retr.). Dog and three stalks of corn . . . . AR Tetradr.
Aphrodite seated before tree, holding dove.	Dog; above, swastika AR Litra or Obol.
Aphrodite seated, crowned by flying Eros.	Dog . . . . . " .
Aphrodite seated, drawing towards her a naked youth (wingless Eros).	Dog on prostrate hare . . . . . AR Litra or Obol.
Head of Aphrodite r., in sphendone.	Dog . . . . . AR ½ Lit. or ½ Ob.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

During the greater part of the fourth century Eryx was in the hands of the Carthaginians, and it is to this period that the coins with the Punic inscr. אדך belong.

Head of Aphrodite l. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 7.]	Punic inscr. Man-headed bull standing . . ℞ Obol.
Head of Athena.	„ Pegasos . . ℞ Didr.

The last type is due to the influence of the Corinthian coinage in Dion's or Timoleon's time.

There are also bronze coins which belong to the middle of the fourth century.

ΕΡΥΚΙΝΩΝ	Head of Zeus Eleutherios.	Aphrodite seated, holding dove (Restruck on large Æ of Syracuse.)	Æ 1·25
Trias.	Bearded head.	Dog •••	Æ 1·05
Hexas.	Id.	Id. ••	Æ ·8
Uncia.	Id.	Id. •	Æ
Trias.	ΕΡΥΚΙΝΟΝ Head of Aphrodite.	Dog •••	Æ ·6
Hexas.	ΗΕΙΑΣ (retr.) Head of Aphrodite. [*Num. Zt.*, 18, Pl. VI. 4.]	Dog ••	Æ ·65
Uncia.	Head of Aphrodite.	Dog. ΟΝΚΙΑ	Æ ·55

The bearded head may be intended for that of the eponymous hero Eryx.

After circ. B. C. 241.

Head of Aphrodite.	ΕΡΥΚΙΝΩΝ Herakles standing . . Æ ·85

In Roman times the sanctuary of Aphrodite Erycina was held in great honour, a body of troops being appointed to watch over it, and the principal cities of Sicily being ordered to contribute towards the cost of its maintenance in due splendour.

Galaria (*Gagliano?*). An ancient Sikel town about six miles to the north of Agyrium, founded, according to Stephanus, by Morges, a Sikel chief.

Circ. B. C. 460.

ΣΟΤΕΡ (retrog.) Zeus seated holding eagle. [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. II. 1, 2.]	ΓΑΛΑ Dionysos standing, holding kantharos and vine-branch . . . . ℞ Obol or Litra.
Dionysos standing, holds kantharos and thrysos.] Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 1.]	ΓΑΛΑΡΙΝΟΝ Vine-branch with grapes . . . . ℞ Obol.

Gela (*Terranova*). After Syracuse and Agrigentum, Gela was the wealthiest city in Sicily in early times. In the reigns of Hippocrates,

B.C. 498–491, and Gelon, B.C. 491–485, it extended its dominion over a large part of the island. Gelon even made himself master of Syracuse, and transported thither a great portion of the population of Gela, after which its prosperity began to wane. Gelon's coinage here is uniform in its obverse type with his issues for Leontini and Syracuse (*q. v.*).

The city stood at the mouth of the river Gelas, 'immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta' (*Aen.* iii. 702), and the figure of this river in the form of a swimming man-headed bull forms the type of nearly all its coins. (Cp. Schol. Pind. *Pyth.* i. 185: statue of the river Gelas as a bull.)

Before circ. B.C. 466.

FIG. 73.

Quadriga, horses walking, usually with Nike floating above. On some specimens the meta or goal, in the form of an Ionic column, is seen behind the horses; on some, the Nike is on *rev.*

ΚΕΛΑΣ Forepart of bearded man-headed bull, swimming (Fig. 73) . . ℞ Tetradr.

Naked horseman armed, with helmet, wielding spear; horse prancing.

ΚΕΛΑΣ Bull represented entire, swimming r. . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

N. C., 1883, Pl. IX. 3, and 1894, Pl. VII. 6.]

The type of the first of these tetradrachms is agonistic. The appearance of the horseman on the coinage shows the importance of cavalry in the Geloan army.

Similar horseman.

ΚΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull ℞ Didr.

Horseman with spear. [Holm, Pl. I. 16.]

ΚΕΛΟΙΟΝ Forepart of man-headed bull . . . . . ℞ Drachm.

Horse with bridle; above, a victor's wreath.

ΚΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull ℞ Litra.

ΚΕΛ Forepart of man-headed bull.

Wheel . . . . . ℞ Obol.

On some of the tetradrachms and litrae the name is written ΚΕΛΑ, which is less probably an abbreviation of the river-name ΚΕΛΑΣ than the nominative of the city-name.

After the expulsion from Syracuse of the dynasty of Gelon in B.C. 466, the inhabitants of Gela, who had been forcibly removed to Syracuse, returned to their native town, and from this time until its destruction by the Carthaginians in B.C. 405 it enjoyed great prosperity.

Circ. B.C. 466–413.

Quadriga of walking horses; above, Nike or a wreath; in ex. often a floral scroll, sometimes, a stork flying, or olive-branch.
[Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 22.

ΓΕΛΟΙΟΝ (retrog.) Similar.
[*Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IX. 4.]

ϹΕΛΑϹ and later ΓΕΛΑϹ Forepart of man-headed bull; beneath, sometimes an aquatic bird, or fish . . . Æ Tetradr.

ϹΟϹΙΠΟΛΙϹ (retrog.) Female figure placing a wreath on the head of the bull Gelas . . . . Æ Tetradr.

The goddess here called Sosipolis is the guardian divinity or Tyche of the city. She is represented as crowning the river-god. The coins were probably issued on the occasion of some local games.

Horseman armed with shield and spear. ϹΕΛΑϹ Forepart of man-headed bull Æ Litra or Obol.

Circ. B.C. 413–405.

ΓΕΛΑϹ Forepart of bull. Gelas: above, corn-grain.

Similar. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VIII. 4.]

Forepart of bridled horse.
Evans, *Syr. Med.*, p. 99. Fig. 7.]

Armed horseman r.: horse walking.
[Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XVI. 23.]
Æ wt. 27 grs.

ϹΩϹΙΠΟΛΙϹ Head of goddess, hair in sphendone . . . Æ wt. 18 grs.

ϹΩϹΙΠΟΛΙϹ Head of Sosipolis . . Æ 13·5 grs.

The period immediately succeeding the defeat of the Athenians is that to which all these small Sicilian gold coins of Syracuse, Gela, and Camarina, weighing usually 27, 18, and 9 grs., undoubtedly belong.

Fig. 74.

ΓΕΛΩΙΟΝ Winged Nike driving quadriga of walking horses; in field above, a wreath (Fig. 74).

Head of young river-god Gelas, horned and bound with taenia. Around, three river-fishes . . Æ Tetradr.

The presence of the Ω on this and the preceding coins shows that they belong to the last decade before the destruction of the city.

Armed horseman spearing prostrate foe.
[Holm, Pl. VI. 6.]

ΓΕΛΑ[Ϲ] Similar head of Gelas: the whole within a wreath . . . . . Æ Didrachm.

This type may commemorate the victory of the Geloan cavalry over Athenian hoplites (Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, ii. 415), or it may be agonistic.

Armed horseman striking downwards with spear. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 2.]

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Winged or wingless Nike driving quadriga of galloping horses; above, an eagle flying with a serpent in his claws. In ex., often, ear of corn.

Similar, but eagle has no serpent. [Burlington Club *Catal.*, 1903, No. 140.]

ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull. ℞ Hemidrachm.

ΓΕΛΑΣ (retrog.) Forepart of man-headed bull. Gelas. In field, often, a corn-grain . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

ΓΕΛΑΣ Man-headed bull standing; in front, plant; in ex., corn-grain. . ℞ Tetradr.

Tetradrachms such as the above, with the horses in high action, resemble those struck at Syracuse after the final defeat of the Athenians, signed by the artists Kimon, Euainetos, &c.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin; *symbol*, astragalos. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VIII. 6.]

Head of young river-god with loose hair. Behind, corn-grain.

ΓΕΛΑΣ Head of young Gelas horned and bound with taenia.

Wheel of four spokes, between which, four corn-grains.

Head of young Gelas with floating hair; *symbol*, corn-grain.

Head of bearded Herakles.

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Head of Demeter facing, crowned with corn.

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Bearded human head of river Gelas crowned with corn . . ℞ Litra.

ΓΕΛΑΣ River Gelas as a bull walking with head lowered. Mark of value, ••• Trias, Æ ·65

Bull with lowered head. Mark of value, ••• Trias, Æ ·75

ΓΕΛΑΣ Id. ••• Trias, Æ ·75 [Hunter *Cat.*, I. 184, 20.]

ΓΕΛΑΣ Bull Gelas as on Trias. Mark of value, • Uncia, Æ ·45

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Bearded human head of river Gelas crowned with corn . . Æ ·65–·45

Similar head of Gelas . . . Æ ·55

The corn-wreath and corn-grain which so often appear in conjunction with the head of the river-god sufficiently indicate that to his beneficent influence the Geloans attributed the extraordinary fertility of their plains. Even now the upper course of the Terranova is rich in woods, vineyards, and corn-fields.

Circ. B. C. 340.

After an interval of more than half a century, during which the prosperity of Gela was at a very low ebb (for it never recovered from the ruin inflicted by the Carthaginians), it was recolonized in B. C. 338, and from this date until the time of Agathocles the town appears to have regained to some extent its ancient prosperity, although it never again struck large silver coins.

ΓΕΛΑΣ Head of bearded Gelas horned. [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VI. 38.]

ΕΥΝΟΜΙΑ Head of Demeter, hair in sphendone.

Free horse . . . . . ℞ Trihemiobol, wt. 16·2 grs.

ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Bull on ear of corn . . ℞ Diobol (?).

The epithet ΕΥΝΟΜΙΑ, here applied to the goddess Demeter, may be compared with that of ΥΓΙΕΙΑ on a coin of Metapontum (see above, p. 77).

Head of Persephone. [Tropea, p. 19, No. 11.]	ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ	Forepart of man-headed bull	Æ wt. 8·5 grs.
Warrior holding a ram, which he is about to sacrifice.		Free horse	Æ 1·05

Subsequently Phintias of Agrigentum, B.C. 287–279, removed the inhabitants of Gela to a new city called after himself, at the mouth of the river Himeras, midway between Gela and Agrigentum. Gela nevertheless continued to exist, and struck bronze coins after the time of the Roman conquest.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of young river-god Gelas crowned with reeds.	ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ	Warrior slaughtering ram	Æ ·85
Head of Demeter crowned with corn.	"	Ear of corn . .	Æ ·75

Heraclea Minoa. For the Punic coins usually attributed to this mint see under **Cephaloedium**.

Herbessus. There were two towns of this name in Sicily, one in the Agrigentine territory, the other a Sikel town of more importance, a little to the west of Syracuse (*Pantalica?*). It is to this last that the coins are usually attributed (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 20).

After circ. B.C. 340.

ΕΡΒΗΣΣΙΝΩΝ	Head of Sikelia. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. A. 21.]	The head and neck of a bearded man-headed bull	Æ 1·2
Id.	[*Ibid.*, Pl. A. 22.]	Eagle with closed wings looking back at serpent	Æ 1·2
ΕΡΒΗΣΣΙ . . .	Head of Zeus (Coll. Virzi).	Head of Sikelia	Æ 1·2
Head of Sikelia (Coll. Virzi).		ΕΡΒΗΣΣΙΝΩΝ Lyre . . .	Æ 1·0

These coins belong to the latter part of the fourth century and are restruck over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleutherios (*rev.* thunderbolt) or Athena (*rev.* star and dolphins).

Himera (*Termini*), on the north coast of Sicily, was an ancient Chalcidic colony from Zancle, founded in the middle of the seventh century B.C. Its coinage has been studied by Gabrici, *Topogr. e numismatica dell' antica Himera e di Terme* (*Riv. Ital.*, 1894). Of its early history hardly anything is known. Its first coins, like those of Zancle and Naxus, follow the Aeginetic (?) standard (see p. 115).

Before circ. B.C. 482.

FIG. 75.

Cock (Fig. 75). Flat incuse square containing eight triangular compartments, of which four are in relief . . . . . AR Drachm. wt. 90 grs. AR Obol. wt. 15 grs.

Cock. [Holm, Pl. I. 5.] Hen in incuse square . . AR Drachm

These coins occasionally bear the inscr. HIME, and sometimes the letters ⊥, TV, or V⊥⊥, which remain unexplained (*N. C.*, 1898, pp. 190 ff.). The cock may be an emblem of a healing god and refer to the properties of the thermal springs near Himera. (Cf. the coins of Selinus, on which the cock as an adjunct symbol probably has a similar signification.) This bird, as the herald of the dawn of day, is thought by Eckhel to contain an allusion to the name of the town, ἱμέρα, an old form of ἡμέρα (Plato *Cratyl.* 74; Plutarch, *De Pyth. Orac.* xii), but this is a very doubtful derivation.

Circ. B.C. 482–472.

Before B.C. 480 Theron of Agrigentum made himself master of Himera, and in that year, with the help of Gelon, gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, who had blockaded him in the town. Theron and his son Thrasydaeus for some years after this exercised undisputed sway over Himera, and reinforced its population with a Doric colony. At the same time the old Chalcidic (Aeginetic?) coinage was abolished, and money of Attic weight introduced, on which the crab was adopted for the reverse type as a badge of Agrigentine dominion.

HIMERA Cock. Crab . . . . . AR Didr. 135 grs. AR Dr. 65 grs.

Cock. [Holm, Pl. II. 16.] HIMERAION Astragalos . . . . AR Dr. 65 grs.

Astragalos. •• . . . . . AR Hexas 1·2 grs.

The astragalos as a religious symbol may refer to the practice of consulting oracles by the throwing of ἀστράγαλοι (Schol. ad Pind. *Pyth.* iv. 337).

Circ. B.C. 472–413.

Theron died in B.C. 472, and soon afterwards his son Thrasydaeus was expelled. From this time until B.C. 408, the date of the destruction of the town by the Carthaginians, Himera appears to have enjoyed an interval of uninterrupted prosperity.

IMERA (retrog.) Nymph Himera standing facing, wearing chiton and ample peplos. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 3.]

ΠΕΛΟΨ Pelops driving chariot, horses walking; in ex. palm-branch with bunch of dates . . . AR Tetradr.

Fig. 76.

ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ (retrogr.) Victorious quadriga of walking horses (Fig. 76).
Evans, *Syr.* '*Medallions*', p. 173

Nymph Himera sacrificing at an altar; behind her is a small Seilenos washing himself in a stream of water which falls upon him from a fountain in the form of a lion's head; on one specimen, on the altar, artist's signature ΚΙΜΟΝ . . . . Æ Tetradr.

The worship of Kronos at Himera is proved by a coin of the next period; that of Pelops, whom Pindar calls Κρονίδας (*Ol.* iii. 41), falls perhaps into the same cycle. The presence of Pelops on a Himeraean coin might also be explained as referring to the Olympic victory gained by Ergoteles of Himera in B.C. 472 (Pind. *Ol.* xii), for Pelops was especially revered as the restorer of the Olympic festival.

ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ Naked horseman riding sideways, about to spring from galloping horse. [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. H. 38.]

ΣΟΤΕΡ (retrogr.) and later ΣΟΤΗΡ Nymph Himera sacrificing; in field caduceus and corn-grain . Æ Didr.

On the supposed inscription ΙΑΤΟΝ on these coins see *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 190 ff.

ΗΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ Naked youth riding on a goat and holding a shell, buccinum, which he blows.

Monster with bearded human head, goat's horn, lion's paw, and curled wing.

ΚΙΜΑΡΟ? (retrogr.) Female head. [*N. Z.*, 1886, Pl. VI. 7.]

Bearded helmeted head.

Bearded head.

ΝΙΚΑ Nike flying, holding aplustre . Æ ½ Dr.

ΗΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ Naked youth on goat . Æ Litra.

Forepart of boar; four grains of corn . Æ Litra.

ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ Two greaves Æ Obol.

ΒΙΜΕ Helmet . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 413–408.

Quadriga, horses in high action; above, Nike holding a tablet with the artist's name ΜΑΙ . . .; in ex., hippocamp

Nymph Himera sacrificing at altar; behind her, Seilenos washing at fountain . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

[Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VI. 2.]

ΚΡΟΝΟΣ Bearded head of Kronos bound with taenia. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 4.]

ΙΜΕΡΑΙΩΝ Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.

Boar. [*N. Z.*, 1886, Pl. VI. 8.]

ΙΜΕΡΑΙΩΝ Fulmen between two corn-grains . . . . . Æ Litra.

Athena standing facing, with shield and spear . . . Æ Obol or Litra.

Female figure pouring water over lion's head . . . . . Æ Litra.

Kronos was revered as an ancient king of Sicily at various places in the island, one of which was probably at or near Himera (Diod. iii. 6).

BRONZE. *Before circ.* B.C. 413.

The earlier bronze coins of Himera fall into two distinct series :—

(α) *Heavy class with marks of value.*

Hemilitron.	Gorgon head. [Holm. Pl. VII. 8.]	⁝ ⁝	Æ 408 grs.
Pentonkion.	Id.	⁝ ⁝	Æ 271 grs.
Tetras.	Id.	⁝ ⁝	HI ME PA (retrog.) Æ 339 grs.
Tetras.	Id. [Gabrici. Pl. VIII. 21.]	⁝ ⁝	Herakles (?) seated . Æ 312 grs.
Trias.	Gorgon head.	⁝ ⁝	Æ 253 grs.

(β) *Light class with marks of value.*

Nude youth riding on goat, blowing shell.	KIMAPA, IMEPA or IMEPAIΩN Nike flying carrying aplustre.

Hemilitron with ⁝ ⁝ Æ ·8. *Trias* with ⁝ Æ ·6. and *Hexas* with ⁝ Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 413–408.

IME Head of nymph Himera with hair in sphendone ⁝⁝⁝⁝⁝⁝ Head of nymph facing.	⁝ ⁝ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65 IME Crayfish ⁝⁝⁝⁝⁝⁝ . Æ ·5

Of the above series of bronze coins the first (α), judging from the tetras, yields a litra of 990 grs., while the second (β), judging from the trias, only yields one of about 220 grs. At Agrigentum during the same period the litra appears to fall only from 750 to 613 grs., and there even in the latter half of the fourth century it stands as high as 536 grs.

In the face of such contradictory evidence it is hazardous to draw any conclusions from the weights of the bronze coins as to the various reductions of the litra in Sicily. Cf. also the bronze coins of **Panormus**.

Thermae Himerenses. In B.C. 408 the old town of Himera was utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians and the inhabitants partly put to the sword and partly driven into exile. The remnant of the population was, however, permitted to settle within the confines of the Himeraean territory, at the hot springs not far from the old city (Cic. *II Verr.* ii. 35). Here a new city grew up which was called Thermae or Thermae Himeraeae. These thermal fountains were traditionally said to have been opened by the nymphs at Himera and Segesta to refresh the wearied limbs of Herakles on his journey round Sicily (Diod. iv. 23). Cf. the type of Herakles in repose (borrowed probably from Croton).

Circ. B.C. 405–350 (?).

ΘEPMITAN Female head in sphendone; around, dolphins. Female head in sphendone; around, dolphins. [Hôtel Drouot. *Sale Cat.*, Dec. 1907, Pl. VI. 178.]	Victorious quadriga, horses in high action . . . . . Æ Tetradr. Id. ΘEPMITAN; artist's signature KAH; *symbol*, altar . Æ Tetradr.

ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ Head of Hera in profile wearing stephanos adorned with two parts of griffins.	Herakles naked, seated on rocks over which is spread his lion-skin. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXV. 26.] Æ Didr. and obols.
Head of Hera.	ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ (sometimes on *obv.*) Head of Herakles . . . . . Æ ·8–·75
Head of Artemis; behind, crescent.	ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ Id. . . . . Æ ·75

After these coins there is a long interval, for Thermae does not appear to have struck money again until after its capture by the Romans in the course of the First Punic War.

UNDER ROMAN DOMINION.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin.	ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ Three nymphs standing, the middle one (the City) veiled and turreted . . . Æ 1·1 or ΘΕΡΜΑ ΙΜΕΡΑΙΑ Veiled statue of City holding cornucopiae and phiale . Æ ·8
Veiled female head.	ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ She-goat recumbent . Æ ·5
Head of City veiled and turreted.	ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ ΙΜΕΡΑΙΩΝ Statue of Stesichorus leaning on staff and reading book . . . . . Æ 1·0
Head of Hera.	Head of young Herakles . . Æ ·6

Cicero (*II Verr.* ii. 35) mentions among the bronze statues which Scipio restored to Thermae after the destruction of Carthage that of the City of Himera, 'in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata'; that of the poet Stesichorus, 'erat enim Stesichori poetae statua senilis incurva, cum libro summo, ut putant, artificio facta; qui fuit Himerae sed et est et fuit tota Graecia summo propter ingenium honore et nomine,' &c.; and that of a she-goat, 'etiam quod paene praeterii capella quaedam est . . . scite facta et venuste.' It is interesting to find all these three statues copied on the latest coins of Thermae.

Hipana. Polybius (i. 24) mentions a town of this name not far from Panormus. The following coin was struck there:—

Circ. B.C. 450.

ΙΠΑΝΑΤΑΝ Eagle on capital of column.	Dolphin and scallop-shell . Æ Litra.

A coin of **Motya** (*q. v.*) has very nearly the same types.

Hybla Magna (*Paternò*). The largest of the three cities in Sicily which bore the name of Hybla (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 60) stood on the southern slope of Mt. Aetna, not far from the river Symaethus. No coins are known to have been struck there until the period of the Roman dominion (see also **Megara** Hyblaea).

After circ. B. C. 210.

Veiled female head wearing modius; behind, a bee.	ΥΒΛΑΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΣ Dionysos(?) in long robes holding kantharos and sceptre. A she-panther jumps up to him . . . . . Æ ·8
ΣΑ Female head wearing stephane. [*N. Z.*, 1886, p. 253.]	ΥΒ ΜΕ Caduceus . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Athena. [*Ibid.*]	ΥΒ ΜΕ in monogr. Bee in wreath . Æ ·65

The head on the first coin is that of the goddess Hyblaea (Paus. v. 23).

Iaetia (*Iato*). A Sikel fortress and town on a precipitous mountain, about fifteen miles south-west of Panormus. Its coins belong to the period of the Roman dominion.

After circ. B. C. 241.

ΙΑΙΤΙΝΩΝ Head of bearded Herakles.	Triskeles, in centre of which Gorgoneion; three ears of corn . . Æ 1·0
Bust of Artemis.	ΙΑΙΤΙΝΩΝ Standing figure leaning on spear surmounted by Phrygian helmet . . Æ ·85
Head in helmet, with crest like a mural crown.	„ Warrior standing . Æ ·75
Warrior standing.	ΙΑΙΤΙΝΩΝ in wreath . . . Æ ·8
Bearded head.	Id. Herakles or warrior standing Æ .

Leontini (*Lentini*) was an inland town about twenty miles north-west of Syracuse. It was a Chalcidian colony from Naxus, founded before the close of the eighth century B. C. Unlike the other Chalcidian colonies, Naxus, Zancle, and Himera, it does not appear to have struck money on the Aeginetic standard, its first issues consisting of tetradrachms of Attic weight, none of which can well be earlier than the beginning of the fifth century.

Circ. B. C. 500–466.

Inscr. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, ΛΕΟΝ, or ΛΕ (often retrograde).

FIG. 77.

Victorious quadriga (the horses on the latest specimens galloping).	Lion's head with open jaws; around, four corn-grains . . Æ Tetradr.

[Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. IX. 28.]

Id. In ex. lion running. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. V. 5.]	Female head with hair turned up and wearing wreath . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Id. (Fig. 77.)	Archaic head of Apollo laur.; beneath, running lion, and around, three laurel leaves . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Naked horseman. [Holm, Pl. II. 8.]	Lion's head and four corn-grains . . ℞ Didr. and Dr.
Lion's head, usually facing.	Corn-grain . . ℞ Diob. and Obol.
Lion's head to right.	Corn-grain ∴ ℞ Hemilitron.
Id.	⁝ ℞ Pentonkion.
Id.	∴ ℞ Hexas.

The tetradrachms where the lion (not the lion of Leontini) appears as a symbol in the exergue, show affinities with the Demareteion of Syracuse (*q.v.*). Cf. Holm, p. 582. The coinage of Gelon at Leontini with Nike over the quadriga on the obverse is, in this respect, uniform with the coinage at Gela and Syracuse (*q.v.*).

After passing successively under the dominion of Gelon and of Hieron, Leontini regained its independence in B.C. 466, and, like the rest of the Sicilian cities, enjoyed an interval of repose and prosperity until B.C. 427, when it became engaged in a struggle with Syracuse, which ended, *circ.* B.C. 422, in its reduction into a state of dependency on that city. The coins which belong to this period are the following:—

Circ. B.C. 466–422.

Inscr. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΣ, ΛΕΟΝ, or ΛΕΟΝ.

Fig. 78.

Head of Apollo, laur.; style progressing from archaic to early fine.	Lion's head with open jaws; around, four corn-grains, or three only, the fourth being replaced by a lyre, tripod, laurel-leaf, river-fish, &c. (Fig. 78) . ℞ Tetradr. and Dr.
Similar.	Corn-grain . . . . . ℞ Litra.
Lion's head as above.	Naked river-god, Lissos(?), holding branch and sacrificing at altar; behind, corn-grain . . . ℞ Litra.

From the above described coin-types it is abundantly evident that Apollo was worshipped at Leontini with special devotion. The lion, his emblem, probably also contains here an allusion to the name of the town. The corn-grains remind us that the Leontine plain was renowned for its

extraordinary fertility (Cic. *II Verr.* iii. 18). After Apollo, Demeter was apparently the divinity chiefly worshipped there.

Circ. B.C. 422–353.

Leontini was revived for a short period between B.C. 405 and 403, when it issued a coin in alliance with Catana (*q. v.*). In Dion's time there was a small issue of Corinthian staters similar to those struck at Syracuse at the same period, and also of bronze.

ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	Pegasos . . . . . AR Didr.
ΛΕΟΝ Head of Apollo.	Tripod between two corn-grains; between legs of tripod, a lyre. Mark of value ••• . . . . Trias, Æ ·55

Not until Leontini by the fall of Syracuse came into the hands of the Romans did it again begin to strike money.

After circ. B.C. 210.

Inscr. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ on reverse.

Head of Apollo, quiver at shoulder.	Demeter standing with torch and ears of corn; plough at her feet . Æ ·9
Head of river-god (?) bound with reeds; behind, crab.	Demeter or Isis standing facing Æ ·85
Bust of Demeter facing; in field, plough. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 15.]	River-god seated on rock, holds branch and cornucopiae; in field, crab Æ ·85
Head of Demeter veiled; *symbol*, plough.	Wheat-sheaf . . . . . Æ ·7
Jugate heads of Apollo and Artemis.	Two ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·65
Female Dionysiac head ivy-bound.	Warrior facing . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Apollo; behind, plough.	Lion, or forepart of lion . . Æ ·6–·5
Id.	Two fishes . . . . . Æ ·55
Id.	Sacrificial galerus . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	Plough with bird on it . . . . Æ ·55

Lilybaeum (*Marsala*). This city was founded by the Carthaginians in B.C. 397, a remnant of the inhabitants of Motya which had been destroyed by Dionysius being then settled there. It remained a Carthaginian stronghold until it was taken by the Romans after a ten years' siege, B.C. 241. All its coins are subsequent to this date, and of bronze.

After B.C. 241.

Inscr. ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙΤΑΝ or ΛΙΛΥΒΑΙΤΑΙC.

Head of Apollo.	Tripod (Æ ·55) or lyre (Æ ·9).
Veiled female head in mural crown within triangular enclosure.	Serpent coiled round tripod. Mag. ΑΤΡΑΤΙΝΟ ΠΥΘΙΩΝ. . . Æ 1·25

This head has been thought to represent the Cumaean Sibyl, whose tomb, Solinus states, was one of the ornaments of the city. It is more probably merely the city-goddess. L. Sempronius Atratinus, whose name also occurs on coins of Entella, was a lieutenant of M. Antonius in Sicily during the war against Sextus Pompeius. Lilybaeum also

struck money with the head of Augustus (*rev.* types: lyre, head of Apollo: inscr. LILVBIT. or Q. TERENTIO CVLLEONE PRO COS LILVB.).

Longane. Diodorus (xxiv. 6) mentions a fortress, Longon, in the territory of Catana, but the following coin was more probably struck at some town on the river Longanus, mentioned by Polybius (i. 9) as being in the Mylaean plain (Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, i. 345).

Circ. B.C. 466–413.

ΛΟΓΓΑΝΑΙΟΝ (retrogr.) Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	Head of young river-god with short horns . . . . . Æ Litra.

Megara Hyblaea, a colony from Megara in Greece, was situated on the coast a few miles north of Syracuse. It was destroyed by Gelon in B.C. 483, but its fortress **Stiela** (*q.v.*) was revived and issued coins in the fifth century, while in the fourth century Megara itself struck the following coin:—

Fourth century B.C.

Female head. [Evans, *N. C.*, 1896, Pl. IX. 2.]	ΜΕΓΑ Man-headed bull . Æ Litra.

Menaenum or **Menae** (*Mineo*), about eighteen miles west of Leontini, was an inland town founded by the Sikel chief Ducetius B.C. 459. After its conquest by Dionysius it appears to have been always subject to Syracuse until the Roman conquest, when, like most other Sicilian towns, it obtained the right of coining in bronze.

Period of Roman Dominion. (Inscr. ΜΕΝΑΙΝΩΝ.)

Head of Sarapis, Ε (or Π on reverse)	Nike driving biga *Pentonkion* Æ ·75
Head of Apollo Π	Lyre „ Æ ·7
Id. „	Asklepios „ Æ ·7
Head of Demeter veiled; or head of Athena.	Two torches crossed, • • • •, IIII, or Δ, *Tetras*, Æ ·7 ·65
ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Persephone.	Demeter with two torches Æ ·75
Head of bearded Herakles.	Club, • • • *Trias*, Æ ·6
Head of Hermes.	Caduceus, • • *Hexas*, Æ ·6
Head of Janus. [Tropea, p. 26, No. 6.]	Victorious biga Æ

Messana, Mamertini, originally **Zancle.** Zancle, on the straits of *Messina*, was one of the earliest Chalcidian settlements in Sicily, founded according to Thucydides (vi. 4) from Cumae, and subsequently recolonized from Euboea. Strabo, however, asserts (vi. p. 268) that it was a colony of Naxus. The name is of native origin and signifies a sickle (ζάγκλον): it was given to the locality on account of the configuration of the coast, the port being there enclosed by a sickle-shaped bar of sand (Strab. *l.c.*; Thucyd. vi. 4).

Like the other Chalcidian colonies, Rhegium, Naxus, and Himera,

Zancle began to coin at an early period on the Aeginetic (?) standard. Its earliest coins differ from all others issued in Sicily in that they bear the same type on obverse and reverse, but in the latter case incuse, thus showing that Zancle was in close commercial relation with the South Italian cities of which this fabric is characteristic.

Before circ. B.C. 490.

DANKLE Dolphin within a sickle-shaped band (the port of Zancle). Same type incuse. [*N. C.*, 1896. Pl. VIII. 1, 2.] ℞ Drachm. 88 grs.

Fig. 79.

DANKLE, DANK, &c. Id., sometimes with projections on the band.

Scallop-shell within an incuse key-pattern of peculiar form . . . . . [J. Ward Catal., No. 302.] ℞ 146·3 grs.

Id. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*. Pl. IX.]

Id. . . (Fig. 79) ℞ Drachm 90 grs.
℞ Obol 14 grs.
℞ Litra 11·5 grs.
[*N. C.*, 1896, p. 112.]
℞ ⅛ Obol 2 grs.
℞ Euboïc didrachm 116 grs.
[Babelon, *Tr.*, ii. Pl. LXXII. 8.]

The coinage of this period presents difficult problems (see C. H. Dodd in *J. H. S.*, xxviii).

Circ. B.C. 493–461.

Anaxilas of Rhegium, some time after his accession in B.C. 494, caused Zancle to be treacherously seized by a body of Samians and Milesians. He seems to have colonized the place with Samians and Messenians and to have named it Messene. Thucydides (vi. 4) says that he gave it the name on the expulsion of the Samians: but the following coins with Samian types show that the name was in use during the Samian occupation. Similar types occur at Rhegium, but these probably belong to the earlier part of the reign of Anaxilas.

Fig. 80.

Lion's head facing (Fig. 80).

Id.

MESSENION Calf's head to l. . . ℞ Attic Tetradr.

MES in incuse circle ℞ wt. 14 grs.

Another coin of which the type is still more distinctly Samian was found some thirty years ago in a hoard near *Messina*. There were several examples of it, together with others of Rhegium and Messana, of the lion's head and calf's head type (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. p. 135). Another specimen was found in Egypt. They are uninscribed, and it is highly probable that they were struck at Samos for the use of the Samian emigrants.

Round shield, on which a lion's scalp, facing. [Dodd, *op. cit.*, Nos. C. 1, 2.]

Prow of Samian galley (samaena) . . ℞ Attic Tetradr.

Anaxilas subsequently introduced at Messene, as at Rhegium, the types of the mule-car and the hare (see above, p. 108). The inscription MESSENION was eventually changed to MESSANION, and this change from the Ionic to the Doric form probably coincided with the expulsion of the Samian element in the population, which took place some time before the death of Anaxilas in B.C. 476. The chariot-type remained unchanged until the expulsion of the tyrants in B.C. 461. The type of the hare, whatever its origin (see **Rhegium**, p. 109 *supra*), was early associated by the Messanians with the worship of their god Pan, and was therefore not discarded.

Circ. B.C. 480–461.

Biga of mules, ἀπήνη, driven by a bearded charioteer. Above, sometimes Nike crowning driver or mules. In ex., laurel-leaf.

Id. [*J. H. S.*, 1897, Pl. II. 7.]

Id.

Hare.

MESSENION, and later MESSANION. Hare running. Letters in field: A, B. *Symbols:* olive-branch, bucranium, &c. . . . ℞ Tetradr.

MESSENION Hare. ℞ Didr.

Id. Id. in wreath . . . ℞ Drachm.

MES (retrogr.), sometimes in wreath . ℞ Litra (?).

To this period belongs, if genuine, the gold coin (wt. 22·6 grs.) with the same types as the tetradrachm, and inscr. MESSENION. (Strozzi *Sale Cat.*, No. 1337.)

B.C. 461–396.

After the expulsion of the tyrants, the Messanians continued at first to strike with the old types: but in the course of this period the male charioteer was replaced by the city-goddess Messana.

FIG. 81

Biga of mules, driven at first by male charioteer, then by female, sometimes inscr. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ; above, Nike; in ex., usually, two dolphins (Fig. 81). [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. VIII. 9.]

Id. (male charioteer). *N. C.*, 1896, Pl. VIII. 4.]

Id. (male charioteer).

Id. (artist's signature, [Κ]ΙΜΩΝ)

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ Messana in mule-car. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 5.]

ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ Head of goddess Pelorias, r., wearing corn-wreath.

Hare. *Symbols:* ivy-leaf, olive-spray, cockle-shell.

ΜΕΣ Hare.

Hare.

Hare.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ, ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΣ Hare. *Symbols:* dolphin, hippocamp, cockle-shell, head of Pan (sometimes with syrinx), stalk of corn with three ears, head of ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ (with trace of signature [ΚΙΜ]ΩΝ (?)), dove (with trace of signature ΑΝΑΝ (?)) Æ Tetradr.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ ΛΟ Hare Æ Tetradr.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ Hare . . Æ Drachm.

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Hare. *Symbols:* dolphin and waves, eagle devouring serpent . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

ΠΑΝ Pan naked, seated on rock covered with *nebris*, holding in left *lagobolon*, and with right caressing a hare which jumps up before him . Æ Tetradr.

ΦΕΡΑΙΜΩΝ Pheraemon, naked, with helmet, shield, and spear, charging . Æ Drachm.

ΜΕΣ in wreath . . . . Æ Litra.

Dolphin in wreath . . . Æ Obol.

ΜΕΣ . . . . . Æ Obol.

ΜΕ in wreath . . . . Æ ½ Litra.

The tetradrachm with ΛΟ probably indicates an alliance between Messana and Locri, the enemy of Rhegium. About the middle of the century the name of Zancle seems to have been temporarily restored, probably with the help of Croton, to judge from a coin struck at the latter city with the inscriptions ϘΡΟ and DA (Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. IV. 9). The restored Zancleans issued the following remarkable pieces on which the forms D and ⊢ must be archaisms such as occur frequently on coins and are especially natural here when the Zancleans were restoring the old régime.

Poseidon (?), wearing chlamys, wielding fulmen; before him, altar. [Hirsch Coll., Brussels; *N. C.*, 1896, Pl. VIII. 7.]

Dolphin. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 6.]

DANKLAION Dolphin and shell . . (Fig. 82.) Æ Tetradr.

DAN . . . . . Æ Litra.

FIG. 82.

The bronze coins corresponding to the ordinary issues of Messana in this period are:

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ, ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ Head of Messana, hair bound with crossing fillets.	Biga of mules driven by City-goddess . Æ 1·0
ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Hare; in ex. locust.	Cuttle-fish . . . . . Æ ·75
ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ Head of Pelorias.	ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Trident . . . Æ ·7

In the year B.C. 396 Messana was utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians under Himilcon. The above described coins show most clearly that Pan and Poseidon were the two chief divinities at Messana. The long sandy spit called Peloris or Pelorias, with its three lakes of volcanic origin, abounded with both game and fish—'duplicem piscandi venandique praebent voluptatem' (Solinus, v. 3)—and was a fitting home for the worship of the two divinities to the cult of which the coins bear witness. The nymph Pelorias is the local heroine. Pheraemon, one of the sons of Aeolos, was the local hero who, with his brother Androkles, ruled over the northern part of Sicily from the straits to the western point (Diod. v. 8).

Circ. B.C. 357–288.

It was long before Messana recovered from the blow inflicted upon her in B.C. 396. There is no evidence of any further coinage there until after the death of Dionysius of Syracuse, when we find the town in a condition to render assistance to Dion against the younger Dionysius. The following bronze coins range in style from the age of Timoleon to that of Agathocles.

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝ Head of Poseidon laureate, copied from the Syracusan Zeus Eleutherios. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XII. 14.]	ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Trident between dolphins . . Æ 1·0
ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ Head of nymph Pelorias with flowing hair bound with corn. Holm, Pl. VII. 15.]	" Naked warrior, Pheraemon, in fighting attitude . Æ ·95
Id.	" Nike in biga Æ ·85
ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	Lion advancing with foreleg raised; above, club . . . . . Æ ·85
ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Head of Messana.	Id. [Tropea, p. 27, No. 10.] Æ
ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ Head of Apollo (?). [Tropea, p. 27, No. 11.]	Hare; mark of value . . Æ Hexas.

Circ. B.C. 288–200.

About B.C. 288 the city was seized and all its inhabitants put to the sword by a body of Campanian or Oscan mercenaries, who styled themselves **Mamertini**.

The **Mamertini** derived their name from Mamers, an Oscan form of Mars. Soon after their seizure of Messana they extended their dominion over the greater part of north-eastern Sicily, and were, in a short time, strong enough to maintain their independence against both Pyrrhus and Hieron II of Syracuse. They allied themselves closely with their Campanian kinsmen who seized Rhegium in B.C. 271, and they were also fortunate in obtaining the friendly aid of the Romans, with whom they

continued to enjoy, down to a late period, the privileges of an allied state. Their coinage is wholly of bronze. The following are among the most frequent types (inscr. on *rev.* usually ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ):—

Circ. B.C. 288–210.

ΑΔΡΑΝΟΥ Head of Adranos bearded, in Corinthian helmet. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XII. 15.]	Dog . . . . . Æ ·75
ΑΡΕΟΣ Head of young Ares laureate, resembling the head on *A* staters of Philip II of Macedon. [Holm, p. 736.]	Nike as on *A* staters of Alexander the Great . . . . . Æ
ΑΡΕΟΣ Head of young Ares laureate, with short hair, copied from the Syracusan Zeus Hellanios.	Eagle, wings open on fulmen Æ 1·1
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	,, ,, Æ ·95
ΔΙΟΣ or ΔΙΟΣ ΜΕΣ Head of young Zeus laureate, hair long.	,, ,, Æ ·8
ΑΡΕΟΣ Head of young Ares.	Rushing bull . . . . . Æ 1·—·85
Head of Apollo laur.	Fighting warrior . . . . Æ ·9
ΔΙΟΣ Head of Zeus.	Hermes standing with ram . Æ ·75
Head of Zeus. [Tropea, p. 28, Nos. 9, 10.]	Trident between two dolphins Æ
Female head.	ΜΑΜΕ Warrior naked, standing . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	,, Omphalos . . . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis.	ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ or ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΟΥΜ Omphalos. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XII. 20.] . . . . . Æ ·45

With marks of value. *After circ.* B.C. 210.

Hexas. ΑΡΕΟΣ Head of young Ares ⁝	Athena armed . . . . . Æ ·9

Reduced weight.

Pentonkion. Head of Zeus. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 19.]	Warrior fighting . . . ····· or Γ
,, Head of Ares.	Dioskuros beside horse . . . . Γ
,, Head of Apollo.	Warrior standing, or seated . . Γ
Hemilitron. Forepart of bull ·····	Nike flying, holding aplustre.
,, Head of Apollo ⁝⁝⁝	Nike with wreath and palm.
(Mark of value sometimes on reverse.)	
Trias. Head of Apollo.	,, ,, III
Uncia (?). ,, • (?)	,, ,,
Uncertain. Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XV. 3.]	Artemis running with long torch; stag beside her; in field, XII.

These coins belong to the same monetary system as that which prevailed at Rhegium. Their weights show a steady reduction in the weight of the copper litra.

The occurrence of the head of the god Adranos on Messanian coins

shows that the worship of this divinity was not confined to the immediate neighbourhood of his great temple on Mt. Aetna (cf. Plut. *Tim.* 12 Ἀδραναῖος θεοῦ τιμωμένου διαφερόντως ἐν ὅλῃ Σικελίᾳ), in the sacred enclosure of which more than a thousand splendid dogs were kept, which, according to Aelian (*Hist. An.* xi. 20), appear to have been the Mt. St. Bernard dogs of antiquity, friendly guides to strangers who had lost their path. Adranos was an armed god, and partook of the nature both of Ares and of Hephaestos. His cultus was probably introduced into Sicily by the Phoenicians, and he seems to be identical in origin with Adar or Moloch, to whom the dog was also sacred (Movers, i. 340, 405).

Morgantina was a Sikel town of some importance, which lay in the fertile plain watered by the upper courses of the river Symaethus and its tributaries. Although it is often mentioned by ancient writers, we have no connected account of its history. Its coins may be classified by style in the following periods :

Circ. B.C. 460.

Bearded head bound with taenia.	MORCANTINA (retrogr.) Ear of corn. Æ Litra.

Circ. B.C. 420–400.

ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ	Head of Artemis.	Naked horseman with spear	Æ Litra
,,	Head of Athena, facing.	ΜΟΡΓΑ . . . Nike seated on rocks, holding wreath ; beneath, corn-grain	Æ Litra.
,,	Head of Hermes, facing.	Similar type	Æ Litra.

The above coins seem to refer, though it is not clear in what sense, to the relations of Morgantina with Gela and Camarina ; in the peace of Gela (B.C. 424) Morgantina was ceded to Camarina (Thuc. iv. 65 ; see Holm, iii. p. 637).

Bronze. *Circ.* B.C. 340.

ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Head of Athena in richly adorned helmet ; behind, owl. Head of Sikelia bound with myrtle.	Lion devouring stag's head ; serpent sometimes coiled beneath him . Æ 1·05
	ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle on serpent. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIII. 1.] . Æ ·8
ΑΛΚΟΣ Head of Apollo (?) laureate ; behind, sometimes, Phoenician *m*.	ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Tripod. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIII. 3.] . . . . . Æ ·6

The type of the eagle on the serpent perhaps refers to the omen seen by Timoleon before the battle on the Crimissus (Plut. *Tim.* 26).

Alkos is probably the name of the local god (Apollo ?).

Motya (i.e. 'spinning factory'—Schroeder, *Phoen. Sprache*, p. 279) was a Phoenician emporium on a small islet (*S. Pantaleo*) which lay off the west coast of Sicily, about five miles north of the Lilybaean promontory. The island was united to the mainland by an artificial mole. Possessing a good harbour, Motya rose to be the chief naval station of

the Carthaginians, and so remained until in B.C. 397 it was attacked by Dionysius, who put all the inhabitants to the sword.

The coins of Motya, like those of the other Carthaginian settlements of Sicily, are imitated from the money of the Greeks, chiefly from the coins of the nearest important town, Segesta, but also from those of Agrigentum, Himera, &c. Sometimes they bear the Punic inscr. המטיא, sometimes the Greek MOTYAION.

Coins with Punic inscr. Circ. B.C. 480–413.

Eagle with closed wings. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 8.]	Crab . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Female head.	Dog gnawing stag's head ℞ Didr.
Id.	Dog standing . . . . ℞ Didr.
Id.	Half man-headed bull . ℞ ½ Obol.
Id. in wreath.	Female figure standing before altar. [*N. Z.*, 1886, Pl. VII. 5.] ℞ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 413–397.

Head of nymph (copied from Kimon's Syracusan dekadrachm).	Crab . . . . ℞ Tetradr. [Evans, *Syr. Med.*, Pl. II. 5, 6.]
Head of nymph facing; around, dolphins.	Crab . . . . ℞ Didr. and Obol.
Id. (without dolphins). [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. IX. 14.]	Palm-tree . . . ℞ Obol.
Gorgon-head.	Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.

Trias. Gorgon-head •••	Palm-tree . . . . . Æ ·8
Uncia (!). Forepart of horse.	Id. . . . . Æ ·4

Coins with Greek inscr. Archaic and Transitional.

Eagle on capital, serpent in beak.	Dolphin and scallop . . . ℞ Obol.
Head of nymph, hair tied with cord passing four times round it.	Naked youth riding sideways on galloping horse. [Holm, Pl. IV. 9.] ℞ Didr.
Head of nymph.	Dog standing . . . . . ℞ Didr.

Mytistratus (*Marianopoli*) was a strongly fortified place in the interior of the island (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 24). Its coins are of bronze and belong to about the time of Timoleon, being usually struck over Syracusan bronze.

Circ. B.C. 340.

Head of Hephaestos in conical cap.	VM in wreath ••• ••• *Hemilitron*, Æ 1·15
Id.	TVM Three objects arranged like spokes of a wheel . . . . Æ ·8
MYTI Id. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 8.]	Free horse; below, M . . . Æ ·6

Nacona. The site of this town is unknown. Its coins are of bronze, and belong to a good period of art.

Before circ. B.C. 400.

ΝΑΚΟΝ[ΑΙΟΝ Head of nymph; hair gathered up behind and bound with cord wound three or four times round it.	Seilenos riding on ass, holds kantharos and thyrsos, • • • *Trias*, Æ ·65
℞	Goat, grapes, and ivy-leaf • *Uncia*, Æ ·5

In the first half of the fourth century Nacona was held by Campanian mercenaries who had come over to Sicily in B.C. 412, just too late to help the Athenians against Syracuse. These soldiers of fortune, after serving the Carthaginians for a time, subsequently settled at various inland cities, among which, as we learn from the coins, were Nacona, Entella, and Aetna.

Circ. B.C. 357–317.

ΚΑΜΠΑΝΩΝ Head of Persephone with wreath of corn.	ΝΑΚ[ΩΝΗ]Σ Pegasos; beneath, helmet . . . . . Æ ·75
℞.	ΝΑΚΩΝΑΙΩΝ Free horse; beneath, helmet . . . . . Æ ·7

A number of coins reading Ν or ΝΑ, or uninscribed, may perhaps have been struck at Nacona (Imhoof, *N. Z.*, 1886, pp. 258 ff.):—

Early fourth century B.C.

Eagle standing on capital.	Dolphin . . . . . AR 7·7 grs.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	Trident between dolphins . . Æ 1·0
Head of Poseidon. [*Berl. Bl.*, v. Pl. LIV. 13.]	Warrior . . . . . Æ ·8
℞.	Trident . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Zeus.	Eagle . . . . . Æ ·8–·5

Naxus (*Capodi Schiso*) was the most ancient Greek settlement in Sicily: it was a colony from Chalcis, founded about B.C. 735, and derived its name, we may suppose, from a preponderating contingent from the island of Naxos. Of the early history of this place little is known, but between B.C. 498 and 476 it passed successively under the dominion of Hippocrates of Gela and of Gelon and Hieron of Syracuse. In B.C. 476 its inhabitants were transferred to Leontini. In B.C. 461 it seems to have recovered its autonomy, which it retained until its destruction in B.C. 404 by Dionysius.

Before circ. B.C. 480. *Aeginetic* (?) *Standard.*

FIG. 83.

Head of Dionysos with pointed beard and ivy-wreath. | NAXION (retrogr.) Bunch of grapes (Fig. 83) . . ℞ Drachm, wt. 90 gr.
℞ Obol, wt. 15 gr.
℞ Litra, wt. 12 gr.

Some specimens of these early drachms of Aeginetic (?) weight (see p. 115, *supra*) are of extremely archaic style and seem to belong to a period not later than the middle of the sixth century.

Circ. B.C. 461–413. *Attic standard.*

Fig. 84.

Head of Dionysos, of early style, with long beard and hair in bunch behind bound with ivy-wreath (Fig. 84).

NAXION Bearded Seilenos of strong archaic style, naked and ithyphallic with pointed ear and long tail, seated to front on the ground with head in profile; he holds a kantharos with one hand and leans on the other . . . ℞ Tetradr.

Id. " Id. . . . ℞ Drachm.

Id. " Bunch of grapes . . . ℞ Litra or Obol.

Fig. 85.

Head of Dionysos, of fine style, bearded, bound with laurel and adorned with ivy-wreath (Fig. 85).

ΝΑΞΙΟΝ Similar Seilenos, but of softer and more refined style, seated on the ground, from which a vine springs; he holds kantharos and thyrsos . . . ℞ Tetradr.

Circ. B.C. 413–404.

ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Head of Apollo, laur.; behind, laurel-leaf. [Holm, Pl. VI. 8.]

Similar; to r., a term; sometimes with artist's signature, ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ . . ℞ Didr.

ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Head of Maenad ivy-crowned. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VIII. 17.]

Naked Seilenos seated, holding wine-skin, branch of ivy, and kantharos; in front a vine grows . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

In the Berlin Museum there is a diobol which in style and type resembles the coin with ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ, but instead of ΝΑΞΙΩΝ on *obv.* it reads ΝΕΟΠΟ on *rev.* (Weil, *Künstlerinschr.*, Pl. II. 13). It is supposed by Holm (*Gesch. Sic.*, ii. 432; iii. 627) that these pieces were issued by the Naxians at Mylae, where they found a new home (Diod. xiv. 87), after the destruction of their old town.

ΑΣΣΙΝΟΣ Young horned head of river-god Assinos. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VIII. 18.]	ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Similar Silenos . . . ℞ ½ Drachm.
ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Young head of river-god Assinos crowned with vine-leaves.	Bunch of grapes . ℞ Litr. or Obol.
ΝΑΞΙ Head of bearded Dionysos crowned with ivy.	Similar . . . . . ℞ Litr. or Obol.
Young head with short hair, wearing wreath.	ΝΑ Kantharos ℞ Trias. [*N. Z.*, 1886, Pl. VII. 6.]

The river here called Assinos is either the Asines of Pliny (iii. 88) and the Akesines of Thucydides (iv. 25), the modern *Cantara*, or the torrent *S. Venera*, which is nearer to Naxus.

Neopolis. See **Naxus**, *supra*.

Panormus (*Palermo*) was the most important of all the Phoenician towns in Sicily. Its Greek name, however, is sufficient to show that here, as everywhere else in Sicily, the Greek language was predominant, at least in early times. Before the great repulse of the Carthaginians at Himera, in B.C. 480, no coins whatever were struck at Panormus. No Phoenician people had in those early days adopted the use of money. It was doubtless due to the victory of Gelon at Himera that the Greeks were able to extend their language and civilization even to the Phoenician settlements in the western portion of the island. Hence in the *Transitional* period the coins of Panormus bear for the most part Greek inscriptions.

Circ. B.C. 480–409.

ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ (retrogr.) Head of Apollo, hair rolled.	Slow quadriga; horses crowned by Nike. ℞ Tetradr.
ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ (retrogr.) Head of Nymph.	Dog. [Holm, Pl. IV. 7.] ℞ Didr.
Head of Nymph.	ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟΣ Dog . . ℞ Didr.
ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟ[Σ] (retrogr.) Head of young river-god.	Forepart of man-headed bull . . . . ℞ Litra.

A few, however, have the Punic inscr. פנורמוס (*Sid.*), of which many explanations have been offered, none of them thoroughly satisfactory.

Head of Nymph, hair turned up behind under diadem. Inscr. פנורמוס and ΣΙΒ.	Dog; in field above, head of Nymph. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 21.] ℞ Didrachm.

The word ΣΙΒ occurs frequently on coins of both Segesta and Eryx. Its juxtaposition on this coin with the equally unexplained Phoenician, looks as if it were a Greek transcript of the same word. On the many

suggested interpretations of *ziz* (see Holm, iii. p. 647 f.), the most probable is that it is simply the Phoenician name for Panormus.

Poseidon seated on rock with trident and dolphin.	צין Naked youth riding on man-headed bull . . . . . ℞ Litr. or Obol.
צין Similar. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 19.]	ΠΑΝΟΡΜΟΣ Similar . ℞ Litr. or Ob.
Head of Nymph; around, dolphins.	Poseidon seated . . . ℞ Litr. or Ob.

The signal successes of the Carthaginian arms in Sicily between B. C. 409 and 405, and the consequent influx of the precious metals from the devastated Greek towns into Panormus, led to the coinage by the latter of money on a far more liberal scale than before. The Greek language now completely disappears, but it is curious to note how from an entire lack of artistic originality the Phoenicians in Sicily were driven to copy the types of the money of various other towns, e. g. Syracuse, Segesta, Himera, Agrigentum, Camarina, Gela, &c.

After circ. B. C. 409. (צין usually on *rev.*)

Head, usually of Persephone, copied from coins of Syracuse of the best period of art. Around, dolphins.	Victorious quadriga . . ℞ Tetradr. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 15.]
Head of Nymph with hair in sphendone. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 14, 20.]	Dog standing . . . . ℞ Didr.
Young male head, and dolphins.	Free horse . . . . . ℞ Didr. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 11.]
Cock.	Crab; below, dolphin . . ℞ Drachm. [*N. Z.*, 1886, Pl. VII. 14.]
Dolphin and scallop; mark of value.	Eagle devouring hare . ℞ Pentonkion [Holm, Pl. VIII. 12.]
Head of Athena. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 13.]	Swan over waves . . ℞ Litr. or Obol.
Head of Nymph; hair in sphendone.	Half man-headed bull ℞ Litr. or Obol. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 17.]
Head of young river-god.	Similar, or whole bull. ℞ Litr. or Obol. [Holm, Pl. VIII. 16, 18.]

The inscr. on the last described coins sometimes runs שבעל ציץ (=*shbaal ziz*) 'of the citizens of Panormus' (?).

Bronze with marks of value.

The following bronze coins may be assigned to the latter part of the fifth century :—

Hemilitron.	צין Cock.	∴	Æ ·95
Trias.	„ Id. [*N. Z.*, 1886, Pl. VII. 15.]	∴	Æ ·75
Hexas.	„ Id.	∴	Æ ·6

Cf. also an onkia with same *obv.* type and an uncertain Punic inscr. (Imhoof, *N. Z.*, 1886, p. 248, No. 18). This whole group is assigned by Imhoof to Solus.

The weight of the litra, of which these coins are fractions, can hardly be ascertained. The hemilitron yields a litra of 380 grs., while the trias points to one of 604 grs.

Bronze without marks of value.

Circ. B. C. 400–254.

;ᵐᵞ Boar running.	Man-headed bull . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Hera wearing stephanos.	;ᵐᵞ Id.; above, sun . . . . Æ ·95 [Holm, Pl. VIII. 22.]
Head of Apollo laureate.	.. Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·7
Female head.	Horse; above, head of Helios . Æ
Horse.	Forepart of man-headed bull . Æ

At Panormus (?), perhaps in common with several of the western cities which joined Timoleon's league, were probably issued the following drachms which seem to refer to the victory of the Crimissus:—

ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ Female head crowned with myrtle.	ΚΙΜΙΣΣ (*sic*) Flaming altar, wreathed with laurel . . . . . Æ Drachm. [*Num. Chr.*, 1896, Pl. IX. 13.]

In B. C. 254 Panormus was captured by the Romans, under whose rule it retained its municipal freedom, and remained for many years one of the principal cities of the island.

Bronze, with Greek inscr. ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ, ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙ, or ΠΑΡ (*in monogram*).

After B. C. 254.

Bust of Athena.	Head of Persephone . . . . Æ 1·2
Id.	Female figure standing with phiale and cornucopiae . . . . . Æ 1·05
Id.	Triskeles with gorgoneion in centre. Æ 1·0
Head of Zeus.	Eagle on fulmen . . . . . Æ ·95
Ram standing over head of Janus.	Eagle with spread wings . . Æ ·85
Female head.	Altar . . . . . Æ ·7
ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ Female head.	Altar. [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. IX. 14.] Æ ·7
Id. Head of Demeter veiled.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·7
Hermes seated on rock.	Flaming altar . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Persephone.	Poppy-head and ears of corn . Æ ·65
Heads of the Dioskuri.	ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙ in wreath . . . Æ ·7
Ram.	Id. . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Demeter veiled.	Prow with wing . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Aphrodite in stephane.	Dove . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of Zeus.	Warrior standing; holds phiale Æ ·7
Female head.	Warrior resting on lance . . Æ ·7
Head of Athena.	Prow . . . . . Æ

Later than the above is a series of coins with, on the reverse, the Latin inscription ΠΟΡ (for P[a or[mus]? or Por[tus]?) in monogram. *Obv.* Heads of Janus (on the as), Zeus (on the semis), or Demeter (on the quadrans). See Bahrfeldt, *Die röm.-sicil. Münzen* (Geneva, 1904).

In the time of Augustus, Panormus received a Roman colony (Strab. vi. 272). Its bronze coins continued to be issued for some time longer, bearing the names of various resident magistrates, e. g. Aqu(illius), M. Aur(elius), Q. B(aebius?), L. (Caecilius) Me(tellus), Cn. Dom.

Proc(ulus), Lactor(ius) II VIR, Q. Fab(ius) Ma(ximus), L. Gn., Cato. S. Pos(tumius), &c. These coins as a rule follow the Roman system, the *As* being distinguished by the head of Janus, the *Semis* by that of Zeus, and the *Quadrans* by that of Herakles or Apollo. On some specimens the inscription is written PANHORMITANORVM. The heads of Augustus (Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 17) and Livia also occur.

Paropus (Polyb. i. 24) probably stood at *Collesano*, south-west of Cephaloedium. It coined in bronze during the period of Roman dominion after the end of the First Punic War.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of Apollo laur.	ΠΑΡΩΠΙΝΩΝ Hunter standing, resting on spear; beyond him a running dog . . . . . Æ ·8

Petra (*Petralia*), an inland town near the sources of the southern Himeras. It struck bronze money after the end of the First Punic War.

After circ. B.C. 241.

Head of bearded Herakles.	ΠΕΤΡΕΙΝΩΝ Female figure standing beside column . . . . . Æ ·75

Piacus, mentioned by Steph. Byz. as πόλις Σικελίας. The site is quite unknown.

Circ. B.C. 415–400.

[Π]ΙΑΚΙΝ Head of young river-god, horned and laureate. Between the letters are the marks of value ••••••	Dog seizing a fawn by the throat . . Æ ·7 Hemilitron, wt. 70 grs. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 26, Pl. B. 11.]

In style the head on this coin bears a striking resemblance to the laureate head on the tetradrachms of Catana (B. M. C., *Sicily*, p. 45, No. 25). Piacus may have been situated somewhere in the vicinity of that town.

Segesta (*Sestri*), west of Panormus, was a non-Hellenic town in the district of Sicily inhabited by the Elymi. It stood near a torrent which empties itself into the river Krimissos. According to a local tradition the city owed its foundation to Egestos, the son of a Trojan maiden Segesta by the river-god Krimissos, who met her in the form of a dog (Serv. *ad Aen.* i. 550, v. 30).

From the earliest times the Segestans were engaged in continual hostilities with the Selinuntines, doubtless concerning the boundaries of their respective territories. These disputes gave occasion for the Athenian intervention in Sicilian affairs, and subsequently to the great invasion of the Carthaginians, upon whom Segesta became dependent B.C. 409. The silver money of Segesta, notwithstanding the fact that it was not a Greek city, affords but slight indications of barbarism, unless indeed the words ΣΙΒ and ΣΙΑ are to be taken as such. It is on the Attic Standard, and ranges from the archaic period down to the time of the Carthaginian invasion in B.C. 410, when it suddenly ceases. No other Sicilian city minted didrachms so freely. The Segestan

coin-types were copied both at Motya and Eryx on the west and at Panormus on the east of Segesta.

Circ. B.C. 480–461.

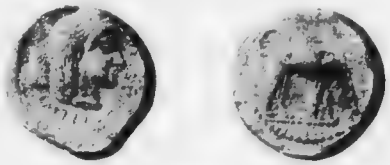


Fig. 86.

Inscr. ΣΑΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΒ, ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΒΕΜΙ, ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΕ, ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΑ or ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΟΝ, usually retrograde. (For the various theories as to the meaning of the terminations ΣΙΒ, ΣΙΒΕΜΙ, ΣΙΑ, or ΣΙΕ, see the summary in Holm, iii. pp. 599, 600.)

Types:—

Dog (river Krimissos), often accompanied by *symbols:* murex-shell, corn-plant, or corn-grain. [Holm, Pl. II. 14.]

Dog. *Symbol:* Wheel.

Head of Segesta of archaic style with hair turned up behind under her diadem (Fig. 86). ℞ Didr. ½ dr. and Litra

Female head facing. ℞ Trihemiobol. [Holm, Pl. II. 13.]

To the same period belongs an alliance coin (litra) with Eryx, *obv.* Head of Segesta facing, ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ; *rev.* Dog, ΕΡΥΚΙΝΟΝ (Holm, No. 95 a).

Circ. B.C. 461–415.

Dog (river Krimissos); the head of Segesta in field above . . . . .

ΣΑΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΒ or ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΒ Head of Segesta, her hair variously arranged, in sphendone or otherwise. ℞ Didr.

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ Dog standing; in front, a murex-shell . . . . . .

Head of Segesta, hair in knot behind, and bound by cord passing four times round it. The whole in ivy-wreath. ℞ Didr.

ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΣΙΒ Dog standing, sometimes beside stalk of corn, or devouring head of stag . . . . . [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VI. 9.]

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ [or ΩΝ] Head of Segesta, hair bound with cord passed thrice round it, or enclosed in sphendone, or rolled up behind. ℞ Didr. ½ Dr. and Litra.

Circ. B.C. 415–409.

Fig. 87.

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ Youthful hunter, naked, accompanied by two dogs; his conical cap falls back upon his shoulders; he holds two javelins and stands with one foot resting on rock.

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ Youthful hunter, as on preceding. Before him is a terminal figure . . . . . .

ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΞΙΒ Victorious quadriga driven by female figure, probably Segesta, holding ears of corn; above, flying Nike.

ΕΓΕΣΣΤΑΙΟΝ Youthful hunter, as on preceding, with one dog. [Holm, Pl. IV. 12.]

Head of Segesta, three-quarter face, between two laurel boughs.

ΣΕΓΕΣΤ Horse [? Dog] with head to ground. [Tropea, p. 29, No. 5.]

Head of Zeus. [Tropea, p. 30. No. 6.]

Forepart of dog.

Dog's head.

Head of Segesta, hair in sphendone (from die of didrachm) [Burlington Fine Arts Club Catal., 1903, Pl. 103. 195.] AR Tetradr.

ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΞΙΑ or -ΞΙΒ Head of Segesta; hair in sphendone, adorned with stars. *Symbol:* ear of corn (Fig. 87). AR Tetradr.

Similar to obv. of preceding (one or two dogs) . . . . . AR Tetradr.

Nymph Segesta, crowned by flying Nike, sacrificing at altar . . AR Tetrad

ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ Dog standing. *Symbol:* murex, gorgoneion . . . AR Litra.

Nymph seated receiving to her bosom serpent erect before her . AR Litra.

ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑ Dog; above, shell AR Obol.

ΣΕΓΕ around a large H . AR ½ Litra.

ΕΓΕΣΤΑ • • . . . . . AR Hexas.

The young hunter on the beautiful tetradrachms of Segesta is probably the river Krimissos, who, according to Aelian (*Var. Hist.* ii. 33), was worshipped at Segesta in human form; Αἰγεσταῖοι δὲ τὸν Πόρπακα καὶ τὸν Κριμισὸν καὶ τὸν Τελμισσὸν ἐν ἀνδρῶν εἴδει τιμῶσι. The dog, his special attribute, serves here to distinguish the figure. On the didrachms the same river is symbolized by the dog.

BRONZE. *Before* B.C. 409.

Tetras.	Head of Segesta.	Dog • • • •	Æ ·85
Hexas.	Id.	Id. • • (beneath, sometimes a weasel?)	Æ ·8–·65
,,	Id.	Id.	Æ ·45

From the weights of these coins we can form no idea of the real weight of the copper litra, as the tetras of which the weight is 139 grs. yields a litra of 417 grs., while the hexas (wt. 86 grs.) yields one of 516 grs. Cf. B. M. C., *Sicily*, p. 136.

For more than a century and a half Segesta was a mere dependency of Panormus, and struck no money whatever, unless indeed we suppose that the didrachms with Segestan types and the Punic legend צלם, here described under Panormus, were struck at Segesta.

After B.C. 241.

When, however, after the end of the First Punic War, Segesta had passed under the dominion of the Romans, it obtained once more the right of coinage, though only in bronze. The Segestans now made the most of their traditional Trojan descent, claiming relationship with the Romans on this ground (Cic. *II Verr.* iv. 33).

Head of Segesta veiled and turreted.		ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ	Aeneas carrying Anchises . . . Æ ·8
Id.		,,	Warrior standing . . Æ ·85
Id.		,,	Warrior beside horse. Æ ·75
ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ Similar.		,,	Id. . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Herakles.	[Holm, No. 611 a.]	ΣΕ	Bow and quiver . . . . Æ

Under Augustus we find Segesta still in the enjoyment of the right of coinage (B. M. C., *Sicily*, p. 137); but it is probable that there was a considerable interval between the cessation of the autonomous and the commencement of the Imperial series.

Selinus (Σελινόεις, Σελινοῦς), the most western of all the Greek cities of Sicily, stood near the mouth of the river Selinus and a few miles west of that of the Hypsas. It derived its name from the river, which in its turn was called after the σέλινον (probably the wild celery, *apium graveolens*), which grew plentifully on its banks. The Selinuntines adopted from the first the leaf of this plant as the badge of their town, σύμβολον ἢ παράσημον τῆς πόλεως (Plut. *Pyth. Orac.* xii), placing it upon their coins, and dedicating, on one occasion, a representation of it in gold in the temple of Apollo at Delphi (Plut. *l. c.*).

Circ. B.C. 480–466.

Fig. 88.

Selinon leaf. [Babelon, *Traité*, II. Pl. 79. 1.]		Incuse square irregularly divided . . Æ Didr.
Selinon leaf (Fig. 88).		Incuse square triangularly divided into eight or more parts . . . Æ Didr.
Selinon leaf. [Holm, Pl. I. 4.]		Selinon leaf in incuse square; letters ΣΕΛΙ sometimes in the corners . . Æ Didr.

Obols or litrae and smaller coins also occur.

Circ. B.C. 466–415.

In the great Carthaginian invasion of Sicily in B.C. 480, Selinus appears to have sided with the invaders (Diod. xi. 21). During the period of general prosperity which followed the expulsion of the tyrants, B.C. 466, it rose to considerable power and wealth (Thuc. vi. 20). It must have been quite early in this period of peace that it was attacked by a devastating pestilence or malaria, caused by the stagnant waters in the neighbouring marsh lands (Diog. Laert. viii. 2. 70). On that occasion

the citizens had recourse to the arts of Empedocles, then at the height of his fame. The philosopher put a stop to the plague, it would seem, by connecting the channels of two neighbouring streams (Diog. Laert. *l. c.*). In gratitude for this deliverance the Selinuntines conferred upon him divine honours, and their coin-types still bear witness to the depth and lasting character of the impression which the purification of the district made upon men's minds. The coins of this period are as follows :—

FIG. 89.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Apollo and Artemis standing side by side in slow quadriga, the former discharging arrows from his bow (Fig. 89).

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ The river-god Selinos naked, with short horns, holding phiale and lustral branch, sacrificing at an altar of Apollo (*l*) the healer, in front of which is a cock. Behind him on a pedestal is the figure of a bull, and in the field above a selinon leaf . . . AR Tetradr.

Apollo, who on one specimen (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 28) appears alone, is here regarded as the healing god, ἀλεξίκακος, who, with his radiant arrows, slays the pestilence as he slew the Python. Artemis stands behind him in her capacity of εἰλείθυια or συωδίνα, for the plague had fallen heavily on the women too, ὥστε καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας δυστοκεῖν (Diog. Laert. *l. c.*). On the reverse the river-god himself makes formal libation to the healer-god in gratitude for the cleansing of his waters, while the image of the bull, being sometimes man-headed, perhaps represents the river in its former aspect as an untamed natural force.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Herakles contending with a wild bull which he seizes by the horn, and is about to slay with his club.

[Gardner, *Types*, Pl. II. 16, 17.]

ΗΥ↓ΑΣ River Hypsas sacrificing before altar, around which a serpent twines. He holds branch and phiale. Behind him a marsh-bird is seen departing. In field, selinon leaf . . . AR Didr.

Here instead of Apollo it is the sun-god Herakles, who is shown struggling with the destructive powers of water symbolized by the bull, while on the reverse the Hypsas takes the place of the Selinos. Perhaps the marsh-bird is retreating, because she can no longer find a congenial home on the banks of the Hypsas now that Empedocles has drained the lands.

ΕΥΡΥΜΕΔΟ (retrogr.) Head of Nymph Eurymedusa wearing sphendone. Behind her, a marsh-bird.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ (retrogr.) Head of young river-god Selinos with bull's ear and horn. Behind, selinon leaf . . . AR Drachm.

Eurymedusa appears to have been a fountain-nymph, for one of the daughters of Acheloos was so called (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, 2nd ed., ii. 392, note 2).

Nymph or goddess seated on a rock receiving to her bosom an enormous serpent, which stands coiled and erect before her. [Cf. Segesta, p. 166.]	ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ. ΣΕΛΙΝΟΕΣ, or ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Man-headed bull; above, sometimes, selinon leaf. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VI. 6.] . . . ℞ Litra or Obol.

The obverse of this coin represents a local health-goddess or less probably Persephone visited by Zeus in the form of a serpent (Eckhel, ii. p. 240). The bull on the reverse is presumably the river Selinos.

Circ. B. C. 415–409.

ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Nike driving quadriga, horses in high action. In exergue, ear of corn, and in field above, a wreath.	ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ River-god sacrificing, as on the earlier tetradrachms. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. IX. 8.] . . ℞ Tetradr.

The didrachms of this period resemble in type those of the last.

Head of Herakles bearded or beardless in profile or three-quarter face.	ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Victorious quadriga, horses in high action: above, selinon leaf . . . . . ℞ ½ Drachm.

BRONZE.

Head of young river-god.	Selinon leaf ∴ *Trias* . . . . . Æ ·75, wt. 138 grs.

The weight of the Litra according to this coin would be 552 grs.

Selinus was destroyed by the Carthaginians B. C. 409, and although the Selinuntines are from time to time mentioned in later ages, the city was never again in a position to strike its own coins.

Sergentium or **Ergetium** in the neighbourhood of Mt. Aetna.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

ΜΕΡ Satyr or Dionysos, naked, standing, holding kantharos and vine-branch.	Vine-branch with grapes . . . . ℞ Didrachm, wt. 122 grs.
ΜΕΡ Head of Satyr or bearded Dionysos.	Bunch of grapes . . ℞ Diobol 19 grs.

These coins, usually assigned to an unknown city in Bruttium, have been attributed by Pais (*Ancient Italy*, pp. 117 sqq.) and De Foville (*Rev. Num.*, 1906, pp. 445 sqq.) to Sergentium in Sicily. The low weight of the didrachm, supposing it to be of the Attic Standard, is remarkable. Μ for Ε in the inscr. may be due to the influence of the Chalcidian city of Naxus, for the Dionysiac types are evidently inspired by those of Naxian coins.

Silerae. The site of this town is quite uncertain, nor is its name mentioned by any ancient author. Its rare bronze coins belong to the time of Timoleon.

Circ. B.C. 340.

ΣΙΛΕΡΑΙΩΝ (retrogr.) Forepart of man-headed bull. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 28, Pl. B. 12.]	ΣΙΛ (retrogr.) Naked warrior charging. Æ 1·1 and ·75

Solus (see Imhoof, *N. Z.*, 1886, pp. 266 ff.) was a Phoenician town of no great importance some twelve miles east of Panormus. Its Punic name seems to have been כפרא (= *Kfra*, village). Although it was always a dependency of Carthage, some of its coins bear Greek inscriptions and betray the all-pervading influence of Greek religious ideas. The earliest Soluntine coin at present known is a didrachm copied slavishly from one of the coins of Selinus described above.

Before circ. B.C. 400.

Herakles contending with bull. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VI. 14.]	ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ River-god sacrificing. *Symbols:* selinon-leaf and marsh-bird. AR Didr.
Cock. [Hohn, Pl. VIII. 10.]	כפרא Tunny-fish. . . . . AR Obol.
ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ Head of Herakles in lion-skin.	Id. Cray-fish ∴ *Hemilitron* . . Æ ·8, wt. 119 grs.
" "	Id. Id. ∴ *Trias* . . Æ ·7, wt. 70 grs.
Id. [Tropea, *Mus. Mandr.*, p. 31, No. 1.]	Helmeted warrior . . . . . Æ

For other coins of this period, attributed to Solus, see under **Panormus**, p. 162.

Middle and second half of fourth century B.C.

Hermes seated; in front, caduceus.	כפרא Bow, quiver, and club . AR Obol.
Hermes seated, with ram. Phoen. inscr. כא (?).	Two dolphins and star (?) AR wt. 1·6 grs.
כ-א Youthful male head, helmeted.	Free horse and caduceus . . Æ ·8
Head of Athena facing.	כפרא Naked archer kneeling Æ ·55
Id.	Crab . . . . . Æ ·6
כפרא Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	Hippocamp . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Persephone in corn-wreath.	כפרא Bull . . . . . Æ 1·0–·8

First half of third century B.C.

The *provenance* of the following coins shows that they belong to Solus.

Bearded head (Melkart ?).	Horse. [*N. Z.*, 1886, Pl. VII. 23.] Æ ·6
Id.	Tunny-fish. [*Ibid.* Pl. VII. 24.] Æ ·7–·5
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	Tunny-fish. [*Ibid.* Pl. VII. 25.] Æ ·5

After the fall of Panormus, Solus passed under the dominion of the Romans. We then hear of it as a municipal town under the name of Soluntum.

After B.C. 241.

Head of Athena.

Id.

Naked warrior.

Head of Poseidon.

Id.

Id.

ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Dolphin.

ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Head of Herakles bearded. [Tropea, p. 32, No. 2.]

ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Head of Poseidon . Æ ·95

" Wreath . . Æ ·9

" " . . Æ ·7

ΣΟΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Naked warrior Æ ·7

" Sepia. . . Æ ·5

Fish (hammer-headed shark ?) . Æ ·6

Tunny-fish . . . . . Æ ·5

Warrior with helmet . . . . Æ

Stiela or **Styella** (Evans, *N. Chr.*, 1896, pp. 124–6, and Holm, iii. p. 639), described by Steph. Byz. (*s. v.* Στύελλα) as a fortress of the Scidian Megara. Leake (*Num. Hell.*, p. 70) places it near the mouth of the river Alabon, which flows into the Megarian Gulf.

Circ. B.C. 450–415.

ΣΤΙΕΛΛΝΛΙΟ (retr.) Forepart of man-headed bull. [Avellino, *Opuscoli*, iii. p. 157.]

Young male head laureate, in front, branch of water-plant (?). [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VI. 11; Evans, *N. Chr.*, 1896, Pl. IX. 1.]

Young male figure holding sapling and sacrificing at altar . . . . . Æ

ΣΤΙΑ or ΣΤΑ Forepart of man-headed bull . . Æ Drachm and ½ Drachm.

The head on these coins, although not horned, is probably intended for a river-god. In expression it is quite unlike a head of Apollo, and may be compared with certain similar heads on coins of Catana.

Syracuse. The earliest coins of Syracuse probably belong to the time of the landed oligarchy of the Geomori or Gamori. We cannot assign these coins to an earlier date than the latter part of the sixth century, before which time Syracuse must have had recourse, on special occasions when current coins were required, to imported coins, probably Athenian tetradrachms.

Before circ. B.C. 485.

FIG. 90.

ΣΥΡΑϘΟΣΙΟΝ Slow quadriga.

ΣΥΡΑϘΟΣΙΟΝ or ΣΥΡΑ. Similar (Fig. 90).

ΣΥΡΑ Horseman leading a second horse.

Incuse square divided into four parts . Æ Tetradrachm. [Babelon, *Traité*, ii. No. 2247.]

Inc. sq. divided into four parts; in centre, archaic head of nymph or goddess . . . . . Æ Tetradrachm.

Similar . . . . . Æ Didrachm.

These are early examples of coin-types referring to agonistic contests. That they do not, however, allude to any particular victory in the games is evident from the way in which the types are from the first made subservient to the denominations of the coin: thus the quadriga is made use of to indicate a *Tetradrachm*, while two horses stand for a *Didrachm*, just as, in the next period, a man riding a single horse is the distinctive type of the *Drachm*.

The head in the centre of the reverse may be assumed to be that of the presiding goddess of the island of Ortygia, Artemis, who is identified with the water-nymph Arethusa, although on these early specimens the head is not accompanied by the dolphins which on later coins symbolize the salt waves of the harbour surrounding the island of Ortygia in which the fountain of Arethusa gushed forth.

Circ. B.C. 485–478.

To the reign of Gelon may be attributed the following:—

FIG. 91.

Quadriga with Nike above (Fig. 91).	ΣΥΡΑΟΟΣΙΟΝ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ	Female head (sometimes in faint linear circle) surrounded by dolphins ℞ Tetradr.
Horseman leading a second horse.	"	Id. . ℞ Didr. (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. II. 7, 11.)
Horseman.	"	Id. (no dolphins) . ℞ Drachm.
Female head.	ΣΥΡΑ (sometimes on obv.).	Sepia . ℞ Litra.
Id.	ΣΥΡΑ Wheel . .	℞ Obol, ½ obol.
Id.	⁝	℞ Pentonkion.
Id.	∴	℞ Hexas.

The addition of the Nike over the chariot group may possibly have been suggested by Gelon's success in the Olympian games in B.C. 488. This obverse type is also found in Gelon's coinage for Gela and Leontini (*Num. Chron.*, 1908, p. 10). In the year B.C. 480 Gelon gained his famous victory over the Carthaginians at Himera, and, by the intervention of his wife Demarete, concluded a peace with his vanquished foes, the conditions of which were so much more favourable than they had been led to expect, that in gratitude they presented Demarete with a hundred talents of gold. From the proceeds of these were struck, *circ.* B.C. 479, the celebrated Syracusan medallions, or properly speaking Pentekontalitra (or Deka-

drachms), surnamed *Demareteia* (Diod. xi. 26). On these coins see especially Evans, *Num. Chron.*, 1894, pp. 189 ff.

FIG. 92.

Slow quadriga, the horses crowned by flying Nike. In ex. a lion. (Fig. 92.) | ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Female head (City-goddess as Nike?) crowned with laurel, in fine linear circle; around, dolphins. AR Dekadr.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the issue of these magnificent coins immediately after a great victory, which for the Sicilian Greeks was an event fully as momentous as the contemporary victories over the Persians at Salamis and Plataea were for the people of Greece proper, may have been in some way commemorative of the occasion, and it has consequently been suggested that the lion on the reverse may be a symbol of Libya, as it certainly is on some later Carthaginian coins. The type was copied at Leontini (above, p. 148, Fig. 77), where the lion beneath the chariot is to be distinguished from the lion which, as the badge of the city and symbol of Apollo, occurs beneath the head of that god.

Besides the dekadrachm there are a tetradrachm and an obol of this coinage. (Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. I. 11, 12.)

Circ. B.C. 478–413.

FIG. 93.

The earlier tetradrachms of this period, belonging (*op. cit.*, p. 10) to the reign of Hieron, differ from the coinage of Gelon's time not only in their more advanced style, but also in the substitution of a sea-monster or pistrix for the lion in the exergue of the obverse: a symbol which may possibly have alluded originally to Hieron's victory over the Etruscans at sea in B.C. 474. This is however very doubtful, for the symbol was retained for some time after the fall of the tyranny in B.C. 466 (Fig. 93). The tetradrachms with the pistrix are of a somewhat hard style, which is characteristic of the early transitional period. The hair of the goddess

on the obverse is variously arranged on different specimens, but is usually bound with a plain cord or fillet.

Fig. 94.

During the Democracy which succeeded the expulsion of the Gelonian dynasty in B.C. 466, the tetradrachms of Syracuse exhibit a greater freedom of style and variety of treatment than had been previously usual. The form R is replaced early in this period by P. The head of the goddess assumes larger proportions, and the surrounding dolphins are less formally arranged and less conspicuous. The hair of the female head is sometimes confined in a sphendone, sometimes in a bag (Fig. 94), and sometimes gathered up and bound by a cord passing four times round it (Fig. 95). The olive-branch symbol which occurs in the exergue here and at Gela may be connected with the congress of Gela in B.C. 424. (Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1908, pp. 1 ff.)

Fig. 95.

The later coins of this transitional period, beginning about B.C. 430-420, show that the art of the Sicilian die-engravers was beginning to attract a wide interest. The designers and engravers, by now for the first time signing their productions, reveal themselves as artists conscious of the merits of their works, and perhaps as competitors for public recognition. The novel and surprising charm of the new coins of Syracuse soon obtained for the artists orders from, or employment at, the mints of rival cities. Doubtless many coin-types designed by the master but executed by his pupils are unsigned. The artists' names which occur on the Syracusan coins of this and the following period are:—

Fig. 96.

Euměnos or **Euménes** (ΕΥΜΗΝΟΥ, ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ) (see Fig. 96) introduces motion in the chariot-group; in ex. sometimes opposed dolphins, dolphin and [illegible] scallop shell, or signature. Heads of Arethusa and Kora? Also drachms, [illegible]ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ. Naked hero, armed with helmet, shield, and sword, charging r.

Sosion (ΣΩΣΙΩΝ): style closely resembling that of Eumenos.

Euaenetos (ΕΥΑΙΝΕΤΟ or abbrev.) introduces new motives, such as broken [illegible] in the chariot-group, Nike carrying tablet with artist's name, chariot-wheel [illegible]xergue. (This occurs also on a half-drachm.)

Euth(ynos?) (ΕΥΘ . .): chariot driven by winged male figure; in ex. Skylla [illegible] fish.

Dies by Euaenetos and Euth . . . are found combined with dies by Eumenos. On the other hand, the group by Euth . . . is combined with [illegible] head by

Phrygillos (ΦΡΥΓΙΛΛ . .): head of Persephone crowned with corn. This [illegible] is possibly identical with the gem-engraver Phrygillos.

Eukleidas (ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑ). Signature on diptych in front of head (combined [illegible] *obc.* by Eumenos, Holm, Pl. V. 4, with ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ). Phrygillos and Eukleidas also worked in the next period.

It is in this period that the coinage of bronze begins at Syracuse.

ΣΥΡΑ Head of nymph. | Sepia, sometimes with ∴ *Trias* Æ 6–4

Circ. B.C. 413–357.

In the period following the defeat of the Athenians great changes are seen in the Sicilian coinage. Gold had perhaps been issued for the first time during the war. The reverse type and incuse square of the earliest gold is a reminiscence of the earliest silver coinage. Before B.C. 400 the form ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ has entirely given place to ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ (but see p. 179).

ΣΥΡ Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. 17, 39.]

ΣΥΡΑ Head of Athena. Holm, Pl. V. 16.]

ΣΥΡ Id. [Head, *Syracuse*, III. 11.]

ΣΥΡΑ Quadripart. inc. sq. with female head in centre. (= 1 Æ Tetradr.) . Æ 18 grs.

Aegis with gorgoneion. (= 2½ Æ drachms) . Æ 11 grs.

ΣΥΡΑ Wheel in centre of inc. sq. (= 1 Æ didrachm) . Æ 9 grs.

This first issue of gold was quickly followed by another, the designs for which were (at least partly) by the artists Kimon and Euaenetos.

Fig. 97.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Female head. Signed ΚΙ. ΕΥΑΙ or ΕΥΑΙΝΕΤΟ.
[Evans, *Medallions*, v. 1–3.]

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of young river-god (Anapos ?); sometimes signed Ε.
[Evans, *op. cit.*, v. 1–4.]

ΣΥΡΑ Female head.
[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 14.]

ΣΥΡΑ Herakles strangling lion (Fig. 97).
(=2 ℞ dekadrachms) Æ 90 grs.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Free horse.
(=1 ℞ dekadrachm). Æ 45 grs.

Trident and two dolphins.
(=25 ℞ litrae ?). . Æ 20·5

Throughout these issues, the relation of gold to silver seems to have been 15 : 1. (On this question, as well as on the later relation of the metals, see Head, *Syr.*, p. 1[illegible] &c.; Th. Reinach, *L'Hist. par les monn.*, p. 75 f.; Holm, p. 619, &c.)

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa with hair in net (inspired by tetradrachm by Euaenetos); around, dolphins. Signed ΚΙΜΩΝ (or abbreviations). (Fig. 98.)

Victorious quadriga; in ex. helmet, thorax, greaves, and shield, ranged on steps; below, ΑΘΛΑ. Signature sometimes repeated . . . . . .
℞ Dekadr. 667·5 grs.

FIG. 98.

Head of Persephone (?), crowned with leaves; around, dolphins. [Evans, *Syracusan Medallions*; Hill, *Sicily*, *Front.* 7.]

Similar, but head less idealized. Sometimes signed ΕΥΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ (or abbrev.) (Fig. 99).

Similar, but ΑΘΛΑ above the shield . ℞ Dekadr.

Similar to *rev.* of Kimon's dekadr. . . ℞ Dekadr.

FIG. 99.

These magnificent dekadrachms were issued after the Athenian defeat, like the Demareteia after the battle of Himera. The arms in the exergue

may be arms taken from the Athenians and offered as prizes (ἆθλα) in the Assinarian games which were established to commemorate the event. Euaenetos was possibly absent from Syracuse at the time (see under Camarina and Catana), so that Kimon was employed to make the first dies. The unsigned dekadrachms are thought to have come next, but as only two specimens (from the same dies) are known, these cannot have been issued for any length of time: and it is possible that they may be the latest of all the series. The dekadrachm of Euaenetos seems to have been more generally admired than any other coin in antiquity (as in modern times), except perhaps the tetradrachm by Kimon with the facing head of Arethusa; both obverses were often copied in other mints. Dekadrachms in the style of Euaenetos continued to be issued during the reign of Dionysius I. The issue of tetradrachms during this period was, on the other hand, somewhat restricted. In addition to the tetradrachms reproducing exactly the obverse types of the dekadrachms of Kimon and Euaenetos, there were issued the following, of which the first is Kimon's masterpiece, and admittedly the finest representation of the facing human head on any coin.

Fig. 100.

ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ Head of Arethusa facing, dolphins swimming among her loose locks; on the frontlet, ΚΙΜΩΝ.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena facing, in richly adorned helmet with triple crest, inscribed ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑ; around, dolphins.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph l., hair in sling; signed ΦΡΥ. [Evans, *Medallions*, p. 190, Pl. X. 7.]

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Victorious quadriga; in ex. ear of corn (Fig. 100) . . . ℞ Tetradr.

Persephone with torch, driving victorious quadriga; in exergue, ear of corn (Fig. 101) . . . ℞ Tetradr.

Similar to preceding; signed ΕΥΑΡΧΙΔΑ . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

Fig. 101

Other tetradrachms are signed by ΙΜ (Weil, Pl. III. 12) and ΠΑΡΜΕ (Holm, Pl. V. 15); and among the unsigned tetradrachms are many fine coins, especially one representing Persephone with flowing hair (Holm,

Pl. V. 14; Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. VII. 12). Signatures are also found on some of the smaller coins.

Head of Athena facing (style of Eukleidas).

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Hero (Leukaspis) with helmet, shield, and spear, fighting; before him, altar and dead ram . . Æ Drachm.

The half-drachms (one signed by ΙΜ) for the most part repeat the types of the tetradrachm. On the smaller coins the sepia still distinguishes the litra (one signed by ΦΡΥ), and the wheel the obol.

BRONZE COINAGE.

ΣΥΡΑ (sometimes with ΦΡΥ) Head of nymph.

Head of nymph; sometimes signed ΦΡΥ. [*Maddalena Cat.*, 1903, Nos. 658 f.]

Similar head.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ Head of young Pan. [*Num. Chron.*, 1908, p. 14]

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ. Id.

ΣΥΡΑ Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet bound with olive. [Holm, Pl. VII. 9.]

Id.

Id.

Female head.

Star in quadripart. inc. sq. . Æ ·7

ΣΥΡΑ and two dolphins between spokes of wheel . . . . . Æ ·75

Sepia . . . . . Æ ·6

Syrinx in wreath . . . . . Æ ·55

Trident . . . . . Æ ·45

Sea-star between two dolphins; sometimes a pellet . . . Æ Litra 1·15

Hippocamp . . . . . Æ Trias ·85

Sepia . . . . . Æ ·6

ΣΥΡΑ and pellet; dolphin and scallop. Æ Uncia ·7

On the date of these last coins see Holm, p. 621. The litra and trias were extensively used, chiefly by Sikel towns, as blanks on which to strike their own types in the time of Timoleon and later.

Circ. B.C. 357–317.

To the time of Dion (B.C. 357–353) the following coins of electrum and silver are probably to be assigned:—

FIG. 102.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Apollo.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 26. 34.]

Id. [Reinach, Pl. I. 9.]

Female head (Arethusa). [Reinach, Pl. I. 10.]

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis (Fig. 102). EL. 112·5 grs. = 100 litr.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Tripod . . . . . EL. 56·2 grs. = 50 litr.

" Lyre. EL. 28·12 grs. = 25 litr.

Sepia. EL. 11·25 grs. = 10 litr.

If these values are correct, electrum was to gold as 12:15; but according to Reinach these coins represent 80, 40, 20, and 8 litr. respectively.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of Athena in crestless Corinthian helmet.	Pegasos . . . Æ Stater 130·8 grs. [B. M. C., *Corinth*, Pl. XXV. 2.]

This is the latest coin with the form ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ, and corresponds to a similar issue at Leontini (Evans, *Syr.* '*Med.*', p. 158). For other coins of Dion see **Zacynthus**.

The liberator Timoleon, who landed in Sicily in B. C. 345, replaced the electrum coinage by gold, and definitely established the silver stater of Corinthian weight (which was also an Attic didrachm) as the chief silver coin instead of the Attic tetradrachm.

ΣΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 26. 35.]	ΣΥΡΑΚ Pegasos . . . . . Æ 33·7 grs. = 30 litr.

SILVER COINAGE. *Inscr.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. [Head, *Syr.* VI. 7–16.

FIG. 103.

ΣΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Head of Zeus. [Holm, Pl. VI. 11.]	Pegasos Æ Stater 132 grs. = 10 litr.
Head of Athena in crestless Corinthian helmet.	Pegasos (Fig. 103) . . . . . Æ Stater 135 grs. = 10 litr.
Female wreathed head (Arethusa) with dolphins.	Pegasos. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 8] . . . Æ 40·5 grs. = 3 litr.
ΕΥ Female head (Kyane?); *symbol*, lion's head mouth of fountain.	Pegasos. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 10] . . . Æ 40·5 grs. = 3 litr.
Head of Arethusa with dolphins.	Half Pegasos with star. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 9] . . Æ 20·25 grs. = 1½ litr.
ΕΥ Head of Kyane (?) with lion's head symbol.	Half Pegasos. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 11] . Æ 20·25 grs. = 1½ litr.
Id.	Sepia. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 12]. . . . Æ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.
Head of Athena facing, with dolphins.	Horseman. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 13, 14] . Æ 33·75 grs. = 2½ litr.
Janiform female head, laureate.	Free horse. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 15] . . Æ 27·0 grs. = 2 litr.
Id.	Id. with star. [Head, *Syr.*, VI. 16] Æ 17·0 grs. = 1¼ litr.

The prevalence of the Pegasos as a Syracusan type is of course owing to the influence of Corinth. The head of Zeus Eleutherios and the free horse speak for themselves as emblems of freedom and democracy.

The issue of bronze coins of substantial weight (and of some intrinsic value, although doubtless representing a value somewhat greater than

their weight) was continued in this period, probably to meet a demand for money in the Sikel districts of Sicily which, by Timoleon's means, were brought into direct and frequent intercourse with Syracuse.

BRONZE COINAGE. *Inscr.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, *or none.*

[Head, *Syr.*, VII. 4–12; Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 17–22.]

Bearded helmeted head (Archias ? or Hadranos ?).	Pegasos and dolphin . . .	Æ 1·05
Head of Kora.	Pegasos Σ	Æ ·85
Female head (Aphrodite ?).	Half Pegasos Σ	Æ ·65
Head of young river-god facing (Anapos ?).	,, corn-ear . . .	Æ ·65
Head of ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ.	Free horse	Æ 1·0
Id.	Half Pegasos	Æ [illegible]
Id.	Thunderbolt; usually small eagle in field (as on coins of Alexander of Epirus).	Æ 1·0–·65
Id.	Sepia	Æ ·65
Id.	Shell; around, three dolphins	Æ ·7
Id.	Triskeles	Æ ·85
Id. with thunderbolt.	Swastika	Æ [illegible]
Head of Kyane (?) facing.	Sepia	Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	Pegasos	Æ ·8
Head of [ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛ]ΛΑΝΙΟ[Σ].	Barking dog	Æ ·7
Head of Apollo.	Dog lying	Æ ·6

The head of Archias (oekist of Syracuse) would be appropriate at the time of Timoleon's recolonization. For Anapos and Kyane see Aelian, *Var. Hist.* 33. The coins resembling those of Alexander of Epirus were probably struck when he was in Italy (B.C. 332).

Reign of Agathocles, B.C. 317–289.

The coins struck while Agathocles was ruler of Syracuse do not all bear his name. They fall into three periods, as follows:—

I. B.C. 317–310. *Gold.* Attic drachms, tetrobols, and diobols.
Silver. Tetradrachms, staters (Corinthian), and drachms.
Bronze.
All reading ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and without the name of Agathocles.

II. B.C. 310–304. *Gold.* Stater reading ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ.
Silver. Tetradr. ,, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ · ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ.
,, ,, ΚΟΡΑΣ—ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ.
,, ,, ΚΟΡΑΣ—ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ.
Bronze coins ,, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

III. B.C. 304–289. *Gold.* Staters (wt. 90 grs.) reading—
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ.
Bronze coins with same inscr.
Silver. Corinthian staters of reduced weight.

Period I. Circ. B.C. 317–310.

GOLD AND SILVER. ATTIC WEIGHT.

FIG. 1[illegible].

Head of young Apollo or Ares (*l*) laureate. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 35. 27.]	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Biga. *Symbol:* Triskeles . . . . ℳ Drachm and Tetrobol.
Head of Persephone. [Reinach, Pl. I. 15.] Head of Persephone (Fig. 104).	,, Bull. . ℳ Diobol. ,, Quadriga. *Symbol:* Triskeles . . . ℛ Tetradr.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of young Apollo or Ares (*l*) laur. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 23.]	Triskeles . . . . . ℛ Drachm.
Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet. [Head, *Syr.*, VIII. 5, 6.]	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Pegasos. *Symbol:* Triskeles . . ℛ Corinthian Stater.

BRONZE: *inscr.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

Head of Persephone.	Bull rushing. *Symbols* and *letters* various . . . . . Æ ·95–·75
Young male head (Apollo or Ares) laur.	Triskeles . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Apollo l.	Dog lying; X . . . . Æ ·5

The triskeles may have been adopted by Agathocles in virtue of his claim to sovereignty over all Sicily. The types of the larger gold coins above described were borrowed from the gold staters of Philip of Macedon.

Period II. Circ. B.C. 310–304.

GOLD AND SILVER. ATTIC WEIGHT.

Young head in elephant's skin.	ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Winged Athena armed, standing; at her feet, owl ℳ Stater.

This coin was probably struck soon after the victory of Agathocles over the Carthaginians in Africa (Diod. xxii. 11), B.C. 310, before which he let fly a number of owls, the favourite birds of Athena, which, perching upon the shields and helmets of the soldiers, revived their fainting spirits. The absence of the royal title proves that it was struck before 304.

FIG. 105.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone with flowing hair. [Head, *Syr.*, IX. 1.]
ΚΟΡΑΣ Similar (Fig. 105).

ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ Nike erecting trophy. *Symbol:* Triskeles. Æ Tetradr.
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ or ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Similar . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Little by little Agathocles seems to have taken into his own hands the right of coinage, for the inscription ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ is first dropped on the gold, next on the silver, and finally, as will be seen, on the bronze. The adjective ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ probably agrees with some such word as χαρακτήρ understood. The monogram Ⅳ which occurs on the silver possibly represents Antandros, the tyrant's brother. Some of these silver coins are of rude style, and were probably made in Africa.

BRONZE.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Young male head (Herakles?) diademed.
ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet.
Head of Athena as above.
Id.

Lion. *Symbol:* club . . Æ ·9
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fulmen Æ ·9–·65
Pegasos . . . . . Æ ·9
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Horseman Æ ·8–·65
,, Fulmen . . Æ ·55

Period III. B.C. 304–289.

In B.C. 304 Agathocles assumed the title βασιλεύς, following the example set by Antigonus, who had adopted the title, 'king,' in B.C. 306.

Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 35. 30.]
Head of Athena. [Reinach, Pl. II. 16.]
Similar (helmet without crest). [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 35. 31.]
ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis.

ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Winged fulmen . . . . . Ⅳ 90 grs.
Id. . . . . Ⅳ 65 grs.
Pegasos. *Symbol:* Triskeles or star . Æ 108 grs.
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Fulmen. Æ ·85

The gold staters of this time follow the old Syracusan gold standard. But as gold in the time of Agathocles was worth only about twelve times as much as silver, whereas in the earlier period it had stood at 15 : 1, the stater of 90 grs. would be equivalent to only 80 silver litrae instead of to 100, as of old. In consequence perhaps of the altered relations of gold and silver, the weight of the Corinthian stater, as issued at Syracuse, was proportionately reduced from 10 to 8 litrae.

Democracy, B.C. 289–288.

On the death of Agathocles democratic rule was restored for the space of about a year, during which the name of Zeus Eleutherios again becomes prominent on the coinage.

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis.
ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥ Head of Zeus.

ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΥ Fulmen Æ ·85
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fulmen . . Æ ·85

Of these two coins, the former differs from the last of Agathocles only in the inscription.

Hicetas, B. C. 288–279.

Next follows the tyranny of Hicetas, whose name appears on the gold money only. The silver and bronze (which however are attributed by Holm to the time of Agathocles) are without the name of Hicetas.

FIG. 106.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 35. 32.]	ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ Biga. *Symbols:* moon, star, [sun], &c. . . Ⅳ 67·5 grs.
Head of Persephone with long hair. *Symbols:* bee, bucranium, &c. (Fig. 106).	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Quadriga. *Symbol:* star, &c. . . . . Ꞁ 202·5 grs.

Of the above coins the gold drachm was worth 60, and the silver coin 15 litrae. The tetradrachm was never struck at Syracuse after the reign of Agathocles.

ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone with long hair.	Biga. *Symbol:* star . . Æ 1·– ·8
ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ Young laureate head of Zeus Hellanios. [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. XI. 25.]	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Eagle on fulmen; in field, sometimes star . . Æ 1·– ·8

The types of this last coin were adopted by the Mamertines after their seizure of Messana, B. C. 288; the head on the obverse of the Mamertine coin is, however, there called Ares.

Time of Pyrrhus in Sicily, B. C. 278–275.

The following Syracusan coins probably belong to the time of Pyrrhus's expedition into Sicily (Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, p. 58):—

Head of Persephone, hair long.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Nike in biga . . . Ⅳ 67·5 grs.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Similar.	Torch in oak-wreath . . Æ 1·05]
,, Head of young Herakles.	Athena in fighting attitude Æ 1·– ·8

This Athena Promachos is the Macedonian Athena Alkis, a type which first occurs on coins struck by Ptolemy Soter in Egypt for Alexander the son of Roxana, next on silver coins of Pyrrhus struck during his Italian and Sicilian campaigns, and on these bronze Syracusan coins, and again on the coins of Antigonus Gonatas, B. C. 277–239, and on those of Philip V, B. C. 220–179. For the coins with the name of Pyrrhus, see under **Epirus**.

Hieron II, B. C. 274–216.

After the departure of Pyrrhus, one of his young officers named Hieron was elected general of the army. He soon rose to great power in the councils of the republic, and after his victory over the Mamertines, assumed the title βασιλεύς (B. C. 269).

ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ Male laureate head. [Munich: Reinach, No. 16.]	Biga; below, trident . . . . . Æ 131 grs. = 120 litr.
Head of Persephone (various symbols). [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 46. 30.]	ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ Biga Æ 67·5 grs. = 60 litr.

The silver coins which belong to the reign of Hieron may be divided into five classes as follows:—

CLASS A. *With inscr.* ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ.

Head of Athena. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 46. 32.]	Pegasos . . . . Æ Octobol 90 grs.

The weight of this coin is due to the influence of the silver coinage of Pyrrhus. (See also **Tauromenium.**) The standards of the following classes, on the other hand, seem to be connected with the Ptolemaic system. See Holm, p. 693 f.

CLASS B. *With inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ *and portrait of Hieron.*

FIG. 107.

Head of Hieron diademed.	Quadriga driven by Nike (Fig. 107) . Æ 432 grs. = 32 litr.

CLASS C. *With inscr.* ΣΥΡΑΚ Ο ΙΟΙ, ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ *and portrait of Gelon.*

Head of Gelon, son of Hieron, diademed.	Biga driven by Nike; in field ΒΑ . . Æ 108 grs. = 8 litr.
Id.	Eagle on fulmen; in field ΒΑ . . . Æ 54 grs. = 4 litr.
Head of Hieron or Gelon	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ, ΧΙΙ. . . . . Æ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.
Id.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ, ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ, ΧΙΙ . . Æ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.

CLASS D. *With inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ *and portrait of Philistis.*

FIG. 108.

Head of Philistis veiled.	Quadriga as above . . . . . ℞ 243 grs. = 20 litr. (?).
Id.	Id. (Fig. 108) ℞ 216 grs. = 16 litr.
Id.	Biga as above ℞ 67·5 grs. = 5 litr.

The head of Queen Philistis, the wife of Hieron, on these coins should be compared with that of Arsinoe on the contemporary Egyptian coinage. The use of Roman numerals at Syracuse before the capture of the city by the Romans is proved by the litrae reading ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ, ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ. XII. Cf. bronze coins of Rhegium and the Mamertini of the same date, also with Roman numerals. The silver litra marked XII must have been valued at 12 copper litrae, or litrae of account (Head, *Syr.*, p. 74).

Class E. *Gold and silver, with inscr.* ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ.

Head of Philistis as Demeter, veiled.	Biga driven by Nike. . . . . ℵ 67·5 grs. = 60 litr.
Id. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 46. 34.]	Quadriga driven by Nike. ℞ 108. 54. and 27 grs. = 8, 4, and 2 litrae.

On all the coins of this class there is an unexplained monogram ⊢Σ.

On the conclusion of the First Punic War, B.C. 241, when Sicily was divided between the Romans and Hieron, the coins with this inscription were probably struck for circulation throughout the dominions of the latter.

Bronze coins, reading ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ; *various symbols and letters.*

Head of Hieron, diademed.		Biga	Æ 1·4
Id. (or laureate).		Armed horseman	Æ 1·2
Head of Poseidon.		Trident with dolphins. . .	Æ ·9
Head of Persephone.		Pegasos	Æ ·95
Head of nymph.		Id.	Æ ·6
Head of Apollo.		Free horse	Æ ·65
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ	Head of Persephone.	ΙΕ Bull; above, club . . .	Æ ·8–·6

Hieronymus, B.C. 216–215.

FIG. 109.

Hieron was succeeded by his grandson Hieronymus in B.C. 216. The following are the coins which were struck during his short reign:—

Head of Persephone. [Paris; Reinach, No. 19.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ Fulmen Æ 65 grs. = 60 litr
Id.	„ „ Fulmen . . . . Æ 33·75 grs. = 30 litr
Head of Hieronymus diademed (Fig. 109).	„ „ Fulmen Æ 324 grs 135 grs., 81 grs. [Holm, Pl. VI. 18 & 67·5 grs. = 24, 10, 6, & 5 litr
Similar.	Similar . . . . . Æ ·9

Democracy. B.C. 215-212

FIG. 110

After the assassination of Hieronymus, a Democracy was once more proclaimed. The following coins belong to this latest period of Syracusan autonomy, which ended with the fall of the city before the Roman arms :—

Female head l. wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornaments. [Paris; Holm, Pl. VII. 5.]	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Quadriga (double-struck). Æ 67·5 grs. = 60 litrae.
Head of Athena.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis huntress with dog . Æ 162 grs. = 12 litr.
Id.	„ Fulmen Æ 108 grs. = 8 litr.
Head of Zeus (Fig. 110).	„ Quadriga driven by Nike . . Æ 216 grs. = 16 litr.
Head of Persephone. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 47. 39.]	„ Id. . Æ 108 grs. = 8 litr.
Head of bearded Herakles. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 17. 38.]	„ Biga driven by Nike . . . . Æ 81 grs. = 6 litr.
Head of Apollo.	„ Nike carrying trophy . . . Æ 54 grs. = 4 litr.
Head of Persephone.	„ Zeus resting on spear . . . Æ 135 grs. = 10 litr.
Head of Apollo.	„ Tyche (?) with inflated veil, scroll and branch . . . Æ 33·75 grs. = 2½ litr.
Head of Artemis.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ Owl facing . . . . Æ 16·87 grs. = 1¼ litr.
Head of Athena.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ⁝ XIII . . . . . Æ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.
Head of Herakles. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 33.]	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ XII . . . . . Æ 7·4 grs. = ½ litr. (?).

The figure of Zeus resting on a spear has been shown by G. Abeken (*Annali dell' Inst.*, 1839, p. 62) to represent the statue of Zeus Strategos

(Ὅρκιος) or Jupiter Imperator mentioned by Cicero (*II Verr.* iv. 58). On forgeries of gold with the figure of Artemis, see Imhoof, *Corolla Num.*, p. 160.

The Roman numerals ∴ XIII are to be understood as 13½ (? 13¼) copper litrae. This indicates a further depreciation in the nominal value of the unit of account (Mommsen-Blacas, i. p. 116; Head, *l. c.* But see also Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 33). The bronze issues between the death of Hieronymus and the capture of the city were the following:—

Head of Poseidon.	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ	Trident between dolphins . Æ ·8–·15
Head of Apollo.	,,	The Dioskuri Æ ·9
Id.	,,	Tripod . . Æ ·9–·6
Female head diademed.	,,	,, . . Æ ·5

Syracuse under Roman Dominion, after B.C. 212.

Syracuse, in common with most other Sicilian towns, was allowed by the Romans to strike bronze money for a long time after her capture. Many of the following coin-types are very late, especially those which are derived from the worship of Isis.

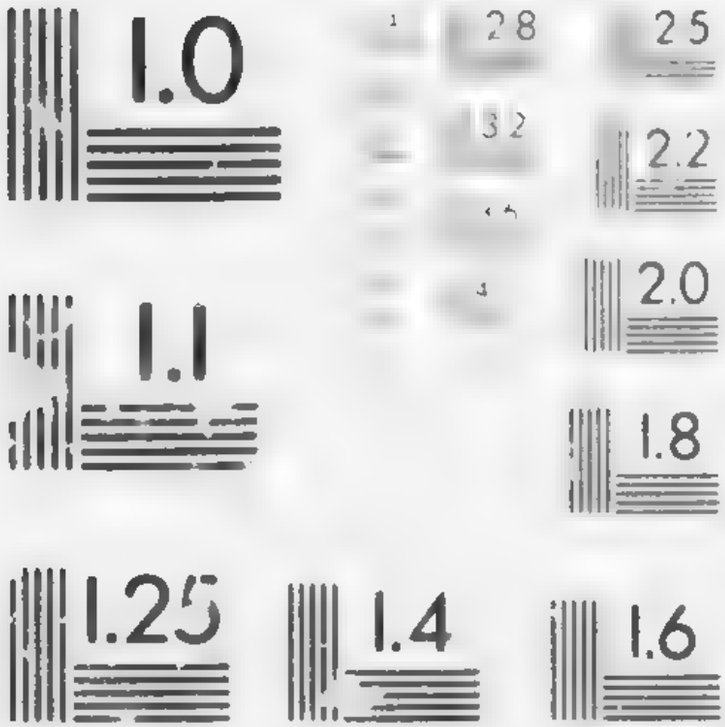
Inscr. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ.

Head of Zeus.	Simulacrum of Isis in quadriga; she holds torch . . . . . Æ 1·0
Id.	City, wearing mural crown, standing; holds rudder and sceptre . . Æ ·85
Id.	Nike in biga . . . . . Æ ·95–·75
Id.	Eagle on fulmen . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Artemis.	Nike carrying palm . . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Athena.	Nike sacrificing bull . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Sarapis.	Isis standing, with sistrum . . Æ ·85
Head of Isis.	Head-dress of Isis . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Persephone.	Demeter standing, with torch and sceptre . . . . . Æ ·8
Id.	Wreath of corn . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Demeter, veiled.	Crossed torches . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	Torch . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Zeus (?).	Tripod . . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Apollo.	Q and priest's cap (galerus) . Æ ·6
Head of Demeter veiled.	Quiver, bow, and arrow, crossed Æ ·6
Head of Helios.	Naked Egyptian deity wearing kalathos. Æ ·75
Head of Janus.	Quiver (?) . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Asklepios.	Serpent-staff . . . . . Æ ·65

For other coins which may have been struck in Syracuse for Sicily under the Romans, see Bahrfeldt, *Die römisch-sicilischen Münzen aus der Zeit der Republik* (Geneva, 1904).

Tauromenium (*Taormina*), which stood on a lofty height, Mount Taurus, near the site of the ancient Naxus, was a Sikel fortress built in B.C. 396. Subsequently, B.C. 358, the exiled inhabitants of Naxus occupied the place. It then became an important Greek town. Its ruler,

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART



Andromachus, supported Timoleon, while he was occupied in liberating Sicily from her tyrants, and this is the period to which its largest bronze coins are to be attributed. Subsequently it passed under the dominion of Hieron II, and after the fall of Syracuse, B. C. 212, under that of Rome. The coins of Tauromenium belong to two periods.

Circ. B. C. 358-275.

ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑΣ Head of Apollo. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XII. 18.]	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Bull, often man-headed, walking . . . . . Æ 1·
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XII. 19.]	,, Bull rushing . . Æ ·85
Id.	,, Forepart of bull . Æ ·65

The worship of Apollo Archegetes, which the Naxians brought with them from Greece, was kept up by the people of Tauromenium. According to Thucydides (vi. 3) whenever any sacred Theori left Sicily they sacrificed at the altar of this god before setting sail. The bull is the punning badge of the city.

ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑΣ Head of Apollo. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 1.]	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Lyre . . Æ ·85
,, Id.	,, Tripod . Æ ·75
,, Id.	,, Bunch of grapes . Æ ·55
ΣΑΡΔΩΙ (retrogr.) Female head in stephanos	Grapes and leaves . . . . . Æ ·6

Whether this last coin is rightly attributed to Tauromenium is doubtful. The legend of the obverse remains unexplained (Imhoof, *Berl. Blätt.*, v. 59).

The following little gold coins, of about B. C. 300, may possibly be of Tauromenium (Holm, iii. p. 692), as the types are appropriate and as the monogram occurs on other Tauromenian coins.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	ΠΑ or ΑΠ (in mon.) Owl. Ꝗ 8·3 grs. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XII. 16.]
Head of Apollo.	,, Lyre . . . Ꝗ 5·4 grs. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XII. 17.]

Circ. B. C. 275-210.

Head of Apollo.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Tripod . . . . Ꝗ 33·75 grs. = 30 litr.
Id. *Symbols:* bee, cicada, club, &c.	,, Id. Various monograms and letters Ꝗ 16·8 grs. = 15 litr.
Head of Apollo.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Omphalos encircled by serpent . Ꝗ 135 grs. = 10 litr. [Paris; Holm, Pl. VII. 6.]
Head of Athena.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Pegasos; beneath, star . . . . Ꝗ 90 grs. = 8 obols.
Head of Apollo. *Symbol:* star. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 47. 40.]	,, Tripod . . . . Ꝗ 54 grs. = 4 litr.
Bull's head facing. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 9.]	ΤΑΥΡΟΜ Grapes. Ꝗ 13·5 grs. = 1 litr.

The weights here given are the normal weights (Head, *Syr.*, pp. 79-80)

With the octobol compare the contemporary octobol of Syracuse. The precise date of the issue of these gold and silver coins cannot be fixed with certainty, but some of them may be placed as late as the interval between the death of Hieron II, B. C. 216, and the constitution of the Roman province of Sicily, B. C. 210 :—

Head of bearded Herakles wearing taenia.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ	Bull	Æ 1·—·8
Head of Apollo.	,,	Tripod	Æ ·9
ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ Head of young Dionysos.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ	Id.	Æ ·85
Head of Athena.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ	Pegasos.	Æ ·9—·7
Head of Apollo.	,,	Bull	Æ ·85—·6
Head of Dionysos.	,,	Bull	Æ ·6
Head of Athena.	,,	Owl on amphora	Æ ·75
Head of Zeus. [Tropea, p. 33, No. 9.]	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ	Eagle	Æ wt. 85 grs.
Id. [Tropea, No. 10.]	,,	Rushing bull	Æ wt. 62 grs.
Head of Hermes. [Tropea, No. 19.]	ΤΑΥΡΟΜ	Bull	Æ wt. 162 grs.
Head of young Dionysos.	ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ	Dionysos standing, holds thyrsos; at his feet, panther.	Æ ·9

Although Tauromenium retained a nominal independence under the Romans, and in the reign of Augustus received a Roman colony, it does not appear to have coined money after B. C. 210, with the possible exception of the last coin mentioned above.

Tyndaris (near *C. Tindaro*), on the north coast of Sicily, near Mylae, and about thirty-six miles west of Messana, was founded by Dionysius the Elder B. C. 396 and peopled with Messenian exiles from Naupactus and Peloponnesus expelled from Greece by the Spartans at the close of the Peloponnesian war. The Messenians called their new city Tyndaris, after the Dioskuri, sons of Tyndareus, whom they claimed as natives of Messenia (Paus. iii. 26 3). The worship of Helen as Tyndaris also falls into the same mythological cycle.

The coins of Tyndaris (see von Duhn, *Z. f. N.*, iii. 1876, pp. 27-39; and Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 33) are of three periods :—

Circ. B. C. 396–345.

ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΣ Head of Helen wearing stephane.	Free horse; above, two stars	Æ 11 grs.
Id. Behind, star.	One of the Dioskuri	Æ ·85

Circ. B. C. 344.

ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΔΟΣ Head of Apollo.	ΑΓΑΘΥΡΝΟΣ The hero Agathyrnos standing with shield and lance	Æ ·75
ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Head of Persephone in corn-wreath.	ΣΩΤΗΡΕΣ The Dioskuri on horseback. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XII. 21]	Æ ·85
ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Head of Apollo.	Horse's head	Æ ·65
,, Id.	Cock	Æ ·65
,, ,, [Tropea, p. 34, No. 7.]	Wheel	Æ wt. 23 grs.

The coin reading ΣΩΤΗΡΕΣ appears to belong to the time of Timoleon's expedition, when we hear of Tyndaris as espousing the cause of freedom. The type of Agathyrnos shows that the Sikel town of Agathyrnum was at the time in the possession of Tyndaris. At a later period Tyndaris was in the hands of the Carthaginians, and does not appear to have struck money again until after the fall of Panormus.

Circ. B. C. 254-210.

Female head, veiled.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ The Dioskuri on horseback . . . . . Æ ·8
Id.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Zeus standing; holds fulmen and sceptre . . . Æ ·8–·75
Head of Zeus.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ The Dioskuri standing, with or without horses . Æ ·8
Id.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Eagle on fulmen . . Æ ·7
Head of Poseidon.	" Trident . . Æ ·65
Head of Athena.	" Caduceus between olive-branch and corn-ear . Æ ·7
Id.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Hermes standing sacrificing . . . . . Æ ·7
Female head veiled.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Caps of the Dioskuri. [Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XIV. 11] . Æ ·65
Bust of Eros, winged.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Thunderbolt . Æ ·65
Head of young Dionysos.	" Grapes . . . Æ ·6
Prow.	" Caps of Dioskuri with stars . . . . . Æ ·5
Caps of Dioskuri with stars.	ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ Star . . . Æ ·5

For coins struck by Tyndaris and Lipara in alliance, see under **Lipara**.

In the time of Augustus coins were issued with the names of L. Mussidi[us] Procos, and the duumviri C. Iulius F. Longus, C. Iulius Dionysius, &c. (Holm, Nos. 755–7).

The statue of Hermes on the reverse of one of these coins is doubtless the one mentioned by Cicero (*II Verr.* iv. 39) as 'simulacrum Mercurii pulcherrimum'. It had been carried off by the Carthaginians and was restored to the people of Tyndaris by Scipio.

Tyrrheni. Among the coins restruck over Syracusan bronze in the time of Timoleon is the following, which was probably issued at Aetna or Thermae by mercenaries of Dionysius.

Circ. B. C. 344–339.

ΤΥΡΡΗ Head of Ares (?). [Head, *Syracuse*, p. 39, Pl. VII a. 6.]	Athena standing to front . . Æ 1·2

Uncertain town.

Circ. B. C. 300 (?).

ΩΝΑΣ Head of young river-god, horned, and crowned with reeds. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. B. 24, 25.]	ΘΗΡΑΙΩΝ (?) Pan playing syrinx before a large oblong chest (?) surmounted by the busts of three nymphs. Æ ·8

Siculo-Punic Coins. See under **Carthage**.

ISLANDS OF SICILY.

Lipara (G. Tropea, *Num. di Lipara*, in *Arch. Stor. Messinese*, i. 1901) does not seem to have coined money before the middle of the fourth century B. C. On the standard used, see Willers, *Rhein. Mus.*, lx. pp. 353 ff.

Circ. B. C. 350–309.

Head of Hephaestos in conical pilos. ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΟΝ Stern of galley . . .
Æ 1·55 Litra *c.* 1667 grs.
[Willers, p. 354.]

Also hemilitron, tetras, hexas, and onkia, all with marks of value.

Early third century B. C.

Hephaestos seated, with hammer and kantharos. ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΟΝ Dolphin . . . . .
Æ Litra *c.* 210 grs. normal

Also smaller denominations as in first period, without dolphin but with marks of value. The litra is a reduction to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the original.

Head of young Ares, laureate. | ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ Trident . Æ ·95–·7

The date of this coin is fixed to *circ.* B. C. 288 by its resemblance to the Mamertine issues.

Head of Poseidon. ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ Trident . Æ ·75–·6

Probably at some time in the third century Lipara issued coins in alliance with Tyndaris. *Obv.* ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΟΝ (or -ΩΝ), *Rev.* ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ; *Types*, Head of Hephaestos, Dioskuri standing, &c. (Tropea, *Riv. di Stor. Antica*, 1901, where they are assigned to B. C. 309–304).

The island was occupied by the Carthaginians, probably at some time shortly after B. C. 288. The Romans captured it in B. C. 252.

Circ. B. C. 252–89.

During this period the litra was again reduced, this time to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the original weight. The coins of this series have the same types as in the preceding period; in addition there were issued other bronze coins with the following types: Head of Poseidon, *rev.* Young Hephaestos standing, or Head of Hephaestos, *rev.* Hephaestos fighting, &c.

After circ. B. C. 89.

The chief coin is one with the names Γ. ΜΑΡΚΙΟϹ ΛΕ. Γ. ΑϹΩΝΕΥϹ ΔΥΟ ΑΝΔΡ., i.e. apparently G. Marcius L. f. and G. Asoneus, duoviri.

Sardinia. Of this island there are no Greek coins. For the rude bronze coins reading M. ATIVS BALBVS PR(aetor) and SARD. PATER (head of Sardus Pater with plumed head-dress and sceptre), see Klebs in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Enc.*, ii. 2253.

MACEDON, THRACE,

AND THE EUROPEAN COASTS OF THE EUXINE.

In addition to the numerous special monographs on the coins of various Macedonian and Thracian cities and kings, which are to be found in the volumes of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Revue numismatique*, the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* and other periodicals, the following are some of the more important works to which the student of the money of Northern Greece may be referred :—

B. V. Head and P. Gardner, *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thrace*, 1877 (woodcuts).

B. V. Head, *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Macedon*, 1879 (woodcuts and map).

Cousinéry (E. M.), *Voyage dans la Macédoine*. Paris, 1831. 2 vols.

Leake (W. M.), *Northern Greece*, vol. iii. London, 1835.

Desdevizes du Désert (Th.), *Géographie ancienne de la Macédoine*. Paris, 1862.

Duchesne et Bayet, *Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires*. Ser. iii. Tom. iii.

Heuzey (L.), *Mission archéologique de Macédoine*. Paris, 1864–76.

Brandis (J.), *Münz- Mass- und Gewichtswesen*. Anhang, pp. 517–48 and 575–84. Berlin, 1866.

Bompois (F.), *Examen chronologique des monnaies frappées par la Communauté des Macédoniens*. Paris, 1876.

Müller (L.), *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand*. Copenhagen, 1855.

Müller (L.), *Die Münzen des thrakischen Konigs Lysimachus*. Copenhagen, 1858.

Imhoof-Blumer (F.), *Monnaies grecques*, pp. 38–131. Paris and Leipzig, 1883.

Imhoof-Blumer (F.), *Porträtköpfe auf antiken Münzen*, pp. 13–20. Leipzig, 1885.

Koehne (B.), *Description du Musée Kotchoubey*, 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1857.

Sallet (A. von), *Beschreibung der antiken Münzen d. k. Museen zu Berlin*, Bd. I. and II. (cited as *Berl. Cat.*). Berlin, 1888 and 1889.

Pick (B.) and Gaebler (H.), *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands*. Berlin, 1898 and 1906.

Gaebler (H.), *Zür Münzkunde Makedoniens*, in *Zeit. f. Num.*, xx, 1897

Babelon (E.), *Traité des monnaies gr. et rom.* Paris, 1907.

In the following pages, which treat of the coins of Macedon, Thrace, and the north-western and northern coasts of the Euxine, an attempt has been made to present to the student a clearer method of classification by describing the coins of these northern regions in the following seventeen groups (A–H, Macedon and Paeonia, and I–R, Thrace and the northern coast of the Black Sea). The alphabetical arrangement has, therefore, in this section, been abandoned in favour of one which geographically, and to some extent chronologically, seems more instructive, although it may involve an occasional reference to the Index at the end of the volume.

I. MACEDON.

(A.) **The Pangaean District.** Orrescii; ....naei (?); Diony....(?); Zaeelii; Neapolis (Datenon); Eïon.

(B.) **The Emathian District.** Lete; Aegae; Ichnae; Tynteni.

(C.) **The Bisaltian District.** Bisaltae; Dynasts—Mosses, Docimus (?), Demetrius; Edoni—King Getas; Derrones; Therma (?).

(D.) **The Chalcidian District.** Orthagoreia; Apollonia (?); Acanthus, Olophyxus; Uranopolis; Terone; Sermyle; Olynthus; the Chalcidian League; Aphytis; Scione; Mende; Capsa; Potidaea; Cassandreia; Bottice; Dicaea; Aeneia.

(E.) **The Strymonian and Bottiaean Districts.** Amphipolis; Tragilus; Philippi; Methone; Pydna.

(F.) **Kingdom of Macedon.** Alexander I; Perdiccas II; Archelaus I; Aeropus; Amyntas II; Pausanias; Amyntas III; Perdiccas III; Philip II; Alexander the Great; Philip III; Cassander; Antigonus; Demetrius Poliorcetes; Pyrrhus; Interval; Antigonus Gonatas; Antigonus Doson; Demetrius II; Philip V and contemporary autonomous coins of Macedon; T. Quinctius Flamininus; Perseus; Adaeus (? Dynast).

(G.) **Kingdom of Paeonia.** Lycceius; Patraus; Bastareus; Audoleon; Dropion (?); Nicarchus.

(H.) **Macedon, semi-independent and, later, under the Romans.** Revolt of Andriscus; Amphaxitis; Beroea; Bottiaea Emathiae; Dium; Edessa; Heracleia Sintica; Pella; Phila (?); Scotussa; Stobi; Thessalonica.

II. THRACE.

(I.) **Southern Thrace.** Aenus; Mesembria; Maroneia; Phytia (?) Dicaea; Abdera; Trie[rus ?]; Cypsela.

(K.) **The Thracian Chersonesus.** Cherronesus; Aegospotami; Agathopolis; Alopeconnesus; Cardia; Coela; Crithote; Elaeus; Lysimacheia; Madytus; Sestus.

(L.) **The Islands of the Thracian Sea.** Imbros; Lemnos—Hephaestia, Myrina; Samothrace; Thasos.

(M.) **The European Coast of the Propontis.** Bisanthe; Byzantium; Perinthus; Selymbria; Odrysae.

(N.) **The North-western Coast of the Euxine and the Danubian District.** Olbia; Tyra; Dacia; Viminacium; Callatis; Dionysopolis; Istrus; Marcianopolis; Nicopolis; Tomis; Odessus; Anchialus; Apollonia; Cabyle; Mesembria.

(O.) **The Tauric Chersonesus.** Carcine; Cercinitis; Cherronesus; Nymphaeum (?); Panticapaeum; Theodosia.

(P.) **Thracian Kings and Dynasts.** Sparadocus; Seuthes I; Metocus; Amadocus; Teres; Eminacus; Samma....(?); Saratocus; Bergaeus; Spoces; Cetriporis; Hebryzelmis; Cotys I; Cersobleptes;

Phile . . . . : Seuthes III ; Lysimachus ; Orsoaltius ; Cersibaulus ; Cavarus ; Mostis ; Cotys II (?) ; Dixatelmeus ; Cotys III ; Sadales ; Rhoemetalces I ; Cotys IV and Rhaescuporis ; Rhoemetalces II ; Rhoemetalces III.

(Q.) **Inland Cities of Thrace.** Bizya ; Deultum ; Hadrianopolis ; Nicopolis ad Nestum ; Pautalia ; Philippopolis ; Plotinopolis ; Serdica ; Topirus ; Augusta Trajana ; Trajanopolis.

(R.) **Kings of the Scythians, &c.** Acrosandrus ; Aelis ; Canites ; Charaspes ; Coson ; Pharzoïus ; Sarias ; Saumacus ; Scilurus ; Scostoces.

Adhering to the above classification, we now proceed to describe the principal coins of the several Macedonian and Thracian localities in detail.

A. The Pangaean District.

This mountainous region was inhabited by rude tribes whose chief occupation consisted in working the silver and gold mines with which the hills abounded. It is natural that, among a population whose one staple of trade was gold and silver, a currency should have been adopted at a much earlier period than was the case among agricultural or pastoral peoples.

The earliest Thraco-Macedonian coins date from the earlier half of the sixth century B. C. In style and types they bear a striking resemblance to another series of coins conjecturally assigned to Thasos.

In weight the largest denominations are octadrachms of the Phoenician standard, which was perhaps derived from the important city of Abdera. The staters however follow, for the most part, the Babylonic standard of the coins of Thasos (?). There exists also an uninscribed electrum stater of the Phocaic standard (Fig. 111) which may possibly belong to this region.

Orrescii. Leake (*Northern Greece*, iii. p. 213) is of opinion that these people were identical with the Satrae and closely connected with the Bessi, or priests of the oracular temple of the Thracian Bacchus on Mt. Pangaeum.

Electrum. *Sixth century* B. C.

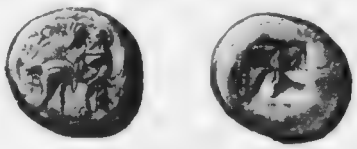


Fig. 111.

Centaur bearing a woman in his arms (Fig. 111).	Deep incuse square quartered . . . EL. 252 grs.

Babelon (*Traité*, II. 133) disputes this conjectural attribution, and, in

spite of its characteristically Macedonian type, would assign the coin to one of the coast-towns of Asia Minor. Its specific gravity, however, shows that it contains 64 per cent. of pure gold, which differentiates it from the coins of Chios (Babelon, *op. cit.*, Pl. VIII. 6, 8), with which Babelon compares it.

SILVER. *Before* B.C. 480.

Inscr. ORRE∋KION, ORRH∋KION, ΩRHΣKION, ΩRHΣKIΩN, &c., sometimes retrogr.

FIG. 112.

Naked man with two spears or whip conducting two oxen. [Cf. *N. C.*, 1897, Pl. XIII. 8.]	Incuse square quartered (Fig. 112) . . Æ Octadr. (Phoenician) 440 grs.
Man holding prancing horse by bridle. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 146.]	Id. (sometimes diagonally divided) . . Æ Stater (Babylonic) 150 grs.
Centaur bearing off nymph. See also Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 85.]	Id. . . . . Æ 157·8 grs.

For similar types see *infra*, Zaeelii, Edoni, Ichnae, Tynteni, and others without legible inscriptions.

Similar. [Montagu *Cat.*, 188.]	Crested helmet in incuse square . . . Æ 145·5 grs.

For inscribed specimens of this last type see Lete, *infra*.

. . . . . **naei** (?) and **Diony** . . . (?). As the inscriptions on these coins are incomplete they can only be attributed by reason of their type and fabric, which are identical with coins of the Orrescii.

Before circ. B.C. 480.

ΩIAN . . . ? or . . . YNOIΔ ? Centaur with nymph. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 148, and Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLVI.]	Incuse square quartered . Æ Staters.

Zaeelii. Known only from the following coin.

Before circ. B.C. 480.

FIG. 113.

ΣΑΙΕΛΕΩΝ Centaur with nymph. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 149.] — Incuse square quartered (Fig. 113). ℞ Stater.

Uncertain of the above classes or of Lete.

Other staters with the same obverse type are inscribed ΝΟΙΑΤΕΊ, and have on the reverse a helmet in an incuse square (*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. II. 4; *Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. IV. 35, and p. 91; cf. also Hunter, I. Pl. XIX. 16). An uninscribed stater (Hunter, I. Pl. XIX. 15) has on the *obv.* a Centaur hurling a stone, *rev.* Inc. sq. quartered, wt. 145·5 grs.

Neapolis (originally Daton), the modern *Kavala*, lay on the coast at the foot of Mt. Pangaeum, opposite Thasos. Commercially it must have been a town of some importance, owing to its position at the only point where the great military high road through Thrace touched the sea. It was probably originally a Thasian settlement, subsequently tributary to Athens and partially occupied by Athenians, who derived much profit from the neighbouring Pangaean mines. Its silver coinage begins before B.C. 500 and continues in an unbroken series down to the time of Philip, exhibiting in fabric and weight much similarity to the money usually attributed to Thasos. The Gorgon-head as a coin-type appears to have been copied from the earliest coins of Eretria in Euboea (Hill, *N. C.*, 1893, pp. 255 sqq.).

Circ. B.C. 500–411.

FIG. 114.

Gorgon-head (Fig. 114). — Incuse square quartered or diagonally divided; cf. *N. C.*, 1899, p. 272, Pl. XV. 5. . . ℞ Stater 150 grs.
℞ Third 55 grs.
℞ Ninth 17 grs.

Circ. B.C. 411–350.

About B.C. 411 the Phoenician standard seems to have superseded the Babylonic at Neapolis. The same change is noticeable in the coinage conjecturally given to Thasos.

Gorgon-head. [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XXI. 12; cf. Sotheby, *Sale Cat.*, May, 1904; drachm with Dove under chin of goddess on *rev.*] — ΝΕΟΠ Head of the Parthenos of Neapolis (Artemis?) bound with laurel wreath or plain cord . . .
℞ Drachm (Phoenician) 58 grs.
℞ ½ Dr. 29 grs.
Æ Size ·45

With regard to the head on the reverse of these coins see Hicks and Hill, *Gr. Hist. Inscr.*, p. 152.

The two following coins seem also to belong to the latter part of this period:—

Gorgon-head. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. 102.]	ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ Head of the Parthenos of Neapolis (Artemis?) as above. Æ Drachm 55 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.* 103.]	ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Goddess standing to front, crowned with polos and holding phiale and poppy head (?) . . . . Æ ·7

Eïon, at the mouth of the Strymon, appears in early times to have been a prosperous port, but it was afterwards eclipsed, B.C. 437, by its near neighbour, Amphipolis. The attribution to this town of the coins with a duck or goose for type is only due to their having been frequently found in that locality. Aquatic birds in large numbers are said still to haunt the shores and marsh-lands of lake Cercinitis and the mouth of the Strymon. The letters A, H, ⊙, Λ, and N, which occur on these little coins, are unexplained. Isolated letters in the field are also noticeable on coins of Neapolis and Thasos (?).

Circ. B.C. 500–437.

Goose with head turned back; in field, lizard. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. 84.]	Incuse square . El. Hecte 40 grs.
Id. without lizard.	" " El. ½ Hecte 20 grs.

The attribution to Macedon of these electrum coins is questioned by Babelon (*Traité*, II. 141).

One or two geese, usually accompanied by lizard, often with letters in field. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, pp. 72 sqq.: Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LV.]	Incuse square . . . Æ 69 grs. Æ 20–13 grs. Æ 10 grs. Æ 6 grs.

B. Coinage on the Babylonic standard in the Emathian district.

Lete. This town stood at the issue of a glen leading through the Dysôron ridge of mountains which overlooked the plain of Therma, at a distance of from two to four hours' journey northwards from that place. (*Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires*, Ser. iii. Tom. iii. pp. 276 sqq.) The rich coinage conjecturally attributed to a city so little known historically as Lete may be accounted for by the fact that it occupied a site commanding the route between the Pangaean district and the silver mines (Herod. v. 17) on the one side, and the fertile plain of lower Macedonia on the other (see map in B. M. C., *Mac.*).

The coinage here assigned to Lete closely resembles in style, fabric, and weight the money of the Orrescii and the other Pangaean tribes, and illustrates in a remarkable manner the cult of the mountain Bacchus, with his following of Satyrs, Centaurs, and Nymphs, which was characteristic of the country of the Satrae (Herod. vii. 111). During these Bacchic festivals, for which coins would be required, rude and primitive dramatic performances may account for the obscenity of the types.

Before B. C. 500. *Lumpy fabric.*

FIG. 115.

Naked ithyphallic Satyr with horse's feet, ears, and tail, seizing by the wrist a Maenad clothed in a sleeveless chiton; pellets in field.	Incuse square divided into four triangular parts (Fig. 115) . . . . . AR Stater, 154 grs.; ½ Stater, 77 grs.
Satyr squatting or kneeling, sometimes veretrum tenens. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 80.]	Incuse square AR 19 grs. (= 1½ Obol)

Circ. B. C. 500–480. *Flatter fabric.*

Inscr. fragmentary, and barely legible, ΛΟΙΑΤΕΙ.

Staters with types as above. On this later series the incuse square is usually divided into four quadrilateral parts. For varieties see Babelon, *Traité*, and *Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 92 ff. Cf. also other staters of the Pangaean district (*supra*, p. 196), some of which belong to Lete, e.g. ΛΟΙΑΤΕΙ Centaur carrying off Maenad, *rev.* Helmet in inc. sq. (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. L. 20, 21).

When Alexander I possessed himself of this region he appears to have monopolized the right of striking money, for none of the coins of Lete can be attributed to a later period than B. C. 480.

Concerning the types see Babelon, *op. cit.*

Aegae (later **Edessa**) was the original capital of the kingdom of Macedon, and the burial-place of its kings.

The early silver coins conjectually attributed to it recall, in their type of the kneeling he-goat, the story told of Karanos its founder, a brother of Pheidon, king of Argos, who was directed by an oracle 'to seek an empire by the guidance of goats'. Cf. a similar legend concerning Perdiccas I (Herod. viii. 137).

The standard of these early coins is the Babylonic, which must have penetrated into the highlands of Macedon by way of the Lydias valley through Lete and Ichnae (see map in B. M. C., *Mac.*, and, for coins, Imhoof, *Münzkab. Karlsruhe*, p. 7).

Circ. B. C. 500–480.

FIG. 116.

Heracles kneeling, looking back; above, ΛΑ. ⚘, ⊙, ⁂, lotus flower, or pellets, concerning which see Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1101

Quadripartite incuse square (Fig. 116).
AR Staters, 150 grs.
AR Small coins, 16 grs.
[*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. I. 7.]

See also Imperial coins with inscr. ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ (p. 244).

Ichnae, in lower Macedonia, lay between the Axius and the Lydias, not far from Pella. Herodotus (vii. 123) mentions it as one of the towns in which the army of Xerxes halted before advancing southwards into Greece.

The silver coins of Ichnae follow the Pangaean (Babylonic and Phoenician) standards. The obverse types are similar to those of the coins of the Orrescii and of the Edoni. These two facts show where the earliest silver coinage of Macedon took its rise.

Circ. B.C. 500–480.

FIG. 117.

ΙΧΝΑΙΩΝ Naked man walking between two oxen, one of which he holds by the collar.
ΙΧΝΑΙΩΝ or ΙΧΝΑΟΝ (retrogr.) Warrior restraining a prancing horse.

Wheel in incuse square (Fig. 117) . .
AR Octadr. (Phoenician), 430 grs.
[*Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 3.]
Wheel. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLIX. 11–13] . . . . . .
AR Stater (Babylonic), 142 grs.

Tynteni. Whether there was a city called Tynte or whether the Tynteni were a Thraco-Macedonian tribe occupying scattered villages is uncertain. Babelon (*Traité*, p. 1109) suggests that Tynte may be identical with Daton. Or the coins, which resemble those of the Orrescii and of the town of Ichnae, may have been struck at Ichnae for the Tynteni (*Rev. Num.*, 1903, 317, and *Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 162, and Pl. VI. 55).

Circ. B.C. 500–480.

ΤΥΝΤΕΝΟΝ Man holding prancing horse. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLIX. 14.]

Wheel with axle crossed by two transverse bars, in incuse square; or incuse square of mill-sail pattern without wheel . . . . . .
AR Stater, wt. 144 grs.

C. COINS OF THRACO-MACEDONIAN TRIBES IN THE BISALTIAN DISTRICT.

BISALTAE. This tribe occupied the tract of land west of the Strymon, including the metalliferous mountains which separate the valley of the Strymon from Mygdonia. Their coins follow the Phoe-

nician standard. When inscribed they furnish us with several epigraphical peculiarities, such as C and Ϲ for Β, &c. When uninscribed they cannot be distinguished from coins of Alexander I of Macedon, who, after the retreat of the Persians, acquired the whole of the Bisaltian territory as far as the Strymon, together with its rich mines, and adopted at the same time the Bisaltian coinage, placing upon it his own name:—

Circ. B.C. 500–480.

Fig. 118.

Inscr. ΙΝΩΚΙΤΛΑΒΙΟ, ϹΙΣΑΛΤΙΚΟΝ, ϹΙΒΑΤΙΚΟΒ. ϹΙΒΕΛΤ . . . . ΙΝΟΚΙΤΛΑΒΙΘ, &c., on octadrachms: smaller coins uninscribed.

Naked warrior, armed with two spears and wearing kausia, standing beside horse. *Symbol* in front sometimes, ⁂, or bearded head. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLVII. 2.]	Quadripartite incuse square (*Fig.* 118). Æ Octadrachm, 448 grs. Æ Drachm, 79–60 grs.
Horseman with two spears, chlamys, and kausia.	Id. . . Æ Tetradrachm, 224 grs. Æ Tetrobol, 37 grs.

Unknown Kings or Dynasts.

Mosses. Perhaps a king of the Bisaltae or of the Edoni. *Circ.* B.C. 500–480. Known only from his coins.

Warrior beside horse, as above. *Symbol*, occasionally, helmet. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 143.]	ΜΟΣΣΕΩ or ΜΩΣΣΕΟ in square . Æ Drachms and Tetrobols.

Docimus (?). From the following coins of the earlier half of the fifth century B.C. it would seem that a dynast of this name may have ruled for a time over one or other of the Thraco-Macedonian tribes.

ΔΟΚΙ (sometimes retrogr.) Bull, kneeling on one knee and looking back. No inscr. Similar type.	Helmet in inc. sq. . . . Æ 39–36 grs. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 151.] Wheel with axle-beam crossed by two transverse bars . . . . . Æ 60 grs. and smaller divisions. [*Ib.*, p. 154.]

For varieties see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, pp. 98 sqq.

Demetrius. An unknown dynast. *Circ.* B.C. 450–400.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ Horse walking. [Hunter, I. Pl. XIX. 19.]	Male head bound with taenia, in incuse square . . . . . Æ 67·2

EDONI. This Thracian tribe occupied in historical times the parts about the lower Strymon, east of Lake Cercinitis. Their chief centre was the town of Myrcinus.

Getas. Concerning the Edoni (Herod. vii. 110) or Edones and their king Getas, known only from his coins, see Babelon, *Journ. Int.*, 1898, 1.

FIG. 119.

Nude figure (Hermes?) guiding two oxen. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 144.] — ΓΕΤΑΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΗΔΩΝΑΝ Written round an incuse square, in centre of which a raised quadripartite square. ℞ Octadrachm, 427·8 grs.

Similar (Fig. 119). — ΓΕΤΑΣ ΗΔΟΝΕΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Similar . . ℞ Octadr. 417·8 grs.

Similar. [*Journ. Int.*, 1898, Pl. I. 4.] — ΓΕΤΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ ΗΔΩΝΕΩΝ Similar . . . . . ℞ Octadr. 437 grs.

Similar. [*Ib.*, Pl. I. 2.] — ΓΕΤΑΣ Β|ΑΣΙΛ|ΕΥΣ ΗΔΩ|ΝΑΝ ?? Wheel with four spokes in shallow inc. sq. . . . ℞ Octadr. 448 grs.

Cf. with this last coin the octadrachm of Ichnae (*N. C.*, 1885, 3).

Most of these coins come from Mesopotamia or Syria, whither, we may presume, they were conveyed by the Persians, to whom the Thraco-Macedonian tribes had been tributary since their conquest by Darius, B.C. 513.

DERRONES. H. Gaebler (*Z. f. N.*, xx. 289) has pointed out that the remarkable series of dekadrachms of Euboïc (?) weight, conjecturally attributed in the first edition of this work to an unknown king of the Odomanti, on the borders of the Bisaltian territory, by name Perronikos, belong in reality to a tribe called the Derrones, perhaps the Δερραῖοι (Herod. vii. 110) or Δερραῖοι (Steph. Byz.), who, he thinks, may have occupied the central or Sithonian peninsula of Chalcidice, of which the city of Terone was the chief coast town. Th. Reinach, on the other hand (*R. N.*, 1897, 125), would place the Derrones between the Crestones and the Odomanti, in the valleys of Mt. Dysôron, and there can be no doubt that their coins resemble in style those of the Bisaltians more than those of any place in Chalcidice. It is only their apparently Euboïc weight which connects them with the latter district. Reinach's location of the Derrones is therefore probably correct, and in striking confirmation of it he publishes a unique silver stater of king Lykkeios of Paeonia (B.C. 359–340), on the obverse of which is a beardless laureate head accompanied by the legend ΔΕΡΡΩΝΑΙΟΣ, proving that Paeonians and Derronians worshipped the same god, and that consequently they must have been near neighbours. The fact that the early Derronian coins may be deka-

drachms of the Euboïc or Chalcidian standard suggests that this tribe may have occupied the country between Chalcidice and the Pangaean and Bisaltian silver mines, and that the chief source of their wealth may have been the carrying trade between the two. Such an intermediate position might also explain the fluctuating weights of their coins, which range between the Euboïc standard of the Chalcidian coast towns and the Phoenician standard prevalent in the inland districts. They may also have circulated as octadrachms of the Babylonic standard. The car drawn by oxen would also be an appropriate type for the coins of carriers.

Of these coins, ranging in weight from about 640–580 grs. or less, and dating from about B. C. 500, the following are the principal varieties.

Before circ. B. C. 480.

ΔΕΡΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ Two oxen yoked to car. In field, two circles (shields ?). Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLIV. 2.]	Quadripartite inc. sq. . .	Æ 580 grs.
ΟΡΡΕΔ Similar, but Hermes, bearded, with caduceus drives oxen. [*Ib.*, Fig. 3.]	.. ..	Æ 620 grs.
ΔΕΡΡΟΝΙΚΟΛ or no inscr. Bearded man driving car drawn by pair of oxen. *Symbols, above*, eagle carrying tortoise; large shield with star on it: Corinthian helmet (Fig. 120), Corinthian helmet and shield. *Symbols beneath*, aplustre, flower, palmette.	Triskeles, sometimes with palmettes between legs . .	Æ 636–619 grs.

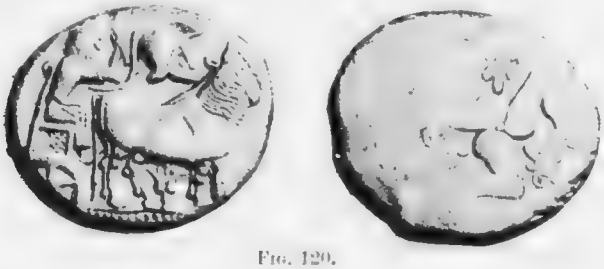


Fig. 120.

The two adjectival forms of the legend, Δερρωνικός and Δερρωνικόν, correspond with Βισαλτικός and Βισαλτικόν on the coins of the neighbouring tribe, the Bisaltae. Reinach (*op. cit.*) suggests that masculine and neuter nouns (e. g. χαρακτήρ and ἀργύριον) are to be understood.

In addition to the above described coins of the Derrones there are several barbarous imitations of them, issued by neighbouring tribes, e. g. those with the inscr. ΑΑΙΑΙ on the *obv.* and a Pegasos in a double linear square on the *rev.*, which are attributed by Svoronos (*Ephem.*, 1889, 94) to the **Laeaei**, a Paeonian tribe (Thuc. ii. 95, 96). With regard to these see Gaebler (*op. cit.*), and Babelon (*Traité*, p. 1048).

For references to illustrations see the above cited works, and B. M. C., *Mac.*; Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. D. 1; *Ashburnham Cat.*, Pl. III. 71; Reinach, *L'Histoire par les monnaies*, 1902, Pl. V; and Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLIV.

Therma (?), later **Thessalonica**. The central position of this town (the modern *Salonica*), at the head of the Thermaic gulf, threw it of necessity into communication both by sea and land with various cities and tribes using money struck on various standards, Babylonic, Euboïc, and Phoenician. No early coins are, however, known which can be with certainty attributed to it, although it is possible that many uninscribed Macedonian coins, which have been found at Salonica, may have been struck there. For some of these see B. M. C., *Mac.*, pp. xxv and 135. The only coins which have been, with some probability, assigned to Therma are those with a Pegasos on the obverse, a type which seems especially applicable to Therma, supposing it to have been a colony of Corinth.

Circ. B. C. 480.

Pegasos standing (*symbol*, sometimes, aplustre) or galloping with hound beneath him.	Flat incuse square, usually quartered . [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 136, 137.] ℞ Tetradrachm, 210 grs.

The galloping Pegasos with hound beneath him may be compared for style with tetradrachms of Sermyle (p. 207).

Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 105), while accepting the coins with the Pegasos as probably of Therma, gives reasons for rejecting the hypothesis that many other coins marked with the symbol ⁝⁝⁝ or ⊙, and bearing the types of various Macedonian towns, were also struck at Therma.

For later coins see **Thessalonica**, p. 245.

D. Chalcidice.

The Greek towns which studded the coasts of Chalcidice, with its three huge tongues of land extending far into the sea, were for the most part sprung from the two enterprising Euboean cities, Chalcis and Eretria. From Euboea these colonies derived the Euboïc silver standard, which took firm root in those northern regions, and continued in general use until the latter part of the fifth century, when, as will presently be seen, it was in nearly all of them superseded by the Phoenician or Macedonian standard.

Beginning with the eastern shores of the promontory, and taking the towns in order from east to west, the first town we come to of which coins are known is—

Orthagoreia. Eckhel (ii. 73), on the authority of a fragment of the Geographi Minores, identifies Orthagoreia with Stageira, on the Strymonic gulf (but see Pliny iv. 11, 18). In style and weight its coins form an exception to those of the other Chalcidic cities, and correspond with those of the kings of Macedon from Archelaus to Perdiccas III (c. 413–359) as well as with the contemporary coins of Abdera and Maroneia.

Circ. B. C. 350.

Head of Artemis in profile. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 88.]	ΟΡΘΑΓΟΡΕΩΝ Macedonian helmet to front, surmounted by star . . . ℞ Persic Stater, 168 grs.
Id. Three-quarter face. [*Ib.*, p. 88.]	Id. . . . . ℞ Triobol, 42 grs.
Head of Apollo. [*Ib.*, p. 89.]	Id. . . . . Æ Size ·5

Apollonia (?). There were three Macedonian towns of this name, one of which, situated to the south of Lake Bolbe, may, according to Imhoof, have issued the following bronze coins. The attribution is very doubtful The inscr. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ occurs elsewhere only on some coins of Tauromenium in Sicily. Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 65) would supply the word πόλις. In spite of the inscr. the types refer to the cult of Dionysos.

Third or second century B.C. (?).

Young male head crowned with ivy. [Hunter, I. 270; *Brit. Cat.*, II. 65.]	ΑΠΟΛ ΛΩΝΟΣ Amphora . Æ 9

These uncertain coins may be compared for style with those of the unknown rulers Adaeus and Cavarus, and with the coins reading ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΥ, assigned by Pick to Apollonia Pontica (*Jahr. arch. Inst.*, xiii. 169), and by Svoronos (*Journ. int. d'arch.-num.*, i. p. 86) to Peparethus (p. 313 *infra*).

Acanthus was an ancient colony from Andros, situated on the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Acte with the mainland of Chalcidice. It began to coin silver in large quantities about B.C. 500 or earlier. Until the time of the expedition of Brasidas, B.C. 424, the Euboïc standard was used, after that date the Phoenician.

Coins of Euboïc weight. Circ. B.C. 500–424.

Fig. 121.

Lion on the back of a bull, fastening upon him with his teeth and claws (Fig. 121); changing symbols in field or exergue on later specimens.	Quadripartite incuse square. Later specimens inscribed ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ . Ar Tetradr. 270 grs.

Herodotus (vii. 125 sq.) relates that while Xerxes was marching from Acanthus to Therma his camels were set upon by lions, and he proceeds to state that all these northern regions, west of the river Nestus, abounded with lions and wild bulls with gigantic horns. The coin-type may not, however, be derived from local incidents of this kind, as it is of far more ancient and perhaps Anatolian origin in connexion with the worship of Kybele (Soph., *Philoktetes*, 400; cf. *J. H. S.*, xx. 118). There are also similar tetradrachms on which the animal seized by the lion is a boar instead of a bull (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. 48). This rare uninscribed variety was probably issued by some town in the neighbourhood of Acanthus, perhaps Stageira, whose port, north of Acanthus, was called Κάπρος (Strab.

vii. 35). For other staters, &c. with the type of a boar or a sow see Perdrizet (*Rev. Num.*, 1903, 313).

Bull kneeling on one knee, head turned back; above or in ex., flower. [B. M.]	Quadripartite inc. sq. Æ Dr. 62 grs.
Forepart of lion or, more rarely, of bull; above, flower, or ⁂	Id. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 32] . . . . Æ Tetrobols.
Head of Athena.	Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 33] . . . Æ Diobols.
Lion's head facing, with neck.	Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 34] . . . . Æ Obols.

To Acanthus may also in all probability be assigned many other uninscribed specimens figured by Babelon (*Traité*, Pl. LIV).

Coins of Phoenician weight. Circ. B.C. 424–400, *or later.*

The change of standard which took place when Acanthus joined the Spartan alliance (B.C. 424) is accompanied by a marked change in the style, which is now far softer and less energetic.

Fig. 122.

Lion seizing bull; often with magistrate's name, ΑΛΕΞΙΣ, ΑΛΕΞΙΟΣ, ΕΥΚ. ΟΝΟΜΑΣΤΟ, ΠΟ, &c.	ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ around the border of an incuse square, within which a quadripartite linear square (Fig. 122). Æ Tetradr. 224 grs.
Forepart of bull turning round. Various symbols and letters.	Quadripartite incuse square. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 35.] Æ Tetrob. 37 grs. Æ Triob. 28 grs.
Head of Athena, helmet wreathed with olive. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 61.]	ΑΚΑΝ in the four quarters of a square. Æ Diob. 20 grs.

Circ. B.C. 392–379, *or later.*

Head of Apollo, with short hair. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 36.]	ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ Lyre in incuse square . Æ Obol, 9 grs.

These obols are clearly contemporary with the money of the Chalcidian League struck at Olynthus, and we may infer from them that Acanthus maintained its independence as against the Confederacy.

BRONZE.

The bronze coins of Acanthus are all subsequent to B.C. 400.

Head of Athena.	ΑΚΑΝ in the four quarters of a wheel Æ ·65
Id.	ΑΚΑΝ in the four quarters of a linear square . . . . Æ ·45

Olophyxus. A small town near the summit of Mt. Athos (Herod. vii. 22; Strab. vii. *Fr.* 33, 35). Its name is mentioned in the Athenian quota-lists, and its weights and measures are alluded to in Aristoph. *Av.* 1041.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 350.

Female head of fine style in stephane, hair rolled. [B. M.]	ΟΛΟΦΥΞΙΩΝ Eagle standing, wings closed, in linear sq. . . . Æ ·6 [*N. C.*, 1903, 319.]

Uranopolis, on the peninsula of Acte, probably on Mt. Athos, is said to have been founded by Alexarchus, brother of Cassander (Athen. iii. 20). The silver coins of this city are the only ones in Macedon which adhere to the Phoenician standard in post-Alexandrine times. On the types, which are suggested by the name of the town, see *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 58, and Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 96).

Circ. B.C. 300.

Sun, moon, and five stars. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. Pl. I. 2.]	ΟΥΡΑΝΙΔΩΝ Aphrodite Urania holding sceptre and seated on globe; in field Λ over hand-torch. ℞ Tetradr. 209 grs.
Radiate globe (the sun). [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 133.]	„ Id. . ℞ Didr. 107 grs.
The sun as a star of eight rays.	ΟΥΡΑΝΙΔΩΝ ΓΟΛΕΩΣ . . . . ℞ Drachm, 56 grs.
Id.	„ „ Id. . . Æ Size ·65
Star and crescent (sun and moon).	„ „ Id. . . Æ Size ·5

Terone or **Torone,** on the Sithonian peninsula, was one of the most flourishing of the Chalcidian colonies. During the expedition of Xerxes it was one of the towns which furnished ships and men to the Persian armament. The tetradrachms are probably all anterior to B.C. 480. Of the period of the Athenian supremacy tetrobols only are known.

In B.C. 424 Terone opened its gates to Brasidas, but was shortly afterwards recovered for Athens by Cleon.

Here, as elsewhere in Chalcidice, the Euboïc standard appears to have been replaced, *circ.* B.C. 424, by the Phoenician, but there are no coins of Terone after *circ.* B.C. 420.

Euboïc weight. Circ. B.C. 500–480.

FIG. 123.

ΜΕ, or ΤΕ, or no inscription; Amphora, on which one or more bunches of grapes. Oenochoë.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square. (Fig. 123) . ℞ Tetradr. 270 grs.
	Id. . . . . ℞ Tetrobol.

Circ. B.C. 480-424.

ΤΕ Oenochoë. Oenochoë. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 25.]	Id. . . . . ℞ Tetrobol. Forepart of goat in incuse square . . ℞ ½ Obol.

Phoenician weight. *Circ.* B.C. 424-420.

Naked Satyr looking down into an oenochoë. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 23.] ΤΕ Oenochoë. Stork plunging his bill into an oenochoë. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 24.]	ΤΕ Goat in incuse square; or ΤΕΡΩΝΑΟΝ, around a quadripartite square . . . ℞ Tetrobol. Goat's head in incuse square ℞ Obol. Quadripartite incuse square ℞ ½ Obol.

Sermyle (*Ormylia*) near the head of the Toronaïc gulf (Herod. vii. 122). The only known coins of this city are archaic tetradrachms of the Euboïc standard.

Circ. B.C. 500.

Fig. 124.

ΣΕΡΜΥΛΙΚΟΝ, ΣΕΡΜΥΛΙΑΟΝ, &c. Naked horseman with spear, galloping; hound, sometimes, beneath the horse.	Quadripartite incuse square. (Fig. 124.) ℞ Tetradrachm.

Olynthus, at the head of the Toronaïc gulf, was a colony of Chalcis, subsequently, in the time of the Persian wars, occupied by Bottiaeans, but restored, B.C. 479, by Artabazus to the Chalcidians.

The following coins, which can hardly be later than the end of the sixth century B.C., have been assigned by some numismatists to Chalcis in Euboea. The Chalcidian colony Olynthus appears however to be a far more probable place of mintage. In any case the engravers of these remarkable coins were unrivalled masters of the difficult art of representing in relief a horse and his rider seen from the front. The types, like those of Elis, seem to be agonistic, and to refer to contests at Olympia. Thus the Eagle and Serpent, as at Elis and at Chalcis, is the well-known omen of victory of the Olympian Zeus. The chariot, the horses, and the horse (sometimes standing beside the 'meta') are equally significant of Olympian contests.

The weight-standard of the early Olynthian coins, like that of the

other Chalcidian colonies in Macedon, is the Euboïc, which in the fourth century is exchanged for the Phoenician standard.

Before B.C. 500.

Quadriga of walking horses r. driven by bearded charioteer. [*N. C.*, 1878, p. 85.]	Inc. sq. of irregular mill-sail pattern . ℞ Tetradr. 259 grs.
Quadriga seen from front, in plain linear circle. [*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. XV. 8.]	Similar . . . ℞ Tetradr. 258·8 grs.
Man riding horse to front and leading another by bridle: the whole on raised disk. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XV. 9.]	Similar . . . . ℞ Octobol, 86·3 grs.
Man riding horse to front. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XV. 10.]	Similar . . . ℞ Tetrobol, 43·2 grs.
Horseman r. on raised disk. [P. M.]	Similar . . . ℞ Tetrobol, 41·5 grs.

After B.C. 479.

FIG. 125.

Quadriga r. driven by man holding whip; above, large disk. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 86.]	Eagle flying in inc. sq. in the midst of a larger inc. sq. (Fig. 125) . . . . ℞ Tetradr. 255·6 grs.
Beardless male (?) head l. laur. (?): hair in bunch behind. [*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. XV. 11.]	Quadriga seen from front in inc. sq. . ℞ Tetradrachm, 242·1 grs.
Man to front, holding horse also to front. [*N. C.*, 1892, p. 191.]	Eagle flying in inc. sq. ℞ Tetrobol (?)
Free horse cantering. [*N. C.*, 1897, Pl. XIII. 6.]	Λ ↓ / L K in four corners of inc. sq., within which, flying eagle . . . . . ℞ Tetrobol, 41 grs.
Similar. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 87.]	O Λ / N Λ (= ΟΛΥΝ) Similar . . . . . ℞ Tetrobol, 36 grs.
Horse attached by bridle to Ionic column (meta ?). [*Ibid.*]	Similar. ℞ Tetrobol, 36 grs.
Forepart of prancing horse. [*Ibid.*]	No inscr. Eagle with serpent in inc. sq. . . . . ℞ Diobol, 20·3 grs.
Young male head in crested Athenian helmet, on which, dolphin. [B. M.]	Similar . . . . ℞ Obol, 8·7 grs.

For other coins with Eagle and Serpent see **Sparadocus, Chalcis** Eub., and **Elis.** Although this type, as at Elis, may symbolize the Olympian Zeus, and thus refer to victories at the Olympian games, it may also be considered as affording an instance of a colony adopting the type of the money of its mother-city (Chalcis in Euboea). The coin

reading ΧΛΑ↓ suggests that, even in the earlier half of the fifth century, Olynthus issued money for Olympic festivals in the name of all the Chalcidian colonists who attended the games.

Circ. B. C. 392–358.

The Chalcidian League. Into this period falls the beautiful federal currency of the Chalcidian League, constituted B. C. 392, of which the head quarters and doubtless the mint were at Olynthus. There is every reason to suppose that this series was continued until Philip made himself master of Chalcidice, B. C. 358. The heads of Apollo on these coins are remarkable for their great variety, no less than for the strength and beauty of their style (see Wroth in *N. C.*, 1897, p. 100).

Head of Apollo laureate. [B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XXI. 9; *Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. IV. 29.]	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre. Sometimes with magistrates' names, ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙ ΕΠΙ ΕΥΔΩΡΙΔΑ ΕΠΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΧΟ[Υ] Ꝡ Staters.

These beautiful gold staters were doubtless issued for war expenses shortly before B. C. 358.

Fig. 126.

Head of Apollo, laureate (Fig. 126).	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre; occasionally with adjunct symbol above it. Magistrates sometimes—ΕΠΙ ΑΝΝΙΚΑ, ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ, ΑΡΧΙΔΑΜΟ, ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΔΩΡΟ and ΚΡΑ, ΕΥΔΩΡΙΔΑ, ΛΕΑΔΕΟΣ, ΟΛΥ[ΜΠΙΧΟΥ], ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΥ, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ, &c. . Æ Tetradr. 224 grs.
Id.	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre, sometimes in incuse square Æ Tetrobols, 37 grs.
ΟΛΥΝΘ[Ι] Head of Apollo, laureate. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 87.]	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre in incuse square . Æ Tetrob.
Head of Apollo, laureate.	ΧΑΛΚΙΔ Tripod Æ Fractions of obol.
Id.	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·65
Id.	,, Tripod . . . Æ ·45

A tetradrachm at Berlin and another at Paris have in small characters ΤΕΤ above the lyre. Various single letters also occur on the obverses of the tetrobols.

Aphytis, on the eastern shore of the peninsula of Pallene, was celebrated for its temple of Zeus Ammon (Plut., *Lys.*, xx; Paus. iii. 18, 3

Ἀφυταῖοι δὲ τιμῶσιν Ἄμμωνα οὐδὲν ἧσσον ἢ οἱ Ἀμμώνιοι Λιβύων). While tributary to Athens, before B.C. 424, it struck no coins (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, vol. i. p. 229). The following appear to have been issued before its conquest by Philip (B.C. 358).

Head of Zeus Ammon with ram's horns facing.	ΑΦΥΤΑΙΩΝ Kantharos . Æ ·65 [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 61.]
Id. in profile.	ΑΦΥ Two eagles face to face . Æ ·65
Id.	ΑΦΥ One eagle . . . . . Æ ·55

The head of Ammon at Aphytis, as at Cyrene, Tenos, Mytilene, and Lesbos, is represented either bearded or youthful. The kantharos refers to the worship of Dionysos at Aphytis, where, according to Xenophon (*Hell.* v. 3. 19), there was a temple of that god. The next coins, of later style, were probably issued shortly before the overthrow of the Macedonian kingdom (B.C. 168).

Head of Zeus Ammon. [See also Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 64.]	ΑΦΥΤΑΙ Eagle, or two eagles face to face . . . . . Æ ·8–·6

Scione, the chief town on the south coast of Pallene, was probably of Euboean origin, notwithstanding the fact that the inhabitants ascribed the foundation of their city to some one of the Achaean heroes returning from Troy. In B.C. 424 it revolted from Athens, and two years afterwards was captured and its inhabitants put to the sword.

The archaic coins of Scione are more numerous than has been hitherto suspected, although the tetradrachms of Euboïc weight with a bunch of grapes on the *obv.*, and on the *rev.* a winged genius, a head of bearded Herakles, or a crested helmet, formerly assigned by me (*N. C.*, 1891) to Cyrene, and later by Hill (*J. H. S.*, 1897) conjecturally to a city in Chalcidice (Scione?), have been recently shown by Wroth (*J. H. S.*, 1907) to have been issued in the island of Peparethus (*q. v.*). The following inscribed specimens, beginning in archaic times, lead us however to suppose that Scione may have previously struck the uninscribed coins figured by Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LII. 1–3.

Young heroic head of archaic style bound with taenia with spike in front. [B. M. and Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. E. 27.]	ΣΚΙΟ in corners of inc. sq. containing large human eye . . Æ 33 grs. Æ 5·6 grs.
Similar. [B. M.]	ΣΚΙΟ in corners of inc. sq. containing bunch of grapes . . Æ 9·4 grs.
Similar. [B. M.]	ΣΚΙΟ in corners of inc. sq. containing helmet . . . . . Æ 42·5 grs.
Similar, of later style. [*N. C.*, 1891, Pl. IV. 4.]	ΣΚΙΟ Similar . . . Æ 34·8 grs. [B. M.] Æ 5·7 grs.
Similar. [B. M.]	ΣΚΙΩΝΑΙΩΝ Helmet Æ 30·5 grs.
Similar. [B. M.]	ΣΚΙΩ Helmet . . . Æ Size ·8
Female head. [B. M.]	ΣΚΙΩ Two doves billing Æ Size ·6

Cf. also *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 193, 255, and 1905, pp. 325–329; *Berl. Cat.*, II. 124; and Hunter *Cat.*, I. 272.

The large Eye on some of the archaic specimens is probably 'shorthand' for a *prow*, of which the eye was the most conspicuous feature.

Mende was an ancient colony of Eretria, situate on the south-west

side of Cape Poseidion in Pallene. The types of its coins illustrate some forgotten myth of Dionysos and his companion Seilenos (Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 108). The wine of Mende was famous and is frequently mentioned by ancient writers. It may be doubted whether any coins were struck at Mende after its first capture by Philip, B.C. 358. Here, as at Acanthus, &c., the Euboïc standard gives place to the Phoenician about B.C. 424. For the earliest uninscribed coins, apparently of the sixth century B.C., see Babelon, *Traité*, pp. 1130 sqq.

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

MIN or MEN, MINΔAON, MINΔAION, or no inscription. Ass (ithyphallic) standing usually before vine; on his back a crow pecking at his tail. *Symbol*, sometimes crescent moon, cock, or bunch of grapes.

Four or more incuse triangles in mill-sail pattern; in centre sometimes ⊙. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. IV. 8. &c.; *Zeit. f. Num.*, x. Taf. III. 3.] . . . . Æ Euboic tetradrachm.

Ass.

Head of Ass.

Id. . . . Æ Tetradr. and divisions.

Id. . . . . Æ Hemiobol.

For illustrations see Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LI. 6–22.

Circ. B.C. 450–424

Fig. 127.

Seilenos reclining on back of ass. He holds a kantharos. In front a crow seated on an ivy-tree, and beneath ass, sometimes a dog.

MENΔAION Vine in incuse square (Fig. 127) . . . Æ Tetradrachm.

Seilenos standing beside ass and holding it by the ears.

" Crow in incuse square. Æ Tetrobol. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 19, 20.]

Forepart of ass.

Kantharos . . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 424–358.

Head of young Dionysos crowned with ivy. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 21.]

MENΔAIΩN Ass standing; on his back a crow pecking at his tail; incuse circle . . . . . Æ Tetradr. (Phoenician), 190 grs.

Id. [Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 82, No. 89.]

MENΔAIΩN Amphora between two branches of ivy . Æ Didr., 104 grs.

Seilenos reclining on ass.

MENΔAIH or MENΔAIΩN Amphora in shallow inc. square . . . Æ Tetrobol.

Head of young Dionysos.

MENΔA One or two amphorae accompanied by ivy-sprays . . . . Æ ·65–·4

For other varieties, mostly small, see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 83; and *N. C.*, 1890, 2, 11; 1892, 6; 1893, 2; 1896, 15; 1897, 275; 1898, 251, 256; 1900, 6.

Capsa or **Scapsa**, north of Mende and near Assa or Assera see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 69; and Wroth, *N. C.*, 1900, 275

Before circ. B.C. 480.

Ass; above, vase (*kylix*). [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LI. 23.]	K A in two of four incuse triangles . . ℞ Tetrob., 45 grs.

Potidaea, a colony of Corinth on the Thermaic gulf, began to coin money about B.C. 500. Its name is clearly derived from Poseidon (cf. Poseidonia). The type of the tetradrachm was doubtless suggested by the sacred image of Poseidon, which Herodotus (viii. 129) mentions as standing in front of the city, ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ. Millingen (*Syll.*, p. 48) thinks that the female head on the tetrobol may represent Pallene, from whom the peninsula received its name. With the celebrated blockade of Potidaea by the Athenians, B.C. 432–429, the silver coinage comes to an end. The bronze coins belong to the fourth century, but they are no doubt earlier than B.C. 358, when Philip of Macedon seized the city and handed it over to the Olynthians.

Circ. B.C. 500–429.

Fig. 128.

Π Poseidon Hippios on horseback. He holds trident; under horse, star.	Incuse square, diagonally divided (Fig. 128) . . ℞ Euboic tetradr.
ΠΟ Id. [B. M.; cf. *N. C.*, 1900, Pl. XIII. 4.]	Incuse square quartered. Fleur-de-lys in two quarters . . . ℞ Tetrob.
ΠΟ or Π Id.	Female head of archaic style in spiked leather cap covered with dots, all in incuse square . . . ℞ Tetrobol.
Π Naked horseman on forepart of prancing horse.	Similar . . . . . ℞ Diobol.

Circ. B.C. 400–358.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	ΠΟΤ Pegasos or Trident . . Æ 7
Female head with ear-ring.	ΠΟΤΕΙ Bull butting . . . Æ 4

For other varieties and illustrations see B. M. C., *Mac.*; *Berl. Cat.*, II. 123; and *N. C.*, 1892, 7; 1898, 254; 1900, 276; 1902, 315, &c.

Cassandreia. This town was founded by Cassander on the site of Potidaea.

No coins are known until after the time of Augustus, when the city received a Roman colony, and struck bronze coins with Latin legends between the reigns of Claudius and Philippus.

Legend. COLONIA IVLIA AVG. CASSANDRENSIS, variously abbreviated.

Types. Vexillum between military standards, *Rev.* Wreath; Head of Zeus Ammon; Poseidon with foot on prow. (B. M. C., *Mac.*, 65; *Berl. Cat.* II. 70; Hunter, I. 273.)

In the Molthein *Cat.* (971) an earlier coin is ascribed to Cassandreia, but cf. 1141. Both are probably coins of Cassander.

Bottice. The Bottiaeans originally occupied the fertile plains between the lower courses of the Axius, Lydias, and Haliacmon, a district of Emathia which retained the name of Bottiaea until after the Roman conquest. The original Bottiaeans were however expelled at an early date and settled near Olynthus in the district called after them Bottice. Their chief city was Spartolus (B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. xl).

Circ. B.C. 424–392.

Head of Demeter in low stephanos wreathed with corn. [Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. I. 16; B. M. C., *Mac.*, 63.]	BOTTIAIΩN Forepart of bull in incuse square . . . . . ÆR Phoenician Tetrob. 36 grs.

Time of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392–379, *or later.*

Head of Apollo laureate. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 63; *Berl. Cat.*, 69.]	BOTTIAIΩN Lyre	Æ ·65
Head of Artemis.	,, Id.	Æ ·45
Female head.	,, Bull butting .	Æ ·7

(See also **Bottiaea Emathiae**, p. 243.)

Dicaea, on the Thermaic gulf, was a colony of Eretria, from which its oldest coin-types are borrowed. On the distinction between the coins of this town and those of Dicaea in Thrace, see J. P. Six (*Num. Chron.*, N. S., vol. xv. p. 97). In the Athenian Quota-lists (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, vol. i. p. 230) it is called Δίκαια Ἐρετρι[ών], and the inhabitants Δικαιο-[ν]αῖοι Ἐρετριῶν ἄποικοι.

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

Cow scratching herself, with bird on back: beneath ⁂ and ΙΔ. [Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, Pl. I. 9.]	Octopus in inc. sq. . . . . ÆR Euboic tetradr. 264 grs.
Cow scratching herself; inscr. sometimes ΔΙΚΑ. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LI. 1–3.]	Inc. sq. quartered or divided into several triangular sinkings . . . . ÆR Tetrob. 44 grs.
Id. [Imh., *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 14.]	Octopus in inc. sq. . . . . ÆR Tetrob. 41 grs.
Cock; above, (solar ?) disk containing elaborate stellate pattern; in front, [illegible]. [*N. C.*, 1893, Pl. I. 1.]	Id. . . . . ÆR Tetrob. 36·4 grs.
ΔΙΚΑΙ Cock. [Imh., *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 15.]	Scallop shell in inc. sq. . . . . ÆR Diob. 13 grs.

Horse standing; in field, ⁝ [B. M.]	Δ in inc. sq. . . Æ Diob. 12·6 grs
ΔΙΚΑ Bull standing. [Imh., *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 16.]	Octopus in inc. sq. . . . . Æ Diob. 13 grs.
ΔΙ Forepart of bull. [*Ibid.*, Pl. C. 17.	Id. . . . . Æ Obol. 6 grs.

Fourth century B.C.?

Head of Athena. [*Ibid.*, p. 73.]	ΔΙ Bull's head facing. . Æ Size ·4
Female head crowned with corn. [*Ibid.*]	ΔΙΚΑΙ ΟΠΟΛ Bull standing . . . Æ ·65

Compare with some of the above the coins attributed to Dicaea and Selymbria in Thrace.

Aeneia, on the Thermaic gulf, was said to have been founded by Aeneas (Otto Abel, *Makedonien vor König Philipp*, p. 37, and Friedländer, *Monatsberichte d. K. Akad. d. Wissensch.*, 1878).

Before B.C. 500.

ΑΙΝΕΑΣ Aeneas carrying Anchises, preceded by his wife Kreusa carrying Ascanius: in field, ⁘	Quadripartite incuse square . . . [*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. 221]. Æ Euboic tetradr.

Concerning this remarkable coin, which affords the oldest representation of a Trojan myth which has come down to us, see Friedländer (*l. c.*). The smaller silver coins are of two periods.

B.C. 500–424.

Head of bearded Aeneas, helmeted, of archaic style.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ Euboic tetrobol, 39 grs., and Diobol, 21 grs.

B.C. 424–350.

Head of Aeneas of more recent style.	ΑΙΝΕΑΣ Quadripartite incuse square. Æ Phoenician tetrobol, 35 grs.
Head of Athena in Athenian helmet bound with olive. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 12.]	,, Bull looking back, in inc. square. Æ Phoenician tetrob. 36 grs.
Head of Ascanius in Phrygian cap. [Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. I. 15.]	ΑΙΝΕΙΑΤΩΝ Bull rushing . . Æ ·6

Other coins of this last type read ΑΙΝΕΗΤΩΝ (*N. Z.*, 1884, 242), and ΑΙΝΑΩΝ (*Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 33).

E. Macedonian cities in the Strymonian and Bottiaean districts.

Amphipolis, on the Strymon, although founded B.C. 437 by the Athenians, does not seem to have struck money until some years after its capture by Brasidas B.C. 424, from which time until it was taken by Philip in B.C. 358 it remained practically free. The magnificent series

of full-face heads of Apollo on the coins of Amphipolis, as works of art, perhaps excel the types of any other city of Northern Greece. Kimon of Syracuse was probably the first die-engraver who successfully mastered the difficulty of worthily representing a full-face head on coins. His wonderful Arethusa-head with flowing hair seems to have roused the emulation of the die-engravers of many cities, Catana, Croton, and Pandosia in the west, Larissa and Thebes in Central Greece, Aenus and Amphipolis in the north, Rhodes and Clazomenae in the east, among others. But none of all these has left us such a rich and varied series of full-face heads as Amphipolis. The fashion, however, was found to be unsuitable for current coins, and it prevailed only during the period of finest art, *circ.* B.C. 410-360. The Race-torch, the usual reverse-type of the coins of Amphipolis, reminds us of the worship of Artemis Tauropolos or Brauronia, who was especially revered at Amphipolis, and in whose honour Torch-races, Lampadephoria, were held (Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 11). The weight-standard is the Phoenician.

SILVER.

Circ. B.C. 424–358.

FIG. 129.

Head of Apollo, three-quarter face; various symbols in field: Bee, tripod, Boeotian shield, plant, or ear of corn, crab, dog, &c. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 21. 7, 8; *Berl. Cat.*, II. 34.[1]]	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ (rarely, and on the earlier (?) issues, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ) written on a raised frame in an incuse square. In the midst, a race-torch and various symbols or letters. (Fig. 129). . Æ Tetradr. 224 grs., Drachm. and Triob.
Similar.	ΑΜΦΙ Race-torch in wreath . . . Æ Tetradr. and Tetrob.
Young head, r., wearing taenia.	Dolphin in incuse square . Æ Obol.

BRONZE.

Head of Apollo, or young head, bound with taenia.	ΑΜΦΙ Race-torch in linear square . [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 15] Æ ·7–·45

GOLD.

To this period (*circ.* B.C. 400) the following rare gold coin also belongs:—

[1] On an exceptional tetradrachm (*Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. III. 25) the head on the *obv.* is represented with ear-rings. In this instance it is doubtful whether it is intended for Apollo or for a personification of the city or a goddess. The flamboyant hair is not characteristic of Apollo, and reminds us of Kimon's Arethusa-head at Syracuse (p. 177 *supra*).

Young male head l. bound with taenia. (Cf. contemporary coins of Macedonian kings.) [Sotheby, *Sale Cat.*, May, 1904. Lot 44.]

ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ on raised frame containing race-torch; *symbol*, grapes. Æ ½ stater 63·5 grs.

Circ. B. C. 358–168.

During this period Amphipolis was one of the principal places of mintage of the kings of Macedon, and, from about B. C. 185 down to the Roman conquest in 168, of numerous coins reading ΜΑΚΕ, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, &c. (see *infra*, under Philip V). After the defeat of Perseus the issue of silver coins in Macedon was prohibited by the Romans, and it was not until ten years later, B. C. 158, that it was again permitted.

B. C. 158–149.

At Amphipolis as the Capital of the First Region the coins reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ were struck, B. C. 158–149; see also below (p. 239) for coins issued in the following year, 149–148, during the revolt of Andriscus—tetradrachms of the Roman Legatus reading LEG., which, on the victory of Andriscus, were restruck, some merely without the letters LEG, and others with the types of Philip V, presumptive grandfather of the pretender, and the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ.

After B. C. 148.

For the coins struck at Amphipolis and at Thessalonica by the Quaestors L. Fulcinnius and G. Publilius (148–146), and, later, by the Praetor L. Julius Caesar (93–92), by the Quaestor Aesillas, and the Legatus pro quaestore L. Bruttius Sura (92–88), see below under **Macedonia, a Roman Province** (p. 239). None of these coins bear the name of Amphipolis as they were issued for the whole Province of Macedonia. The local or municipal bronze coins reading ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ are of various types, but afford few indications of date. In style they seem to range from the Roman conquest, or even earlier, down to the time of Augustus. The following types are of more or less frequent occurrence:—

Earlier.

Head of Herakles.	Centaur [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 46]	Æ ·8
Id. [Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XX. 2.]	Lion standing	Æ ·8
Macedonian shield.	Scorpion	Æ ·7
Head of hero Perseus (or Roma ?).	Wreath	Æ ·75
Head of Poseidon.	Club in oak wreath	Æ ·8
Head of Strymon crowned with reeds.	Dolphin in wreath, or Trident	Æ ·6
Head of Artemis Tauropolos.	Bull butting	Æ ·8
Id.	Two goats on their hind legs	Æ ·85

Later.

Head of young Dionysos.	Goat	Æ ·75
Head of Medusa.	Athena Nikephoros	Æ ·8
Head of Poseidon.	Horse	Æ ·8
Head of Apollo (?).	Ear of corn	Æ ·7
Head of Artemis.	Id.	Æ ·75
Bust of Artemis.	Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull	Æ 1·1

Semuncial reduction after B.C. 88.

Head of Janus.	Mark of value I	Two Centaurs back to back	. . . .
		Æ.	Æ 1·, wt. 290 grs.
Head of Zeus.	,, S	S Prow	. . *Semis* Æ ·9, wt. 101 grs.

Most of the remaining types, even when without the name of the Emperor, belong to Imperial times.

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial.

Augustus to Salonina. *Chief types.* Head of ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙϹ; ΡΩΜΗ standing; ΤΑΥΡΟΠΟΛΟϹ Artemis standing; ϹΤΡΥΜΩΝ River recumbent: Artemis Tauropolos, standing or riding on bull; Tyche-Artemis standing or enthroned; Head of Poseidon, &c., &c. (B. M. C., *Mac.*, 50 sqq.; *Berl. Cat.*, 47 sqq.; Hunter *Cat.*, I. 278 sqq.).

Tragilus. The site of this town is fixed, almost certainly, by Perdrizet (*Congrès int. de Num.*, 1900, p. 149 ff.) near the modern *Aïdonochori*, three hours NW. of Amphipolis. The small silver coins of Tragilus belong evidently to the period before Amphipolis began to coin money. The bronze coinage is somewhat later in style, but it can hardly be brought down much below B.C. 400.

The form of the inscr. ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟΝ (= Τρα(γ)ιλίων or Τρα(γ)ίλιον) is an example of the omission of γ between two vowels.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Ear of corn.	[B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 130.]	ΤΡΑΙ or ΤΡΑΙ in the four quarters of an incuse square	. . Æ 5·6 grs.
Bunch of grapes.		Id.	. . . . . Æ 3 grs.
Head of Hermes in petasos.		ΤΡΑΙ between the four spokes of a wheel	. . . . . Æ ·6–·35
Id.		ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟΝ Rose	. . . . Æ ·65

Philippi. As early as the sixth century B.C. the Thasians possessed a mining settlement on the mainland of Thrace, called Daton, a district which extended inland as far as the springs called Crenides. Subsequently the Pangaean tribes expelled the Thasians, but in B.C. 361 the Athenian orator Callistratus refounded the colony of Daton at Crenides with the assistance of a number of Thasians.

Gold and bronze coins were now issued at the revived colony with the inscription ΘΑϹΙΟΝ ΗΓΕΙΡΟ. *obv.* Head of Herakles. *rev.* Tripod (Mion. I. 433, and *Suppl.* II. Pl. VIII. 5; *Berl. Cat.*, II. 120). In B.C. 358 Philip made himself master of the district with its rich mines, renamed the town after himself, Philippi, and allowed it the privilege of striking money identical in type with the Thasian coins above described, but with the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ. A' Staters 133 grs., Æ Phoenician tetradrachms, 245 grs.; drachms, hemidrachms, and Æ Size ·7–·65 (B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 96 f.; *Berl. Cat.*, II. 118; Sotheby, *Sale Cat.*, May, 1904, Lot 47).

Before the end of Philip's reign Philippi was deprived of the right of striking money in its own name, but it remained a royal mint under Philip and his successors, if the tripod, which is a common symbol on

the coins of the kings of Macedon, may be accepted as a mint-mark of Philippi.

From the Roman conquest to the time of Augustus no coins appear to have been struck at Philippi with the legend ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ. It was not until after the battle of Philippi that the right of coinage was conferred upon the veterans of the Praetorian cohort whom Augustus settled at Philippi. The legends of the coins of this series are in Latin, COHOR . PRAE . PHIL .; COL . AVG . IVL . PHIL . IVSSV . AVG.; COL . AVG . IVL . PHILIP; COL . PHILIP; COL . AVG . IVL . V . PHILIPP.; A . I . C . V . P., &c. 'Colonia Augusta Iulia Victrix Philippensium.' For the types see B. M. C., *Mac.*, pp. xlvi and 98, and *Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 121 f.

Methone, in Pieria. The few coins known of this town are all anterior to its siege by Philip, B. C. 354.

Circ. B. C. 400–354.

Female head. [*R. N.*, 1870, Pl. VI. 4.] | ΜΕΘΩ Lion breaking spear . Æ ·65

See also another coin with inscr. ΜΕΘΟ in Margaritis *Cat.*, p. 9 (Paris, 1874).

Pydna was originally a Greek city established on the Macedonian coast, on the western side of the Thermaic gulf. It subsequently fell into the hands of the kings of Macedon. Amyntas III, however, found himself compelled to hand over the maritime district of Macedon to the Olynthians, and it is to this interval that the bronze coins of Pydna, identical in type with those of Amyntas, belong.

B. C. 389–379.

Head of young Herakles. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 101.] | ΠΥΔΝΑΙΩΝ Eagle devouring serpent. Æ ·65

Another interval of autonomy occurred during the reign of Perdiccas III. Pydna at this time again struck bronze coins, the reverse type of which, the Owl, betrays Athenian influence. Pydna is indeed said to have been subject to Athens B. C. 364–358, but we may infer that it enjoyed free institutions under Athenian control, for it was by no means eager to be handed over again to the kings of Macedon (Theopomp., *Fragm.* 189).

B. C. 364–358.

Female head with hair in sphendone. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 101.] | ΠΥΔΝΑΙΩΝ Owl in olive wreath . . Æ ·65

F. Kingdom of Macedon.

Alexander I, B. C. 498–454. With the possible exception of certain coins struck at Aegae, the old capital of Macedon, with the letters ΑΛ, ΑΛΕ, &c. (Babelon, *Traité*, II. i. p. 1098), there are no coins of Alexander I of an earlier date than B. C. 480, about which time, by his conquest of the Bisaltae, he made himself master of those prolific mines which are said to have yielded him as much as a talent of silver daily.

This fresh influx of money, and the opening up of a new commercial route from Macedon to the Greek towns of the Thracian coast, by way of the valley of the Strymon, doubtless occasioned the change in standard from Babylonic to Phoenician, which now took place in the Macedonian currency.

The earlier coins of Alexander's long reign resemble in their rude and forcible style, and frequently also in type, the inscribed octadrachms of the Bisaltae. The specimens assignable to the latter part of his reign are much more refined in style, but as they are frequently without inscriptions it is in many cases impossible to draw a line between these and the coins of his successor Perdiccas.

Earlier issues. Style rude.

Naked horseman wearing kausia and armed with two spears, riding r. [Electrotype in B. M.]

Similar type l. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 158.]

Similar type r. [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. II. 5.]

Warrior wearing kausia and chlamys, and armed with two spears, standing beside horse, as on coins of the Bisaltae. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. 12. 11; B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 157.]

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ written round an incuse square within which is a linear sq. containing a goat to r. Æ Octadrachm.

No inscr. Goat's head and caduceus in incuse containing linear square . Æ Tetradrachm, 192 grs.

No inscr. Granulated inc. sq. containing head in crested helmet . . . . Æ Tetradrachm, 137·6 grs.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ written round an inc. sq. within which is a quadripartite linear sq. in low relief (Fig. 130)
Æ Octadrachm, 418 grs.
Æ Octobol (?), 66 grs.

Fig. 130.

Later issues of early fine style.

Horseman wearing kausia and chlamys and armed with two spears, riding r.; beneath horse, a dog (Spitz ?), or, on ruder specimen, a frog or toad. [Montagu *Cat.*, 207; Hunter, I. Pl. XX. 5.]

Similar (no animal beneath). [*N. C.*, 1897, Pl. XIV. 2.]

Similar. A beneath horse (sometimes uninscribed). [Montagu *Cat.*, 209.]

Horseman; dog (sometimes) beneath horse, as on octadrachm. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 161.]

Similar . . Æ Octadrachm, 417 grs.

ΑΛΕ in three corners of inc. and linear sq. containing forepart of goat, &c. . Æ Tetradr., 202·3 grs.

No inscr. Similar. Æ Tetradr., 197 grs.

Inc. sq. containing forepart of lion: *symbol*, sometimes, caduceus . . . . Æ Tetrobol, 11–36 grs.

Free horse, with (sometimes) A, above or beneath. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 159.]

Free horse. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 160.]

Forepart of prancing horse. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 160.]

Young head in kausia. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 158.]

Inc. sq. quartered, or inc. and linear sq. containing crested helmet . . . . ℞ Tetrob. (?), 33–25 grs.

Inc. and linear sq. containing caduceus. ℞ Tetrob., 30·8 grs.

Inc. and linear sq. containing crested helmet . . . ℞ Diob., 16·2 grs.

Inc. sq. quartered ℞ Obol, 8·2 grs.

For illustrations of these and other varieties of Alexander's coins see Babelon, *Traité*, Pls. XLVII, XLVIII.

Perdiccas II, B. C. 454–413. There are various, mostly uninscribed, Macedonian coins of Phoenician weight, with types resembling those here assigned to Alexander I, but of more recent style, which probably belong to the reign of Perdiccas. The absolutely certain and inscribed coins of this king are less numerous.

Horse prancing. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 162.]

Horse fastened to ring. [*Ibid.*]

Head of bearded Herakles. [*Ibid.*, p. 163.]

ΠΕΡΔΙΚ Helmet in incuse square . ℞ Tetrobol.

ΠΕΡ Forepart of lion in incuse square ℞ Diobol.

ΠΕΡ Club and bow in incuse square . ℞ Diobol.

Archelaus I, B. C. 413–399. From the beginning of the fifth century we have seen that the Phoenician stater (wt. 230–220 grs.) had been in use for the royal coinage of Macedon, but with the accession of Archelaus this stater was exchanged for one of 170 grs., which, from its weight (equivalent to two Persian sigli), has been designated as the *Persic* stater. The money of the two important cities of Abdera and Maroneia also underwent a like transformation at the same time. The causes of this change of standard remain unexplained.

Fig. 131.

Horseman prancing, wearing kausia and chlamys, armed with two spears. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 163.]

Young male head, wearing taenia. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 164.]

Horse. [*Ibid.*]

Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 165.]

ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ Forepart of goat in incuse and linear square (Fig. 131) . . . ℞ Stater, 160 grs.

ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ Horse with loose rein in inc. and linear sq. . . . ℞ Stater.

ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ Helmet in incuse square . ℞ Diobol, 28 grs.

ΑΡΧΕΛ Eagle in incuse square . . . ℞ Diobol.

Head of bearded Herakles. [*Ibid.*]

Head of young Herakles. [*Ibid.*]

Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 166.]

Id. [*Ibid.*]

Lion's head facing. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. 188.]

ΑΡΧ Forepart of wolf; above, club . ℞ Obol, 11 grs.

" Wolf's head and club . . . . ℞ ½ Obol, 6 grs.

ΑΡ Lion's head and club . . . . . ℞ ½ Obol (?), 5·5–4·7 grs.

ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ Club, quiver, and bow . . Æ Size ·7

ΑΡΧΕ Forepart of boar or forepart of butting bull . . . . . Æ ·5

Aëropus (= Archelaus II), B. C. 396–392.

Young male head bound with taenia. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. VIII. 75.]

Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin. [Sestini, *Descr.*, Pl. III. 6.]

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [*N. C.*, 1888, 1.]

Young male head in kausia.

Id. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 167.]

ΑΕΡΟ[Γ]Ο Horse with loose rein . . ℞ Stater, 159 grs.

ΑΕΡΟ Forepart of wolf; above, club . ℞ Obol.

ΑΕΡΟ Wolf's head and club . . . . ℞ ½ Obol, 7 grs.

ΑΕΡΟΓΟ Horse walking . . . . Æ ·6

" Forepart of lion . . . Æ ·5

Amyntas II, B. C. 392–390. See **Amyntas III.**

Pausanias, B. C. 390–389.

Fig. 132.

Young male head bound with taenia (Fig. 132).

Free horse prancing. [B. M.]

Young male head bound with taenia. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 170.]

Id. [*Berl. Cat.*, Pl. VIII. 77.]

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ Horse standing in linear sq. ℞ Stater, 160 grs.

" Forepart of lion . . . ℞ 47·9 grs.

" Id. . . Æ ·65

" Forepart of boar . Æ ·6

Amyntas III, *First Reign*, B. C. 389–383.

" " *Second Reign*, B. C. 381–369.

Some of the coins bearing the name of Amyntas may belong to the short reign of Amyntas II.

Fig. 133.

Earlier issues.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin (Fig. 133).	AMYNTA Horse standing in linear and inc. sq. . . Æ Stater, 143 grs.
Head of young Herakles.	AMYNTA Eagle looking back . . . Æ Diobol, 22 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 172.]	,, Forepart of boar; above, club . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Pan with short horns.	AMYNTA Forepart of wolf . Æ ·4
Young male head bare.	,, Helmet . . . . . Æ ·5

Later issues.

Horseman prancing, striking with javelin. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 173.]	AMYNTA Lion breaking spear . . Æ Stater, 162 grs.
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [*Ibid.*, p. 174.]	,, Eagle devouring serpent . Æ ·6
Id. [*Ibid.*]	,, Bow and club crossed Æ ·4
Id.	,, Club . . . . . Æ ·4

Alexander II, B. C. 369–368. No coins can be certainly attributed to this king; but see Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, p. 13.

Perdiccas III, B. C. 365 or 364–359.

Fig. 134.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin (Fig. 134).	ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ Horse trotting; beneath, club . . . . Æ Stater, 159 grs.
Id. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 175.]	ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ Lion breaking spear Æ ·8
Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 176.]	,, Eagle looking back Æ ·6

Philip II, B. C. 359–336. Philip of Macedon, having obtained possession of the hitherto unworked gold mines of Pangaeum (B. C. 356), the immense output of which rapidly brought down the market price of gold in relation to silver in European Greece from 12 : 1 (its then rate of exchange at Athens) to 10 : 1, found it politically as well as financially expedient to reorganize the Macedonian currency on a new system modelled upon, though not identical with, that of Athens. His new gold stater, which was destined to obtain a world-wide reputation, rivalling that of the old Persian daric, he made equivalent to the Athenian gold stater of 135 grs., which had, hitherto, at the existing ratio of 12 : 1, been tariffed at 24 Attic drachms of 67·5 grs.

In order to preserve the customary Greek (though not Asiatic) habit of exchanging 1 gold stater against 24 silver drachms, while, at the same time taking account of the sudden fall in the silver value of gold, he now issued side by side with his gold stater, silver drachms of *circ.*

56·25 grs., thus abandoning the Persic silver stater of 173 grs., which had for about half a century been established in the Kingdom of Macedon, in favour of the so-called 'Phoenician' stater of 225 grs. (drachm 56·25 grs.), which was at the time prevalent in the silver coining cities included in Philip's dominions (e.g. the money of the Chalcidian league). On the whole of this subject see Th. Reinach (*L'Histoire par les monnaies*, pp. 41–73). Philip's gold staters, soon popularly known as 'Philippi', continued to be issued in some districts long after his death, like the posthumous gold and silver coins of his son Alexander the Great in other districts.

GOLD.

FIG. 135.

Head of Apollo, laureate, with short hair (Fig. 135).	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Biga . N Stater, 133 grs
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	" Forepart of lion . . . N ½ Stater
Id.	" Club and bow N ¼ Stater.
Id.	" Various types, Fulmen—Trident—Club—Kantharos—Goat's leg. N ⅛ Stater.
Head of Apollo as on stater.	" Fulmen . N 1/12 Stater.

SILVER

FIG. 136.

Head of Zeus, laureate (Fig. 136)	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Naked boy-rider bearing palm or crowning his horse, κέλης . Æ Tetradr., 224 grs.
Id.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Bearded Macedonian horseman wearing kausia and chlamys, right hand raised . . Æ Tetradr.
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Youth on horse . . . Æ Didr., 112 grs.
Id.	" Id. . Æ Octobol, 66 grs.
Id.	" Id. . Æ Drachm, 56 grs.
Id.	" Macedonian horseman . . Æ Drachm.

Head of Apollo, laureate, or bound with plain taenia.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ	Naked horseman prancing AR Tetrob., 40 grs.
Head of Artemis, facing.	,,	Youth on horse AR Tetrobol.
Head of Apollo with plain taenia.	,,	Id. . AR Triobol, 28 grs.
Id.	,,	Half-horse AR Diobol, 18 grs.
Id.	,,	Horse's head . AR Diobol
Head of young Herakles.	,,	Club . . . AR Obol (?)

BRONZE.

Head of Apollo with plain taenia.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ	Naked horseman Æ ·75–·6
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	,,	Club . . . Æ ·55–·4

The reverse-types of Philip's coins are nearly all agonistic, and refer either to the games celebrated by him at Dium in honour of the Olympian Zeus (Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, pp. 11 and 344), or, preferably, to the great Olympian games where his chariots were victorious. We have, indeed, the direct assertion of Plutarch (*Alex.*, c. 4) in favour of the latter hypothesis, *τὰς ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ νίκας τῶν ἁρμάτων ἐγχαράττων τοῖς νομίσμασιν.* Philip was also successful at Olympia with the race-horse (*ἵππῳ κέλητι*; Plut., *Alex.*, 3), a victory of which he perpetuated the memory on his tetradrachms. The horseman with kausia and chlamys is less certainly agonistic, and may (perhaps with a play upon his name) represent the king himself as a typical Macedonian *ἱππεύς*.

Philip's coins were struck at many mints in various parts of his empire. For the various mint-marks which they bear see Müller's *Num. d'Alex. le Grand*, the local attributions in which are, however, to be accepted with great caution. They continued to circulate in Europe long after his death, and the Gauls, when they invaded and pillaged Greece, took vast numbers of them back into their own land, where they long continued to serve as models for the native currency of Gaul and Britain.

Alexander the Great, B.C. 336–323. The coinage of Alexander is a branch of Numismatics too extensive and complicated for discussion in detail in the present work. The gold Philippi and the silver tetradrachms (225 grs.) of his father Philip had, for a period of about twenty years, been the chief currency throughout Philip's European dominions, and it is hardly likely that Alexander would have abolished these coins and introduced a new standard (the Attic) for his silver money until he found himself compelled to do so for commercial reasons. The fall in the price of gold in relation to silver was probably one, though not perhaps the chief, of these reasons. The general depreciation of gold made it no doubt impossible for him to maintain, by royal decree, the old relation of 13·3 : 1 to silver which had prevailed in the East down to the fall of the Persian Empire, according to which 1 gold Daric of about 130 grs. was tariffed as equivalent to 20 silver sigloi of about 86½ grs., or to 10 silver staters of Persic wt., of about 173 grs. The inveterate conservatism of the East, which could brook no change in the number of silver coins exchangeable for a gold piece, would not however be startled by a modification of the weights of the two denominations.

The duodecimal exchange system of Philip's coinage, which might have

satisfied the European portion of Alexander's empire, where gold had always been subject to variations in its market price, being thus unsuitable for countries where a fixed legal exchange rate had been established for centuries, it became necessary to substitute for it a decimal coinage which would satisfy both East and West. Alexander's choice of the Attic standard for both gold and silver met every requirement, and was, at the same time, in harmony with the existing relation (10:1) of the two metals. Athens alone was the sufferer. Her 'Owls' were gradually superseded on all the foreign markets and her mint was practically closed.

There were, however, some countries, such as Phoenicia and probably India, where the Attic standard had never taken firm root and where the new Alexandrine coinage would be less welcome, and it is to an Indian satrapy shortly after Alexander's death, B.C. 323, that I would attribute the rare tetradrachms of Indian weight (227 grs.), *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Eagle with head reverted on fulmen, which Imhoof (*Mon. gr.* Pl. D. 8) believed to have been Alexander's first coinage in Macedon, issued immediately after his father's death. A cogent argument in favour of giving these tetradrachms to one of the Eastern satrapies rather than to Macedon is the adjunct symbol, a satrapal tiara, in front of the eagle on the reverse. This very characteristic symbol, formerly mistaken for a plow, would seem to specialize the issue as that of a governor of one of the satrapies of Alexander's empire between B.C. 323 and 305, and the Eagle with head reverted on fulmen as the reverse-type points distinctly to India. On this attribution see *N. C.*, 1906, 1 sqq. The following smaller denominations of Attic weight with Eagles on their reverses are probably also Indian, though perhaps not struck at the same mint as the tetradrachm with the satrapal tiara.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Eagle on fulmen, his head usually turned back; *symbols*, caduceus, eagle's head, bull's head facing, ear of corn . . . . . ℞ Drachm (Attic).
Id.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Eagle on fulmen; *symbols*, pentalpha, caduceus, crescent . . . . . ℞ ½ Drachm.
Id.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Two eagles face to face, on fulmen; *symbol*, ivy-leaf. . ℞ Diobol.
Id.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Fulmen . ℞ Obol.
Id.	" Eagle on fulmen, head turned back . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo, hair long.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Fulmen . . Æ ·55

For convenience I describe these coins in this place because Imhoof's attribution of the series to Macedon has been generally accepted. For my own part I would include them among the post-Alexandrine issues of Eastern and probably Indian origin.

It was doubtless after his invasion of Asia that Alexander instituted his vast international currency, of which the following are the principal types:—

GOLD.

FIG. 137.

Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet, adorned with serpent, griffin, or sphinx (Fig. 137).	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (rarely with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ) Winged Nike holding mast with spar (naval standard, *Z. f. N.* xxv. p. 215); various mint-marks and monograms. *N* Distater, 266 grs.
Id. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 4.]	Id. . . . . *N* Stater, 133 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . *N* ½ Stater, 66 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . *N* ¼ Stater, 33 grs.
Head of Athena.	Club and bow . . *N* ¼ Stater, 33 grs.
Id.	Fulmen . . . . *N* ⅛ Stater, 16 grs.

The usual denomination is the stater; the rest are only exceptionally met with. The types of Athena and of her attendant Nike were introduced by Alexander, before whose time there is no trace of them on Macedonian coins.

SILVER.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 5, 6, 7.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (often with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ) Zeus seated on throne, holding eagle and resting on sceptre . . *R* Tetradrachm.
Id.	Id. . . . . *R* Drachm.

Dekadrachms with similar types also exist, but are of great rarity; didrachms, triobols, and obols occur somewhat more frequently. All coins of these unusual denominations appear to be of Eastern origin.

BRONZE.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Club, and bow in case. Æ ·8–·5
Id.	Club, bow, and quiver. Æ ·75–·55
Young male head, wearing taenia.	,, Free horse . Æ ·6

Other varieties less frequent than the above are the following, for the most part of *post-Alexandrine* style:—

Head of Herakles.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Biga . . . Æ ·8
Head of Athena.	,, Nike . . . Æ ·7
Young head wearing taenia.	,, [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] Horseman . Æ ·7–·6
Head of Herakles.	,, Horseman . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo.	,, Id. . . . . Æ ·7

[illegible] Heracles	B A	Bow, club and quiver . .	Æ ·7
		Horseman	Æ ·7
[illegible] Athena.	..	Prow	Æ ·7–·5
[illegible] Poseidon.	..	Prow	Æ ·6
[illegible] shield.	..	Helmet	Æ ·6

The difficulties with which we are confronted in attempting a systematic classification of the enormous series of coins which bear the name of Alexander, are of two kinds:—(i) We have to decide as to whether a particular coin belongs to the reign of Alexander himself, or, if not, to what subsequent period it should be assigned, for in some parts of the ancient world silver coins continued to be struck in the name and with the types of Alexander for some centuries after his death. (ii) We have to determine the geographical attribution.

The tetradrachms have been arranged by Müller in seven classes, which he distinguishes in the main by the following characteristics:

I. Thick fabric, severe style. Zeus seated in stiff attitude, *his right leg visible in front of his left.* [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 5.]

II. Similar, but with some slight variations. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 2. 4. 5.

III. Similar, but of more elegant style. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 6.]

IV. Fabric less lumpy; style fine; work usually (but not always) careful. *Right leg of Zeus drawn back behind left.* [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 6, 7, 8; Pl. XXX. 10, 11; Pl. XXXI. 12–14.]

V. Similar. Fabric flatter, and *flan* more spread. Style free, and usually superficial. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXXVI. 1–4.]

VI. Thin outspread fabric. Work usually sketchy, but not rude or barbarous. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XLVIII. 1–3.]

VII. Thin outspread fabric. Work rude, and frequently barbarous. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. LXIII. 1–2; Pl. LXIV. 2.]

These classes belong in part to Europe, and in part to Asia, and may be arranged somewhat as follows:—

B.C. 334–300, *and later.*

Europe.	Asia.
Class I. Kingdom of Macedon, &c.	Class II. Cilicia, Syria, Phoenicia.
III.	.. III. .. ..

B.C. 300–280.

Class IV. Macedon, &c., Peloponnesus, and Islands.	Class IV. Cilicia, Syria, Phoenicia, and Egypt.

B.C. 250–200.

Fig. 138.

Class V. Thrace.	Class V. Greek cities of western Asia Minor (Fig. 138). Phoenician cities (*circ.* 244–183).

After B.C. 200.

Classes VI. VII. Thrace down almost to Imperial times.	Class VI. Free cities of western Asia Minor (B.C. 190–133).

The conjectural attributions to individual cities depend upon the correspondence of the adjunct symbols with known coin-types of the cities in question. On the coins of the later classes these symbols in the field of the reverse are undoubtedly mint marks, but there is not sufficient evidence to show that this was always the case on the coins of Classes I–IV, and in many cases we have no safer guide to the local attribution than a knowledge of the countries from which certain sorts of tetradrachms usually come to us.

No gold or bronze coins bearing Alexander's name would seem to have been issued after *circ.* B.C. 280.

Philip III (Aridaeus), B.C. 323–316. The coins of this king are identical in type with those of Alexander of Classes III and IV. Inscr., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. They were issued both in his European dominions and in Asia Minor, Cilicia, Syria, Phoenicia, and Egypt. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 9, 10; Pl. XXX. 8, 9.] (Fig. 139. Æ Stater.)

FIG. 139.

Alexander IV, son of Roxana, B.C. 323–311. See below under **Ptolemy Soter.**

Cassander, B.C. 316–297. This king did not place his name upon the gold or silver money, which continued to be issued in the name of Alexander the Great (Class IV). He struck in bronze as follows:—

Circ. B.C. 316–306. Inscr. ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Head of Herakles.	Seated lion	Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 306–297. Inscr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Head of Apollo.	Tripod	Æ ·75
Head of Herakles.	Boy on horse	Æ ·85–·7
Id.	Lion walking	Æ ·65
Helmet	Spear-head	Æ ·7

To the reign of Cassander belong also the bronze coins struck in the name of his general, Eupolemus, B.C. 314–313, probably at Mylasa in Caria (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XXI. 11).

Three Macedonian shields.	ΕΥΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ Sword with belt.	Æ ·7

Philip IV, B. C. 297–296, son of Cassander.

Alexander V, B. C. 295, son of Cassander.

To these reigns no money can be confidently assigned, though some of the coins of late style, bearing the types of Philip II and Alexander the Great, may belong to this period.

Antigonus, B. C. 306–301, the father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, was acknowledged 'King of Asia' in B. C. 311. In B. C. 306 he first assumed the title Βασιλεύς. In all his Asiatic mints it is probable that he continued the issue of gold and silver with Alexander's types and name unchanged (Class IV).

There are, however, gold staters of the Alexandrine type (except that Nike holds in her right hand an acrostolion instead of a wreath), reading ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, and tetradrachms, the latter probably struck in Peloponnesus, in the year B. C. 303, by Demetrius in the name of his father Antigonus.

Fig. 140.

Head of Herakles (Fig. 140).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Zeus seated on throne, holding eagle . . ℞ Tetradr.

See also **Antigonus Gonatas.**

Demetrius Poliorcetes, B. C. 306–283.

GOLD.

Head of Athena.

Head of Demetrius diademed and with ram's horn.
[Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 15.]

Nike blowing trumpet, and holding long standard standing on prow.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Nike . . ℵ Stater.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Armed horseman with spear . . ℵ Stater.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Athena Promachos with shield and spear . . ℵ Stater.

SILVER.

Fig. 141.

Nike on prow, as above (Fig. 141).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon wielding trident . . . . . ℞ Tetradr., Dr., and ½ Dr.
Head of Demetrius horned.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon, as above . ℞ Drachm and ½ Dr.

FIG. 142.

Head of Demetrius horned (Fig. 142).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon resting foot on rock, and leaning on trident ℞ Tetradr., Dr., and ½ Dr.
Id.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon seated on rock, holds aplustre and trident . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

The types of these coins refer to the naval victory gained by the fleet of Antigonus, commanded by Demetrius, over that of Ptolemy off the island of Cyprus in B.C. 306. The same victory is commemorated by a monument discovered in the island of Samothrace, now in the Louvre, consisting of a colossal Nike standing on a prow, as on the coins. See Conze, &c., *Samothrake*, Bd. ii. pp. 47 sqq.

With very few exceptions the bronze coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes have a prow on the reverse, and the letters ΒΑ (for ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ). The obverse type is usually a head of Athena or of Zeus.

Pyrrhus was king of all Macedon, B.C. 287–286, and of west Macedon until B.C. 284, and again B.C. 274–272. If he issued silver coins in Macedon, they were probably, like those of Cassander, impressed with the name of Alexander (Class IV). His Macedonian bronze coins are of the following types :—

Macedonian shield, with monogram of Pyrrhus in the centre (ΠΥΡ).	ΒΑΣΙ Helmet and mon. ΠΥΡ, all in oak wreath . . . . . Æ ·5

Interval, B.C. 286–277. During this period, while the government of Macedon passed rapidly from Pyrrhus to Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemy Keraunos, Antipater, Sosthenes, &c., few coins were struck in Macedon.

Lysimachus, it is true, appears to have struck tetradrachms at some of the Macedonian mints in his own name, but of the rest no coins are known. There is, however, one series of Alexandrine tetradrachms of Class IV (Müller, Nos. 225–236, and Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XXX. 11) with a Macedonian helmet in the field on the reverse, which I would attribute to this date, together with a corresponding set of bronze coins :—

Macedonian shield; in centre, various symbols.	ΒΑ Macedonian helmet . . Æ ·75–5
Head of young Herakles.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Bow in case, and club: *symbol:* Race-torch . . Æ ·75

Antigonus Gonatas, B. C. 277–239
Antigonus Doson, B. C. 229–220

It is not as yet possible to distinguish from one another the coins of these two kings.

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer is in favour of attributing all the silver money to Gonatas.

Fig. 143.

Head of Poseidon, with flowing locks bound with marine plant (Fig. 143).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ inscribed on prow, upon which Apollo is seated naked, holding bow . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

Similar head of earlier style. [Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. I. 23.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena Alkis of archaistic style, hurling fulmen, and holding shield . . . . ℞ Drachm.

Fig. 144.

Macedonian shield, in centre of which, head of Pan horned, with pedum at shoulder.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Similar type (Fig. 144) . . . ℞ Tetradr.

The types of the first of the above tetradrachms refer clearly to a naval victory. Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 128) thinks that the victory recorded is that of Gonatas over the Egyptian fleet off the island of Cos, B. C. *circ.* 253 (*Beitr. zur alt. Gesch.*, I. pp. 289 ff.). On the mainland, opposite Cos, was the hieron of Apollo Triopios, where games were celebrated in honour of Apollo and Poseidon, the two divinities represented on the coins. C'était là sans doute, que le vainqueur a consacré sa trière ; et c'est là ici, suivant une inscription trouvée près de l'hiéron, qu'existait plus tard un autre sanctuaire, très riche et très vénéré des Cnidiens, celui du Roi *Antigone fils de l'Épigone* (Démétrius).' This sanctuary doubtless owed its origin to some exploit, such as the *victory off Cos*, by means of which Antigonus had rendered himself the benefactor of the town of Cnidus and its temple of Apollo.

But if, on the other hand, as the late style of the head of Poseidon on

the majority of these coins might lead us to infer, they belong to the later Antigonus, the reverse type is still capable of explanation as containing an allusion to the fortunate naval expedition which Antigonus Doson undertook in B.C. 228 against Caria. I was at one time inclined to adopt the last mentioned attribution (Brit. Mus. *Guide*, p. 75 sq.), but I admit that Dr Imhoof's arguments in favour of the attribution of these coins to Gonatas are more convincing than those which I urged for their later date.

The coins mentioned in the Inventory of the Asklepieion at Athens as τέτραχμα Ἀντιγόνεια, specimens of which appear among the dedications in the years B.C. 261–0, 256–5, 255–4, and 254–3, are probably those with the head of Pan on the Macedonian shield (Babelon, *Traité*, I. 485, and Ferguson in *University of California Publ.*, Class. Phil., I. 148).

The bronze coins of the two Antigoni most frequently met with are of the following types:—

Head of Athena.	ΒΑ and ΑΝΤΙ (in monogram) Pan erecting a trophy . . . Æ ·85–·55
Head of Poseidon as on silver.	Prow . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of young Herakles.	ΒΑ and ΑΝΤΙ (in mon.) Naked rider crowning his horse . . Æ ·65
Id.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Id. Æ ·7
Macedonian shield, on which ΑΝΤΙ (in mon.).	ΒΑΣΙ Macedonian helmet . Æ ·7

Demetrius II, B.C. 239–229. Apparently no gold or silver coins.

BRONZE.

Macedonian shield, in centre of which monogram composed of the letters ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ.	ΒΑΣΙ Macedonian helmet Æ ·65 and ·35
Id., but in centre, star.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Id. Æ ·65
Head of young Herakles.	ΒΑ ΔΗ Rider crowning horse. Æ ·65

Philip V, B.C. 220–179.

SILVER.

FIG. 145.

Head of king diademed and slightly bearded (Fig. 145).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Athena Alkis armed with shield, hurling fulmen . Æ Tetradr.

FIG. 146.

Macedonian shield, with portrait of Philip's son Perseus, slightly bearded, as the hero Perseus, in the centre, wearing winged cap of Phrygian form, ending at top in griffin's head. (See *N. C.*, 1896, p. 35.)
Head of king diademed.
Id.
Id.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club in oak wreath, three monograms, and adjunct symbol in margin (Fig. 146) . . . ℞ Tetradr.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Id. ℞ Didr.
Id. ℞ Dr.
Id. ℞ ½ Dr.

For varieties of the tetradrachm attributed to the Pretender Andriscus under name of Philip see below, p. 239.

BRONZE.

Head of Zeus in oak-wreath.

Head of Poseidon.
Id.
Head of Helios, radiate.

Head of Artemis.

Head of bearded Herakles.

Id.
Head of young Herakles.
Head of Pan.
Head of young Herakles.

Head laur., lion-skin round neck but not over his head.
Head of hero Perseus.

Id.

Id.

Id.
Macedonian shield with wheel-ornament in centre.
Id.
Similar; head of Perseus in centre.

ΒΑ ΦΙ Rider crowning horse . . . Æ ·75
" " Athena Alkis . . Æ ·8–·55
" " Prow . . . . . Æ ·55
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Fulmen in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ 1·0
ΒΑ Φ Eagle on fulmen in oak-wreath. Æ ·75
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Harpa in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·9
ΒΑ Φ Prow . . . . . Æ ·45
" Two goats at rest . Æ ·85
" Id. . . . . Æ ·5
" Rider crowning horse . . . Æ ·75
ΒΑ ΦΙ Prow . . . . . Æ ·75

ΒΑ Φ Eagle on plough or fulmen . . Æ ·75–·7
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Horse . . Æ ·7
" " Harpa in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·7
ΒΑ Harpa and club . . . Æ ·4
ΒΑ ΦΙ Club . . . . . Æ ·65

ΒΑ Φ Helmet . . . . . Æ ·5
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Helmet surmounted by star . . . Æ ·65

Autonomous issues without king's name.

Circ. B.C. 185–168.

H. Gaebler (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xx. 169 ff., and *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands*, Band iii. 1 and Tafel I) has proved that Philip, probably about B.C. 185, allowed his subjects to issue small silver and bronze coins in the name of the whole people, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, his own name being omitted. That these issues are contemporary with the royal coinage is clear from the identity of the symbols and monograms which they bear with those on the regal money. The chief varieties are the following:—

SILVER.

ΜΑΚΕ and Club in centre of Macedonian shield.	Macedonian helmet, around which usually three monograms and symbol as on coins bearing Philip's name . AR Tetrobols and Diobols.
Macedonian shield with crescent-rayed star in centre.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ After-part of ship . AR Tetrobols.
Head of Maenad in vine-wreath, as on contemporary coins of Histiaea in Euboea.	Id. . . . . Id. . AR Tetrobols.

BRONZE.

ΜΑΚΕ (in mon.) in centre of Macedonian shield.	Macedonian helmet and ⅄ (mon. of Amphaxitis). [Gaebler, *Münz. N. Gr.*, Taf. I. 4.] . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Poseidon, trident at shoulder.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Club in oak-wreath [Gaebler, *op. cit.*, Taf. I. 28.] . . . Æ ·95 (*serrated*).
Head of Poseidon, with lank hair; no trident.	Similar . . . . . Æ ·95
Head of Strymon to front, crowned with reeds.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Artemis standing, holding long torch. [Gaebler, *op. cit.*, Taf. I. 14.] . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Strymon in profile, crowned with reeds.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Trident . . . . [*Ibid.*, Taf. I. 22.] Æ ·9–·7
Head of Apollo.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Lyre and bow . . [*Ibid.*, Taf. I. 19.] Æ ·9
Id.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Tripod (mon. of Amphaxitis). [*Ibid.*, Taf. I. 21.] Æ ·8
Head of Dionyses in ivy-wreath.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Goat standing (mon. of Amphaxitis). [*Ibid.*, Taf. I. 15.]. Æ 1·0–·8
Head of Pan with pedum at shoulder.	Ƀ (mon. of Bottiaea) Two goats recumbent in oak-wreath. [*Ibid.*, Taf. XII. 10.] . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Ƀ Naked rider crowning his horse. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 13.] . . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Zeus.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Ƀ Winged fulmen. [*Ibid.*] . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Zeus.	Eagle on fulmen (on larger coins with head reverted). Monogram ⅄Ρ, and another varying mon. or symbol. [*Ibid.*, p. 15.] . . . Æ ·85–·45

For varieties and details see Gaebler (*op. cit.*).

T. Quinctius Flamininus, B.C. 196–190. Of this illustrious Roman general a gold stater of Attic weight is known. It is of great rarity, only three specimens having up to the present time been discovered. Friedländer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. p. 2) was of opinion that it was struck in Macedon after the battle of Cynoscephalae, but there is nothing to prove that it was not issued during the sojourn of Flamininus in Peloponnesus, perhaps on the occasion of the great Convention at Corinth, when the Romans proclaimed the freedom and independence of Greece. As, however, the reverse-type is that of the gold staters of Alexander the Great, I prefer to describe it in this place. The obverse type is specially interesting as presenting us with the first portrait of a living Roman known on coins. (See Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 153 ff.)

Head of Flamininus to r., slightly bearded [*Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. Pl. VII. 2].	T. QVINCTI Nike standing, holding wreath and palm . . . Ⅳ Stater.

Perseus. B.C. 178–168.

SILVER.

FIG. 147.

Head of king Perseus, diademed (Fig. 147).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ Eagle on fulmen, all in oak-wreath Æ Tetradr.
Id.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ Harpa in oak-wreath . Æ Didr.
Id.	„ Club in oak-wreath . Æ Didr.

BRONZE.

Head of hero Perseus.	ΒΑ ΠΕ (or ΠΕΡ) Eagle on plough or fulmen Æ ·95 – ·7
Head of young Herakles.	„ Rider crowning horse Æ ·75 – ·65
Macedonian shield; wheel-ornament in centre.	„ Harpa . Æ ·65 – ·5

Adaeus. Perhaps a dynast in Macedonia not mentioned in history. His coins appear to have been struck either at Heracleia Sintica or at the town of Scotussa (Plin. iv. 17, s. 18) on the road between Heracleia and Philippi (*Brit. Cat.*, II. p. 90).

Circ. B.C. 200 (?).

Head of Apollo.	ΑΔΑΙΟΥ	Tripod . .	Æ ·85–·65
Head of Herakles.	,,	Club	Æ ·65
Head of Athena.	,,	Owl	Æ ·7
Head of boar.	,,	Spear-head . . .	Æ ·6

G. Kingdom of Paeonia.

The death of Perdiccas III, King of Macedon (B.C. 359), was followed by a period of confusion during which the Paeonians rose and shook off the yoke of the royal house of Macedon.

The independent kings of Paeonia between this date and B.C. 286 are as follows:—

Lycceius. *Circ.* B.C. 359–340. Silver coins of debased Macedonian weight. Tetradrachms 214–188 grs.

Fig. 148.

Head of Apollo.	ΛΥΚΓΕΙΟ or ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Herakles and lion (Fig. 148). . Æ Tetradr.
ΔΕΡΡΩΝΑΙΟΣ Young male head laur. with short hair.	ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Same type. [*Rev. Num.*, 1897, Pl. III. 2] Æ Tetradr. 197 grs.
Head of Zeus. [Coll. de Hirsch.]	ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Same type . Æ Tetradr.
Head of Apollo. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. I. 2.]	ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Lion . . . . . Æ Dr.
Female head. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. I. 3.]	ΛΥΚΚ[ΕΙ]Ο Lion standing . Æ Dr.

A fragment of an inscription found some years ago at Athens (Hicks and Hill, *Gk. Hist. Inscr.*, p. 255) mentions a treaty of alliance between the Athenians, on the one part, and Cetriporis of Thrace, Lyppeius of Paeonia, and Grabus of Illyris on the other. There can be no doubt about the identity of the Lyppeius of the inscription with the Lycpeius or Lycceius of the coins. The coin with the head of Apollo (?) accompanied by the inscr. ΔΕΡΡΩΝΑΙΟΣ seems to prove that the district inhabited by the Derrones (see *supra*, p. 201) was included in the dominions of Lycceius.

Patraus. *Circ.* B.C. 340–315.

Fig. 149.

Young male head with short hair, usually laureate.	ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ Horseman spearing prostrate foe (Fig. 149) . . Æ Tetradr.
Young male head, wearing taenia.	ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ Forepart of boar . Æ Dr.
Young male head, laureate. *Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 4	ΠΑΤ (?) . . . Eagle . . . Æ Tetrob.

Bastareus. An unknown king of some tribe bordering upon the Paeonian district. Two tetradrachms only known, found with coins of Patraus:

Large crested helmet r.; circle of dots. *Sotheby Sale Cat.*, May, 1904, Lot 232.	ΒΑΣΤΑΡΕΟΣ Bull butting r.; circle of dots . . . Æ Tetradr. 203 grs.

Audoleon. *Circ.* B. C. 315–286.

FIG. 150.

Head of Athena, facing.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ Free horse (Fig. 150) Æ Tetradr.
Id.	" Id. . . . Æ Dr.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet to right, as on gold staters of Alexander the Great.	" Id. . . Æ Didr.
Head of Athena, facing.	" Forepart of horse . Æ Tetrob.
Head of young Dionysos.	" Id. . . Æ Tetrob.

There are also barbarous imitations of the tetradrachms of Philip of Macedon, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Horseman, with the inscr. ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ (*Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. I. 9).

After *circ.* B. C. 306 Audoleon followed the example of the Diadochi, and adopted the title Βασιλεύς. He then struck Attic tetradrachms, similar in type to the money of Alexander the Great, but with the inscription ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Audoleon's coins were frequently imitated by barbarians of the interior.

Dropion (?), after *circ.* B. C. 279. See J. P. Six, *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1883, p. 5.

Head of Zeus.	ΠΑΙΟΝΩΝ Fulmen, beneath which ΔΡ . . . . . Æ ·85

In 1877 an inscription was discovered at Olympia, on the base of a statue, stating that it was set up by the community of the Paeonians in honour of their king and founder, Dropion, who probably reconstituted the country after the invasion of the Gauls. The monogram ΔΡ also occurs on tetradrachms of Lysimachus (Müller, No. 489). There is

however, in the British Museum, a coin similar to that described above, except that it reads ΠΑΟΝΩΝ and has the monogram Ϫ (Audoleon (?)) This casts some doubt upon the attribution to Dropion proposed by Six.

Nicarchus. An unknown dynast, probably contemporary with Patraus.

Head of Apollo, r. laureate. [*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, vi. 211.]	ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΥ Tripod . . . ℞ Tetradr. 204 grs.

II. Macedon under the Romans.

After the defeat of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, by the Romans at the battle of Pydna (B.C. 168) Macedonia was divided into four *Regiones*, but it was not until ten years later (B.C. 158) that the right of coining silver money was conceded to it by the Senate (Mommsen-Blacas, III. p. 281). These four divisions were dissolved in B.C. 148, when the country was finally constituted a Roman Province.

B.C. 158–149.

Head of Zeus, or perhaps Poseidon, wearing oak-wreath. [Gaebler, *Die ant. Münzen Nord-Griechenlands*, Bd. iii, Taf. II. 1.]	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Artemis Tauropolos with two torches, riding on bull, with fillet over its head . . . ℞ Attic Tetradr.

Only two specimens of this earliest coin of the first region of Macedon are known, one in Berlin and the other in Naples.

Fig. 151.

Macedonian shield, in centre of which, bust of Artemis.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Club in oak-wreath, three mons., and adjunct symbol in margin (Fig. 151) . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Id. [Gaebler, *op. cit.*, Taf. II. 4.]	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ Similar ℞ Tetradr.

Bronze.

Head of Zeus. [Gaebler, *op. cit.*, Taf. II. 6.]	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ Club in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Taf. II. 5.]	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ The Dioskuri . . . . . Æ ·8

The capitals of the four Regions of Macedonia were Amphipolis of the

[illegible] Region, Thessalonica of the Second, Pella of the Third, and Pelagonia of the Fourth.

Macedonia a Roman Province. In B.C. 149 a pretender, by name Andriscus, who claimed to be grandson of Philip V, was, for a short time, successful in raising a revolt against Roman domination, and in defeating the Praetor P. Juventius Thalna. The Praetor, however, [illegible] 149, before his defeat, issued a few coins, through his LEG*atus* [illegible] *praetore*, as follows:

FIG. 152.

[illegible] of Artemis in centre of Macedonian shield (Fig. 152).

LEG, and hand holding olive-branch over club, beneath which is ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, the whole in wreath of oak-leaves and acorns . ℞ Tetradr.

On the defeat of the Romans by Andriscus these coins were restruck with the omission of LEG and of the hand holding the olive-branch, *Θαλλός*, probably the signet of Thalna (*Z. f. N.*, xxiii. p. 150).

Andriscus, B.C. 149–148, now claimed openly the throne of Macedon, adopted the name and title of his presumptive grandfather, and struck tetradrachms distinguishable only by style, and by a youthful instead of a bearded head on the obverse, from those of Philip V (*Z. f. N.*, xxiii. p. 153).

Macedonian shield with, in centre, a head of the *young* Philip Andriscus without beard, wearing winged helmet of hero Perseus, ending at top in griffin's head.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club of thicker and clumsier make than on coins of Philip V. No monograms or symbol. The whole in oak-wreath . ℞ Tetradr.

On the defeat of 'Philip' Andriscus and on the reduction of Macedonia to a Roman Province, B.C. 148, all coinage of silver in Macedon ceases for more than half a century. Bronze money was, however, issued for a few years longer, B.C. 148–141, in the names of the following Roman governors, **Lucius Fulcinnius** and **Gaius Publilius**, Quaestors of the Praetor Metellus, B.C. 148–146, and by the Praetor, **Decimus Junius Silanus**, B.C. 142–141, and also by individual cities for local currency.

LUCIUS FULCINNIUS, *Quaestor*, B.C. 148–146.

Head of Roma in winged helmet like that of the hero Perseus, ending at top in griffin's head.

ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΛΕΥΚΙΟΥ ΦΟΛΚΙΝΝΙΟΥ in oak-wreath . . [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 19.] Æ ·85

GAIUS POPILIUS, *Quaestor*, B.C. 148–146.

Head of Roma in winged helmet like that of the hero Perseus, ending at top in griffin's head.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΑΙΛΙΟΥ Similar . [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 18.] Æ 1·[illegible]
Head of Poseidon.	Similar, but club between lines of inscr. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 17.] Æ ·9[illegible]
Head of Athena Parthenos. [Gaebler, *op. cit.*, Taf. XII. 21.]	ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΑΙΛΙΟΥ (the last name in mon.) ΤΑΜΙΟΥ Ox feeding Æ ·85
Head of young Dionysos in ivy-wreath. [*Ibid.*, Taf. II. 9.]	ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΑΙΛΙΟΥ Goat standing . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Pan with pedum at shoulder. [*Ibid.*, Taf. XII. 20.]	ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ Two goats recumbent . . . . . Æ ·7[illegible]

These coins seem to have been struck at three mints—Amphipolis without monogram; Thessalonica with mon. of Amphaxitis; and Pella with mon. of Bottiaea.

Decimus Junius Silanus, *Praetor*, B.C. 142–141.

Head of Seilenos facing in ivy-wreath. [*Z. f. N.*, xxiii. 158.]	D (for Decreto) above ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in ivy-wreath . . Æ ·75

The head of Seilenos is probably a play upon the cognomen of the Praetor. The meaning of the Roman letter, D, on the reverse is explained by Gaebler (*op. cit.*, p. 9).

SILVER COINAGE, B.C. 93–88.

The financial reasons which compelled the Roman governors of Macedon to issue silver tetradrachms with the inscr. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ after an interval of more than half a century are explained by Gaebler (*Z. f. N.*, xxiii. 172). These issues, though limited to five or six years, must have been very plentiful if we may judge from the number of still extant specimens:

L. JUL. CAESAR, *Praetor*, AESILLAS, *Quaestor*, B.C. 93–92.

CÆ. PR. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Head of Alexander the Great with flowing hair and Ammon's horn; ⊙, mint-mark of Thessalonica, behind head. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. II. 13.]	AESILLAS Q Club between money-chest (fiscus) and Quaestor's chair, the whole in laurel-wreath . . . Æ Tetradr.

FIG. 153.

C. Sentius Saturninus, Praetor, and Propraetor: AESILLAS, *Quaestor* B.C. 92–88.

Tetradrachms and drachms similar to preceding, but without Praetor [illegible], and usually with mint-marks ⊙, Θ or Θ for Thessalonica and Bo[illegible] beside head on *obv.* (Fig. 153)

C. Sentius Saturninus Praetor, and Q. BRUTTIUS SURA, *Legatus pro quaestore* B.C. 92–88.

Tetradrachms similar to preceding, but with SVVRA LEG. PRO Q. on reverse. On some of the above-described tetradrachms the numerals ϹΙ appear on the *obv.* before the head of Alexander. This ϹΙ is probably a mark of value (= 16) indicating that the tetradrachm was equivalent to 16 sestertii, or 4 Roman denarii.

Imperial Times. The Imperial coinage of the Province of Macedon extends from Claudius to Philip. At first, down to Vespasian's time, the legend is simply ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ or ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. After this it is ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, to which Macrinus (A.D. 218) added the title ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟϹ and Elagabalus that of Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟϹ. The latter also conferred upon the κοινόν the additional privilege of issuing most of its bronze coins without the Imperial bust. From Elagabalus to Philip the usual obverse type is a head or bust of Alexander the Great with legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. For some years after the death of Elagabalus the title Νεωκόρος on the reverse is omitted, and it is to this period that Gaebler assigns the specimens reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv), the types of which point to Thessalonica as the city in alliance with the province.

Sev. Alexander seems to have restored the title Νεωκόρος probably in A.D. 231. The chief types of the Imperial and Provincial quasi-autonomous coins are Macedonian shield; Ares standing; Fulmen; Athena Nikephoros seated; Lion and Club; Alexander taming Bukephalos, or on horseback; Macedonia enthroned holding Kabeiros; Cista mystica; two temples or two agonistic crowns on table in allusion to the Second Neocory. The provincial games (κοινά) appear to have been first celebrated under the name of Ὀλύμπια or Ὀλύμπια Ἀλεξάνδρια in 242, and a second time in 246, on which occasion coins were struck reading ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ Β. The first of these festivals was coincident with the visit of Gordian III and seems to have been celebrated with great splendour, and the gold medallions of various types which have come to light are to be referred to this time. Two years later Philip visited Macedon, on which occasion dated coins, both civic and provincial, were struck at Beroea with ΕΟϹ = A.D. 244, and again gold medallions were issued, on one of which the inscription ΒΑϹΙΛΕΩΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ is perhaps explicable as referring to the two Philips, senior and junior, though it is more probable that the two figures, represented as bearded warriors, are intended for Alexander's royal ancestors. See Dressel, *Goldmedaillons aus dem Funde von Abukir* (1906), p. 53.

The authenticity of the twenty remarkable gold medallions discovered in Egypt (at Abukir?) in 1902 is still questioned by some leading numismatists, notwithstanding the powerful arguments in their favour advanced

by Dressel (*op. cit.*), which no one has as yet been able to refute. They belong to the same class as the three gold medallions of the famous *Trésor de Tarse* (*Rev. Num.*, 1868, p. 309 ff.). Their types commemorate the national Macedonian hero, Alexander the Great, his mother Olympias, &c., and his exploits. Like the bronze issues of the Macedonian provincial κοινόν, and like the municipal issues of Beroea and Thessalonica, with which they have much in common, they must have been struck for successive Macedonian agonistic festivals doubtless as prizes, νικητήρια, in the Games. One of them fortunately furnishes us with a precise date, indicative of the period to which they all belong, although it is probable that some of them may have been struck a few years earlier and others a few years later. The medallion in question (Dressel, *op. cit.*, Pl. III. 3) has on the *obv.* a helmeted bust of Alexander with cuirass and shield, and on the *rev.* Athena standing holding spear and helmet, with coiled serpent before her, and behind her an olive tree and a column inscribed ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΔΟϹ (= Ὀλύμπια 274 of the Actian era = A. D. 242–3). This date corresponds with the first celebration of the Ὀλύμπια Ἀλεξάνδρια at Beroea (*q. v.*) while the emperor Gordian III was visiting the city. Among these gold medallions there is only one specimen with an *obv.* type, a head of Apollo (Dressel, *op. cit.*, p. 58), which seems to be unconnected with the cultus of Alexander, and Dressel suggests that this specimen may have been struck for the rival games called Πύθια celebrated at the free city of Thessalonica (*q. v.*). Illustrations of the complete series of these medallions are given in the *Journ. Int. d'Arch. Num.*, 1907, Plates VIII–XIV.

Amphaxitis. The district through which the Axius flowed into the Thermaic gulf. The coins bearing the name of the Amphaxians can hardly have been struck elsewhere than at Thessalonica (the ancient Therma), which, as the port of Amphaxitis, may have been also known as Ἀμφάξιον (cf. Steph. Byz.). They belong to the time of Philip V or Perseus.

Circ. B. C. 185–168.

Macedonian shield with crescent-rayed wheel in centre. [*Rev. Num.*, 1866, Pl. X. 14.]	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ Club in oak-wreath . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Head of Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 42.]	ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ Id. . . Æ 1·—·8

In addition to these there are bronze coins of various types reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ⅄ (mon. of Amphaxitis). Even after the Roman conquest coins were struck by the Roman Quaestor G. Publilius, doubtless at Thessalonica, with the same monogram (p. 240).

Amphipolis. B. C. 168–148. See above, p. 216.

Beroea in Emathia was in Imperial times the Metropolis of Macedonia. Its coins must be studied in connexion with those of the Macedonian κοινόν, which were as a rule struck at Beroea. The few specimens which bear the name of Beroea and which may therefore be regarded as municipal issues as distinct from those of the Province, seem to have been struck on three special occasions, viz. :—

(i) In the reign of Gordian for the first celebration of the Games called Ὀλύμπια, A.D. 242. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΙ. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β or ΔΙϹ ΝΕΩ. ΒΕΡΟΙϵ.

(ii) In the reign of Philip, when in A.D. 244 he made a stay in the city. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΙΝ. ΜΑΚϵ. Β ΝϵΩ. ΒϵΡΑΙΩΝ with date ϵΟϹ (= 275 of the Actian era = A.D. 243–244).

(iii) In the reign of Philip two years later, A.D. 246, on the occasion of the second celebration of the Ὀλύμπια at Beroea. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚϵΔΟΝΩΝ Β ΝϵΩΚΟ. ΒϵΡΟΙΑΙΩΝ; ΚΟΙ. ΜΑΚϵΔΟΝ. Β ΝϵΩ. ϵΝ ΒϵΡΟΙΑ; or ΚΟΙ. ΜΑΚϵΔΟ. ΟΛΥΝΠΙΑ ϵΝ ΒϵΡΟΙΑ.

The *types* are—*obv.* heads of Alexander in lion-skin, diademed or helmeted, *inscr.* ΑΛϵΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ: *rev.* Olympias seated: Ares standing: Rider; two temples; agonistic table; two prize crowns, &c. For details see Gaebler (in *Nomisma* i. p. 23, 1907).

Bottiaea Emathiae. The district of which Pella was the chief city continued to be known as Bottiaea long after its original inhabitants had been expelled and had made a new home for themselves near Olynthus in Chalcidice, where in the early part of the fourth century they struck autonomous coins reading ΒΟΤΤΙΑΙΩΝ (**Bottice** *supra*, p. 213). The coins reading ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Ϝ (= mon. of Bottiaea) or Ϝ only, are to be distinguished from the autonomous coins of the original Bottiaeans. They are merely the coins issued for circulation in the Bottiaean district of Macedon under Philip V and, still later, after the Roman conquest of Macedon.

Circ. B.C. 185–168.

Macedonian shield with crescent-rayed wheel in centre. [B. M. C., *Mac.*, 64.]	ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ on after-part of ship . Æ Dr. and smaller divisions.
Head of Athena in helmet adorned with foreparts of horses.	ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ Feeding bull . Æ ·85
Young head of Pan with pedum at shoulder.	Ϝ Two recumbent goats in oak-wreath Æ ·75
Macedonian shield, as above.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Ϝ Macedonian helmet Æ ·6
Head of young Herakles.	.. .. Horseman Æ ·7
Head of Zeus.	.. .. Winged fulmen . Æ ·9 ·75

The feeding bull is a common type on coins of Pella, and later coins of this type, bearing the name of the Roman Quaestor G. Publilius, ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ, 148 to 146, were also struck at Pella with the mon. Ϝ (p. 240).

Cotusa. See **Scotussa,** p. 244.

Dium in Pieria was situated near the southern frontier of the Macedonian kingdom. Of this town no coins exist of the times before the Empire, when, having received a Roman colony, it struck coins with Latin inscriptions: COLONIA IVLIA DIENSIS, or COL. IVL. AVG. DIENSIS, D.D. Augustus (?) to Gallienus. See Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 74, and *Berl. Cat.*, II. 76 ff.

Edessa, the later name of Aegae (p. 198). Imperial coins from Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ, ΕΔΕCCAIΩN or ΕΔΕCCEΩN. *Type.* Roma Nikephoros seated and crowned by female figure (Edessa); beside them a goat, in allusion to the name of Aegae and the myth of Karanos.

The inscr. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ on a coin of Philip Sen. implies a Concordia between Edessa and the Macedonian κοινόν (see *supra*, p. 241, on the Imp. coins of the Province) or with Rome itself.

Heracleia Sintica. To this city may belong some small silver coins apparently of Macedonian style. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether they were struck at Heracleia Sintica or at Heracleia Pontica (Bithyniae). Information as to their *provenance* would determine their correct attribution.

Fifth century B.C.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 89.]	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ written round shallow inc. sq. within which smaller quadripartite inc. containing sometimes the letters ΔΑΜ or ΔΑΣ ? . . . . . ℞ Attic triob., 28·5 grs.
Id.	ΗΡΑΚ Similar; no letters . . . . ℞ ½ ob., 5·2 grs.

The coins of **Adaeus** (p. 235, *supra*), *circ.* B.C. 200 (?), bearing the monogram ΗΡ Ε have been also attributed to this town (*Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 90).

The following quasi-autonomous coins probably belong to Trajan's time.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Macedonian shield.	ΕΠΙ CTPYMONI Club . . Æ ·6 [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 77.]
Free horse, walking, r.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ in laurel wreath. [*Ibid.*, p. 78.] . . . Æ ·45

Pella, between the rivers Axius and Lydias, was promoted by Philip to be the seat of government instead of the old capital Aegae or Edessa. From this time it was probably one of the chief royal mints of the kings of Macedon, but it struck no autonomous coins until shortly before the Roman conquest in B.C. 168. *Bronze.* Second century B.C. *Inscr.* ΠΕΛΛΗΣ. *Chief types,* Head of Perseus, ℞ oak-wreath; Head of Athena, as on late Æ of Athens, ℞ Nike in biga; Id. ℞ Bull feeding; Head of Pan, ℞ Athena Alkis (cf. Livy xlii. 51); Head of Apollo, ℞ Lyre: Head of Poseidon, ℞ Bull standing. On some special occasion, in the time of M. Antony, Pella and Thessalonica struck some larger Æ; the former have ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΝ Head of Octavia (?) as Nike, ℞ Nike with wreath. As a Roman colony under the Empire, the coins of Pella bear the Latin inscr. COL. IVL. AVG. PELLA. *Types,* Pan, seated on rock; Spes enthroned. See *Berl. Cat.*, II. p. 107 ff.

Phila ?, near the mouth of the Peneius. The bronze coin of the Roman period. —*Obv.* Nike. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΑ Club (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 90),—and another coin.—*Obv.* Prancing horse, *Rev.* ΦΙΛ and crescent in wreath of olive (*Berl. Cat.*, II. 116),—attributed to Phila, are not, in my opinion, Macedonian coins.

Scotussa or **Cotusa,** on the right bank of the Strymon, not far from Heracleia Sintica. To this town Imhoof-Blumer (*Mon. gr.*, p. 114)

would attribute the coins struck by the dynast named Adaeus, after *circ.* B. C. 200 (see above, p. 244), and the following bronze coin which resembles the money of Adaeus:—

After B. C. 168.

Head of bearded Herakles. | ΚΟΤΟΥΣΑΙΩΝ Club . . Æ ·8

It is, however, quite possible that this coin may belong to the Thessalian Scotussa.

Stobi was situate at the confluence of the rivers Axius and Erigon. No coins are known to have been struck there before it became a Roman Municipium. *Imperial.* Titus and Domitian to Geta.

Laser., MVNICIPIVM STOBENSIVM. The most frequent type is Victory with wreath and palm, accompanied sometimes by a wheel, the attribute of Nemesis; but the most interesting shows the City standing between the two river-gods Axius and Erigon (B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 106, 18; Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 91). The letters CS after both obv. and rev. inscriptions on coins of M. Aurelius are of doubtful import. Von Sallet suggests that they may stand for 'Germanicus Sarmaticus', titles of M. Aurelius (*Berl. Cat.*, II. 127).

Thessalonica (*Salonica*, the ancient Therma) was so named by Cassander (B. C. 315) in honour of his wife. No autonomous coins were struck there until shortly before the fall of the Macedonian monarchy in B. C. 168. Thessalonica was made by the Romans the capital of the second Region, and the silver coins reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ were issued from its mint, B. C. 158–149; as were also, at a later date, the tetradrachms of the Quaestor Aesillas, and of the Legatus pro quaestore L. Bruttius Sura, B. C. 92–88, if, as I think, the ⊙ behind the head on the obverses of these coins is to be interpreted as a mint-letter. The bronze coins of Thessalonica reading ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ or ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ range apparently from the time of Philip V down to Imperial times. *Chief Types*, Head of Apollo, R Tripod; Head of Perseus or Roma, R Oak-wreath; Head of Dionysos, R Grapes or goat standing; Head of Hermes, R Pan standing; Head of young Herakles, R Club; Head of Zeus, R Two goats on their hind legs face to face; Head of Athena, R Bull feeding; Head of Poseidon, R Prow; Head of Artemis, R Quiver and Bow; with many others (B. M. C., *Mac.*, 108 ff.; *Berl. Cat.*, 132 ff.). Most of these coins have one or more monograms which may conceal the names of Roman or of municipal officials. There are also *Asses* after *circ.* B. C. 88; Head of Janus and mark of value I, R the Dioskuri or two Centaurs (B. M. C., *Mac.*, p. 112).

Imperial. Time of M. Antony to Gallienus. *Laser.*, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑΣ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΣΙΑ, accompanying a head personifying the Presidency of the municipal games, ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ, &c. As a *Civitas Libera* and the residence of the Roman governor, Thessalonica was of greater importance commercially than its rival Beroea, although the latter succeeded in obtaining Imperial recognition as Νεωκόρος as early as the reign of Nerva. Thessalonica, as a free city, was not a member of the Macedonian Κοινόν, and the 'common' games were celebrated at Beroea. Thessalonica, however, received the title ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟϹ under

Gordian. On coins of Decius she is styled ΚΟ[ΛΩΝΙΑ] ΜΗ[ΤΡΟ-ΠΟΛΙϹ] and Δ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟϹ, and on those of Gallienus, once more Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟϹ. The local *Games* were called ΠΥΘΙΑ, often with the addition of the special epithets ἐπινίκια, Κεσάρεια, or Καβίρεια. One of the Kabeiri is a frequent coin-type either standing, with name ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟϹ, or as a small figure carried by Apollo or Nike. The ΠΥΘΙΑ at Thessalonica rivalled the Ὀλύμπια Ἀλεξάνδρια at Beroea. They were first celebrated under the name of Πύθια in 242. The coins reading ΠΥΘΙΑΔΙ Β were struck on the occasion of the second Pythiad in 246, and correspond with those reading ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ Β issued in the same year by the Κοινόν at Beroea (Gaebler, *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. 315). One of the remarkable gold medallions (νικητήρια) mentioned above (p. 242) may have been struck at Thessalonica.

II. THRACE.

I. The Greek Towns of Southern Thrace.

Aenus was an important city which stood at the mouth of the Hebrus, and thus commanded the navigation of that river, which brought it into commercial relations with all the eastern regions of Thrace. It did not begin to coin money at so early a date as Abdera, the higher limit of its currency being the middle of the fifth century.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Fig. 154.

Head of Hermes in profile, wearing close-fitting petasos.
[*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 119.]
Id. (Fig. 154).

Similar: AINI on petasos.
[*Z. f. N.*, v. 184.]

AIN Bull on ear of corn.
[*Berl. Cat.*, I. 127.]

Incuse square, within which AINION (retrogr.) around a caduceus . . . Æ Tetradr. and Diobol.

Incuse square AINI Goat standing. *Symbols* various:—astragalos; crescent and ivy-leaf or star; term of Hermes on throne; dog; bipennis; caduceus; animal's head; fly; amphora; crab; ivy-leaf; mask of Seilenos; infant Dionysos; owl; &c. Æ Tetradr., Dr., Tetrob. and Diob.

Incuse square, within which linear square, containing goat. Magistrate, ΑΝΤΙΑΔΑϹ. *Symbol*: naked figure of Pan . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Incuse square of 'mill-sail' pattern . . Æ Trihemiobol.

The types of this last coin are borrowed from coins of Byzantium or Calchedon.

The weight-standard of the coins of Aenus appears to be early Rhodian or a light form of the Euboïc-Attic. The tetradrachms of the first period range from 258 to 236 grs. The coin reading 'Antiadas' is attributed by von Sallet (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 187) to the period 411–409 B.C., during which an aristocratic form of government was set up under the auspices of the Four Hundred at Athens in some of the tributary Thracian, &c. cities.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

In this period the weight of the tetradrachm ranges from 244 to 232 grs. It thus corresponds with the standard introduced about the same time at Rhodes, and has hence been called the *Rhodian standard*.

GOLD.

Head of Hermes in profile. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 77.]	AINION Terminal figure of Hermes standing on throne . . *N* 32·6 grs.

SILVER.

FIG. 155.

Head of Hermes facing, in close-fitting petasos (Fig. 155).	AINION Goat. *Symbols*: dolphin; amphora; monota; rhyton; star; caduceus and petasos; race-torch; trophy; vine; eagle; lyre; serpent; tripod; fly; helmet; wreath; laurel-branch; astragalos, &c. . . . . *R* Tetradr., Tetrob. and Diob.
Head of Hermes facing, in wide petasos. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 80.]	AINION Terminal figure of Hermes on throne to left. *Symbols*: kantharos; goat's head; corn-ear; star, &c. . . *R* Drachms.

BRONZE.

Head of Hermes, in close or wide petasos. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 80.]	AI, AINI or AINION Caduceus. *Symbols*: astragalos; ear of corn; grapes; ram's head, &c.
Id., in wide petasos. [*Ibid.*, p. 81.]	AINI or AINION Goat. *Symbols*: caduceus; pentagram; torch, &c. *Æ* ·9–·6

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Hermes in wide petasos. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 81.]	AINION Hermes (?) seated on throne, holds apparently purse and caduceus Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	AINION Forepart of Goat. . Æ ·55

Period of Roman Dominion, after circ. B. C. 190.

Head of Poseidon. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 81.]	AINIΩN Hermes standing between goats, or beside altar, holds purse and caduceus . . . . . Æ ·8

Of the history of Aenus we know but little. During the Sicilian expedition (B. C. 415) it was one of the subject-allies of Athens, and it figures in the Athenian Quota-lists for 10–12 talents. After B. C. 350 it formed part of the Macedonian empire, and ceased to coin in its own name, at least in silver; but coins were struck there in the name of Lysimachus, though, perhaps, not until after the death of that monarch.

Some of the full-face heads of Hermes on the coins of this town are very fine as works of art. With regard to the curious terminal figure of Hermes standing on a throne, Leake has justly remarked that it exactly resembles the description which Pausanias has given of the statues of Apollo standing on thrones at Amyclae and Thornax in Laconia (Paus., *Lac.*, x. 12). There was doubtless a similar cultus-statue at Aenus.

Mesembria. This place, which was evidently not of much importance, as it is mentioned only by Herod. (vii. 108) as a walled stronghold, τεῖχος, of the Samothracians, on the Thracian coast near the mouth of the river Lissus, is to be distinguished from the better known city of the same name on the Euxine (p. 278). The only coin which has, with much probability, been assigned to this Mesembria is a large bronze piece of the first century B. C.

Head of Dionysos copied from late coins of Maroneia or Thasos. [*Rev. Num.*, 1900, 258.]	ΜΕΣΑΜ ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ Bunch of grapes. Æ ·8

Maroneia was an ancient city situate on the coast about midway between the mouths of the Hebrus and the Nestus. It was named after Maron, son of Euanthes, a priest of Apollo, who in the Odyssey gives Odysseus the wine with which he afterwards intoxicates Polyphemos. Maron is also called a son of Dionysos. The coins of Maroneia prove that Apollo and Dionysos were both objects of especial worship there. The earliest coins of Maroneia seem to belong to the ancient Thraco-Macedonian or Babylonic standard.

Before circ. B. C. 500.

Forepart of prancing horse. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 175.]	Incuse square diagonally divided. . . Æ Stater, 148 grs.
Similar. [*Ibid.*]	Inc. sq. quartered. Æ Diobols, 27 grs.
Similar. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 123 sq.]	Inc. sq. of 'mill-sail' pattern. . . . Æ. Obols, 14·5 grs.

Circ. B. C. 500–450.

Phoenician standard.

Inscr., ΜΑΡ, ΜΑΡΩ, ΖΟΙΝΩΡΑΜ. Forepart of prancing horse; two large pellets, sometimes, in field. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 123 sq.]

Incuse square containing a sun-flower or a ram's head, or simply quartered. Sometimes with abbreviated magistrates' names . . . . . Ꞧ Drachms, 57 grs., and ½ Drachms.

For specimen with Μάρωνος (genitive, Steph. Byz.) see Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XXV. 18. Perhaps χαρακτήρ may be understood, the reference being to the type.

Similar.

ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ (sometimes retrogr.) written round a quadripartite linear square. The whole in shallow incuse square . . . Ꞧ Didr., 112 grs.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Fig. 156.

Phoenician wt., Tetradrachms 220 grs. (max.); Didr. 112 grs.; Drachms 50 grs. Inscr., ΜΑΡΩΝ, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ, or ΜΑΡΩΝΕΙΤΕΩΝ.

Horse prancing (rarely standing). *Symbols*, sometimes: kantharos; star; wheel; wreath; lyre; helmeted head; helmet; head of Dionysos (?) facing; head of a Satyr; crescent; owl flying; &c. (Fig. 156).

Incuse square, within which vine with bunches of grapes in linear square: around, magistrate's name, occasionally in nom. case, but as a rule in the genitive preceded by ΕΠΙ. . . Ꞧ Tetradr.

Magistrates: ΒΡΑΒΕΩΣ, ΔΕΟΝΥΣ, ΗΓΗΣΙΛΕΩΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ or ΜΗΤΡΟΔΟΤΟ, ΜΗΤΡΟΦΩΝ, ΠΟΣΙΔΗΙΟ, ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟ, &c. On some specimens the inscription ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ stands on the reverse in place of the magistrate's name.

Forepart of prancing horse. [*Z. f. N.*, iii. 274.]

Incuse square quartered; around, magistrate's name ΕΠ ΑΡΧΕΜΒΡΟΤΟ. Ꞧ Didr.

Id.

Incuse square, in which, vine; around, magistrate's name ΠΟΣΕΙΔΙΠΠΟΣ. Ꞧ Didr.

Id.

Incuse square, in which, grapes. Ꞧ Dr.

The following exceptional coins of light Attic or Rhodian wt. must also be placed shortly before B.C. 400:

Head of young Dionysos bound with ivy. [*N. C.*, 1888, Pl. I. 11. B. M.]	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ Linear square, within which, one large bunch of grapes with branch and leaves. *Symbol*, outside square, thyrsos . . . . . *Æ* Tetradr., 249·5 grs.
Head of young Dionysos bound with ivy. [*Z. f. N.*, iii. Pl. VI. 18.]	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΕΟΣ Vine growing out of the head of a Seilenos (Maron ?) to front. *Æ* Tetradr., 255 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

About the end of the fifth century the Phoenician and Rhodian (?) standards were replaced by the Persic, of which the staters weigh about 175 grs. The standard of the gold coins is the Euboïc.

GOLD.

Head of bearded Dionysos.	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ Vine . *N* 62 grs.
Prancing horse; above, *symbol*, grapes.	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΕΩΝ Vine . *N* 48·5 grs.

SILVER.

FIG. 157.

Prancing horse. *Symbols* on some specimens. Inscr. sometimes ΜΑΡΩ (Fig. 157).	Vine in square. *Symbols* on some specimens,—caduceus; scorpion; bee; ear of corn; dog. *Æ* Staters 175 grs.

Magistrates' names on reverse, preceded by ΕΠΙ:—ΑΠΕΛΛΕΩ, ΕΥΞΙΘΕΜΙΟΣ, ΕΥΠΟΛΙΟΣ, ΞΗΝΩΝΟΣ, ΗΓΗΣΑΓΟΡΕΩ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ, ΙΚΕΣΙΟ, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟ, ΜΗΤΡΩΝΟΣ, ΝΕΟΜΗΝΙΟΥ, ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΕΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥΑΡΗΤΟΥ, ΠΟΛΥΝΙΚΟΥ, ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ, ΧΟΡΗΓΟ, &c.

There are also Triobols or $\frac{1}{4}$ Staters (wt. 44 grs.), and Trihemiobols (wt. 22 grs.). Inscr., ΜΑ, usually on the reverse, and magistrates' names generally abbreviated:—ΑΘΗΝΕΩ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΕΩ, ΞΗΝΩΝΟΣ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΕΩ, ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟ, ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟΥ, &c.

Forepart of horse.	Bunch of grapes on vine-branch, in dotted and incuse square.
Forepart of horse in plain circle.	ΜΑΡΩΝ Tripod in inc. sq. . . . . *Æ* Trihemiobols.

BRONZE.

Horse prancing.	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ round linear square within which, vine. Monogram on both sides . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned.	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ Grapes, in dotted sq. ΕΠΙ ΠΥΘΟΝΙΚΟ . . . . Æ ·7

On the coins of Maroneia the signification of the horse is doubtful, but it appears to be the *παράσημον* of the city. The vine is a symbol of Dionysos or Maron, and recalls the famous wine of Maroneia, which was said to be capable of mixture with twenty times its quantity of water.

The autonomous coinage of Maroneia ceased when it fell under the dominion of Philip of Macedon, but the town appears to have remained a place of mintage under Philip, Alexander, Philip Aridaeus, Lysimachus, &c. Not until the second century B. C., when the Romans were supreme in Greece, did Maroneia regain its autonomy (Polyb. xxx. 3). The exact date of the commencement of the new series of tetradrachms is doubtful, but it is presumable that neither Maroneia nor Thasos began to coin again until after the closing of the Macedonian mints for silver in B. C. 148.

Both in style and in fabric these large flat tetradrachms belong to the last stage of the decline of art on coins. They may be compared with the contemporary dated tetradrachms of Alexandria Troas.

FIG. 158.

Head of young Dionysos (Fig. 158).	ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ Dionysos standing, holding grapes and two narthex wands. In field, two monograms of magistrates. Æ Attic tetradrachms: light wt. 255–230 grs.

BRONZE.

Head of young Dionysos.	Similar, with one monogr. Æ 1·05–·65
Head of Apollo.	ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ Asklepios standing . Æ ·9
Head of bearded Herakles.	„ Horse galloping. Æ ·8

Imperial and *Quasi-autonomous*, Nero to Volusian (see Mion.; B. M. C. *Thrace*; *Berl. Cat.*, I, &c.). *Inscr.*, ΜΑΡΩΝΕΙΤΩΝ. *Chief types* ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΥ, Bust of Dionysos, *rev.* Kantharos: Temple of Dionysos;

Dionysos standing holding grapes and two narthex wands, or grapes and thyrsos.

Phytia (?). This town is only known from a single coin. It was probably in the neighbourhood of Maroneia.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Bearded head of Dionysos (?) in close-fitting crested helmet with bull's ear at side.	ΦΥΤΑΙΟΝ retrogr. round inc. sq. within which, vine . . . . . (Baron de Hirsch, *Ann. de Num.*, 1884 Pl. I. 9) . Æ 29·5 grs.

Dicaea was an ancient seaport not far from Abdera, with which it appears to have been in close commercial relations. See *Num. Chron.* N. S., xv. 99.

Before circ. B.C. 500.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin, of very archaic style. [*Z. f. N.*, xvii. Pl. I. 1; *N. C.*, 1890, Pl. I. 1; B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 115.]	Incuse square quadrilaterally or diagonally quartered . . . . . Æ tradrachm, 296 grs. Æ Stater, 148·2 grs. Æ Diobol, 27·6 grs.

These coins follow the ancient Thraco-Macedonian or Babylonic standard. Tetradrachms of this standard seem to be unknown elsewhere.

Circ. B.C. 500–480.

Dicaea appears to have changed its weight standard and adopted that of Abdera when the latter city began to strike money.

Similar [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 115.]	ΚΙΔ Bull's head and neck l., in incuse square . . Æ Stater, wt. 111·6 grs.
"	ΔΙΚΑΙ Id. [*Z. f. N.*, xvii. 3.] . . . Æ Stater, wt. 108 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles in lion's scalp as above.	Cock in inc. sq. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 170.] . . . . . Æ 57 grs.
Δ Id. [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. I. 14.]	Id. . . . . Æ 27 grs.
No letter. Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 15.]	Id. . . . . Æ 31·4 grs.

Circ. B.C. 450.

Female head, hair rolled. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, 115.]	ΔΙΚΑΙΑ Bull's head and neck r., the whole in incuse square . . . . . Æ Dr., 40 grs.
Id. [*Berl. Cat.*, p. 166.]	ΔΙΚ Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr., 18 grs.
Id. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 233.]	Δ Bull's head with neck, the head to front, in inc. sq. . . . Æ 10·2 grs.

This town is mentioned in the Athenian Quota-lists (*Corp. Inscr. Att.*, ed. Kirchhoff, vol. i. p. 111) as a member of the Athenian Confederation between B.C. 454 and 428. It is there called Δίκαια παρ' Ἄβδηρα, to distinguish it from the other Dicaea, the colony of Eretria in Chalcidice (p. 213). Compare also coins attributed to Selymbria (p. 271).

Abdera, on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the river Nestus, was originally a Clazomenian colony founded in the seventh century B.C. This first venture did not prove a success, but in B.C. 544 the site was reoccupied by the larger portion of the population of Teos, who preferred to leave their native land rather than submit to the Persian conqueror (Herod. i. 168). Abdera now rose to be a place of considerable importance and wealth, on which account it was selected by Xerxes as one of his resting places in his progress along the northern shores of the Aegean. This is the period to which its earliest coins belong.

The silver money of Abdera may be divided into the following classes:—

Circ. B.C. 544–450.

Phoenician (?) standard: wt. of Octadrachm *circ.* 460 grs., and of Tetradrachm *circ.* 230 grs.

FIG. 159.

Griffin seated, usually with rounded wing, plain or feathered, with one paw raised. Various adjunct symbols.

Shallow incuse square divided into four quarters.

No name of town. Magistrates on *obv.*: Δ, ΤΑΚΞ, ΚΙ, ΠΕΡΙ, Ξ, ΙΑΙΡΧ(?), Α. on Octadrachms;—ΑΝΤ, ΑΡΤΕ, ΑΣΠΑ, ΔΑΜ, ΔΕΟ, ΗΓΗ, ΗΡΑΚ, ΗΡΟ, ΜΕΓΑ, ΜΕΙΔΙ, ΠΡΩ, ΣΜΟΡ, ΤΕΛΕ, ΦΙΤΤΑΛΟ, ΣΥΜ, ΕΠΙ ΙΑ, on Tetradrachms (Fig. 159); and ΑΝΤ, ΔΕΟ, ΗΡΟ, ΗΓΗ, on Drachms. The obols (*circ.* 9–10 grs.) are uninscribed.

The griffin as a coin-type at Abdera is clearly copied from that on the coins of the mother-city Teos. It may be borrowed from the cultus of the Hyperborean Apollo. The magistrates whose names occur from the very earliest times on the coins of this town were probably members of the governing body, commissioned to superintend the coinage of the state, and not mere monetary magistrates. The accessory symbols in the field may be the signets, either of the magistrate or of the mint-master. Among those which we meet with on the coins of the earliest period are the following:—locust; calf's head; dancing satyr; kylix; young male head.

The adoption of the Phoenician (?) standard in these northern parts is perhaps owing to the existence in early times on the site of Abdera of a Phoenician trading station or factory, for if the Teian colonists in B.C. 544 had not found another standard already established there, and used for silver in bullion form, it is to be presumed that they would have issued their coins uniform in weight as well as in type with those of Teos, which is not the case. The Octadrachms of Abdera,

like those of the Thraco-Macedonian tribes, Orrescii, Bisaltae, Edoni, Derrones, &c., and of Alexander I of Macedon, probably all belong to the time of the Persian wars. Afterwards the tetradrachm is the largest denomination in Thrace and Macedon.

Circ. B.C. 450–430.

Phoenician (?) standard; weight of Tetradrachm 236–226 *grs.*

Griffin with curled wing, seated on left. Magistrate, ΚΑΛΛΙΔΑΜΑΣ.

Similar griffin, sometimes with pointed wings, on one variety walking. *Symbols*: cock; owl; kantharos; scarabaeus with ball (*Ateuchus sacer*), amphora; phallus, small flying figure crowning griffin; beardless head; star, &c. Inscr. on some specimens, ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ.

ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ in shallow incuse square. In centre, a smaller square quartered.

In place of ethnic, Magistrates' names, ΕΠΙ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟ, ΕΠΙ ΔΕΟΝΥΔΟΣ, ΕΠ ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΟ, ΕΠ ΙΠΠΩΝΟΣ, ΕΠΙ ΣΜΟΡΔΟΤΟΡΜΟ ΚΑΛ, ΕΠΙ ΦΙΤΤΑΛΟ, ΕΠΙ ΝΥΜΦΟΔΩΡΟ, ΕΠ ΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΕΩ, ΕΠΙ ΝΕΣΤΙΟΣ, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ.

Weight of Tetradrachm reduced to circ. 224 *grs.*

Griffin with pointed wings, usually rampant, but sometimes seated. *Symbols* (less frequent): crayfish; ivy-leaf, &c.

Shallow incuse square with magistrate's name around, and in the centre, within linear sq., a type which changes with the magistrate.

Varieties: ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΙΤΟ Lyre; ΕΠΙ ΜΟΛΠΑΔΟΣ Young male head; ΗΓΗΣΑΓΟΡΗΣ Young male head; ΜΕΛΑΝΙΠΠΟΣ Head of Athena; ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ Warrior charging; ΠΟΛΥΑΡΗΤΟΣ Grapes; ΑΝΑΞΙΔΙΚΟΣ Hermes standing; ΗΡΟΦΑΝΗΣ Grapes in ivy-wreath. ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞΙΜΑΧΟ Kantharos; ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ Bearded Dionysos standing, holding kantharos and young pine tree [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 2]; ΑΝΑΞΗΝΩΡ Similar; ΑΝΑΞΙΠΟΛΙΣ Bearded Dionysos; Id. Female head (Aphrodite?); ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ Kantharos; ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ Goat; ΕΚΑΤΑΟΣ Flying eagle.

Circ. B.C. 430–408.

Aeginetic (?) standard; weight of Stater or Didrachm 198–190 *grs.*

Inscr. on obverse, ΑΒΔΗΡΙ or ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Griffin with wings pointed, or rounded and smooth, without indication of feathers. Reverse types: *Didrachms*, ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΟΣ Herakles seated; ΕΠΙ ΞΗΝΩΝΟΣ Hermes standing (wt. 160 grs.); ΕΧΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ Head of Aphrodite; ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Prancing horseman; ΕΠΙ ΜΥΡΣΟ Discobolos; ΠΑΡΜΕΝΩΝ Bucranium; ΠΥΘΩΝ Tripod; ΕΥΑΓΩΝ Prize amphora; ΚΛΕΑΝΤΙΔΗΣ Rushing bull; ΕΠΙ ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΡΕΩ Dancing girl. *Drachm*, ΕΠ ΟΡΧΑΜΟ Lion. *Triobols*, ΕΧΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ No type; ΚΛΕΑΝΤΙΔΗΣ Bull's head; ΑΝΑΞΙΔΙΚΟΣ Goat's head; ΕΠ ΗΡΟΦΑΝΕΟΣ head of Hermes; ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΡΗΣ Head of Bacchante; ΝΥΜΦΑΓΟΡΗΣ Dolphin; ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Head of Apollo (?); ΕΠΙ ΠΡΩΤΕΩ Three ears of corn; ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΑΙΟ Hermes standing; ΑΘΗΝΗΣ Stag. *Trihemiobols*, ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Bull's head; ΚΛΕΑΝ Ram's head, &c.

Circ. B.C. 408–350.

Persic (?) standard; weight of Stater, 175 *grs.*

In B.C. 408 Abdera, then in a flourishing condition, was brought by the Athenian general Thrasybulus under the dominion of Athens. The following coins appear to be subsequent to that date:

ΑΒΔΗΡΙ Griffin with pointed wings, usually recumbent.	ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ Incuse square, within which, Apollo with phiale and branch, standing beside stag.
Id.	ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ Artemis with bow standing beside stag.
[*Brit. Cat.* I. p. 105.]	ΕΠΙ ΤΗΛΕΜΑΧΟ Fighting Herakles.

Fig. 160.

Similar griffin. ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΩ	ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Head of Apollo laureate.
Id. ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ	Id. (Fig. 160) . . . Æ Staters.
Griffin with pointed wings.	Id. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 72] . . Æ Triobols, wt. 44 grs.

Magistrates on Triobols, ΕΠΙ ΦΑΝΕΩ; ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ; ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΩ, ΕΠΙ ΧΑΡΜΟ.

Griffin on club.	ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Id. . . . . Æ Diobols, wt. 25 grs.

Magistrates on Diobols, ΗΡΑ, ΜΗΝΟ, &c. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 73.]

Weight of Stater reduced to circ. 158 *grs.*

ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Griffin recumbent, with pointed wings.	No incuse. Head of Apollo laureate . [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 73.]

Magistrates' names on *reverse*, preceded by ΕΠΙ —ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΔΟΣ, ΕΡΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, ΕΥΡΗΣΙΠΠΟΥ, ΙΠΠΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ (*Symbol*, cockle-shell), ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΥ (*Symbol*, kantharos), ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ, ΟΜΗΡΟΥ, ΠΥΘΕΩ . . . . . Æ Staters.

ΕΠΙ—ΑΝΑΞΙΠΟΛΙΟΥ, ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΔΟΣ, ΕΚΑΤΩΝΥΜΟΥ, ΟΜΗΡΟΥ, ΠΟΛΥΦΑΝΤΟΥ, ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΥ, ΠΥΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ, ΙΠΠΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, ΕΥΡΗΣΙΠΠΟΥ, ΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΩΣ, &c., and ΠΡΩΤΗΣ in nominative case without ΕΠΙ . . . . . Æ Triobols, 40 grs.

Although it is convenient to distinguish the weights of the coins of Abdera as Phoenician, Aeginetic, and Persic, it seems nevertheless very probable that the changes in weight were gradual rather than sudden.

BRONZE.

Before circ. B.C. 350.

Griffin rampant.	Head of Apollo laureate, early fine style, around ΕΠ ΟΡΧΑΜΟ, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΟΣ, or ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ . . Æ ·6
Griffin recumbent on club; magistrates, ΦΙ, ΕΡΜΟ, ΕΥΑΝ, ΜΕΝΑΝ, ΕΙ, &c.	ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ Head of Apollo in linear square . . . . . Æ ·6
Griffin seated.	ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΔΟΣ, ΕΠΙ ΓΑΡΜ &c., in quadripartite square . Æ ·45
Id.	ΕΠΙ ΘΕΣ... Eagle on serpent. Æ ·4
ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΩΝ Griffin rampant.	Head of Apollo in linear square, ΕΠΙ ΕΡΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, &c. . . Æ ·75
Head of Hermes.	ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑ Griffin seated. Æ ·65

The above list of magistrates, extending over more than a century, is by no means complete, but the number of names recorded is sufficient to warrant the suggestion that they may be those of the annual Eponymi of the city. The almost constant presence of the preposition ΕΠΙ, and the prominent place occupied by the name, are arguments in favour of this hypothesis, as is also the fact that down to the end of the fifth century the reverse type seems to be subordinate to the magistrate's name, not only changing with it, but in some cases evidently suggested by it: e.g. ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, a warrior; ΠΥΘΩΝ, a tripod; ΕΥΑΓΩΝ, a prize amphora; ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΡΗΣ, a dancing girl: and perhaps others. See Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 39.

Several of the magistrates may also be identical with famous citizens of Abdera, mentioned in history. Cf. von Sallet (*Z. f. N.*, viii. 106), who points out that a Nymphodorus, *circ.* B.C. 430, held the supreme power at Abdera (Thuc. ii. 29). Democritus the philosopher was also an Abderite. He flourished *circ.* B.C. 440–357, and it is very possible that he may have occupied at one time the chief magistracy of his native town, as may also his brother Herodotus, for both these names occur on coins struck before B.C. 430.

Some of the coin-types of Abdera, notably the Herakles at rest, the dancing girl, the Discobolos, the Apollo, and the Artemis standing beside a stag, are among the most artistically instructive coin-types which have come down to us from any ancient city.

No autonomous coins were struck at Abdera after its absorption into the empire of Philip of Macedon.

Imperial. Claudius to Faustina. *Inscr.* often in nominative with emperors' names in dat.: e.g. ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΩ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙ Head of Vespasian. *Rev.* ΑΒΔΗΡΕΙΤΑΙ ΤΙΤΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ. The types offer no points of interest.

Trie[rus ?]. This town is known only from the following coins which have always been found on the northern coast of the Aegean. It was probably situate between Chalcidice and Maronea (Imhoof, *Num. Chron.*, 1873, p. 18).

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Forepart of horse.	ΤΡΙΗ in four quarters of incuse square. AR 6·3 grs.
Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 181.]	„ in the four corners of a square, within which, laurel-branch. AR 7 grs.

Cypsela was a Thracian town on the Hebrus, about a day's journey above the Greek city of Aenus. It seems to have been the chief town of the Thracian Odrysae and to have struck early in the fourth century B.C. the following small bronze coins in its own name.

Circ. B. C. 400.

Head of Hermes in close-fitting petasos, as on coins of Aenus.	ΚΥΨΕ Two-handled vase (κυψέλη) . . AE ·5

A vessel of this shape is seen also on the coins of **Hebryzelmis**, B.C. 386–385, of **Cotys**, B. C. 382–359, and of **Cersobleptes**, B. C. 357–(?) 343, Kings of the Odrysae (see *infra* (P) and *N. C.*, 1894, 3; also Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 530). The coins of these kings would seem therefore to have been struck at Cypsela.

K. The Thracian Chersonesus.

The earliest inscribed coins of the Thracian Chersonese are Attic tetradrachms having on the *rev.* a head of Athena, evidently copied from archaic coins of Athens. Holm (*Gr. Gesch.*, 17) and Six (*N. C.*, 1895, 185) assign these tetradrachms to the time during which Miltiades was tyrant of the Chersonese (*circ.* B. C. 515 or earlier, to B. 493). The lion on the *obv.* with head reverted may have been adopted from early coins of Miletus. These coins were doubtless struck at the city of Cherronesus, perhaps the later Cardia or Lysimachia. The smaller uninscribed coins are conjecturally attributed to the Thracian Chersonese, partly from their resemblance to the inscribed tetradrachm and partly from their *provenance*, the Hebrus valley (Brandis, *Münz-, Mass- u. Gewichtswesen*, 524, and *R. N.*, 1895, 103).

Euboic standard, circ. B. C. 515–493.

Lion with fore-paw raised and head reverted. [*Cat. Allier*, Pl. IV. 5; *Ann. de Num.*, 1884, Pl. I. 1; *Berl. Cat.*, I. Pl. VI. 61; *N. C.*, 1892, Pl. XV. 5; 1895, Pl. VII. 1, 2.]	Incuse square, in which, archaic head of Athena wearing close-fitting helmet with large crest; in front ΧΕΡ or no inscr. . . . . AR Attic tetradr.
Forepart of lion looking back. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 182.]	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . AR 45 and 22 grs.

Circ. B. C. 480–350.

Forepart of lion with head reverted. B. M. C., *Thrace*, pp. 183 sqq.]	Incuse square divided into four quarters; in the two deeper ones a symbol and a letter or monogram . . . . . AR Dr., wt. 50 grs.

If the letters, &c., on these coins stand for different towns the currency must have been of a federal character.

BRONZE. Inscr. ΧΕΡ, ΧΕΡΡΟ, &c., on one or other side.

Lion's head, or female head facing. [*Ibid.*, p. 186.]	Corn-grain . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of Athena. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 258.]	Id. . . . . Æ ·45

Aegospotami. Although there is no mention of a town of this name in B.C. 405, when the Athenians were defeated by Lysander at the 'Goat River', yet there are small silver coins with the *head of a goat*, and with an incuse reverse of Chersonesian pattern (*B. M.* 12·5 grs.) which are certainly earlier than that time. The bronze coins are later in style than the age of Alexander, and are probably contemporary with the earliest autonomous issues of the neighbouring city of Sestus. In both towns Demeter seems to have been the chief divinity. (See **Sestus**, p. 261.)

Circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Demeter wearing wreathed and ornamented kalathos.	ΑΙΓΟΣΠΟ or ΑΙΓΟΠΟ Goat standing. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 187] . Æ ·85

This beautiful head is identified as that of Demeter by comparison with a coin of the neighbouring city of Sestus, on which the entire figure of the goddess is seen wearing the same head-dress and holding ears of corn.

Agathopolis. This town is first mentioned by the Byzantine historian Pachymeres (iii. 4) *circ.* A.D. 1260. H. P. Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, iv. 2) suggests that it may have been named after Agathocles, son of Lysimachus, but his arguments are not convincing.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Young male head bound with taenia.	ΑΓΑ within a laurel wreath ℞ Size ·7
Young male head bound with taenia. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 188.]	ΑΓΑΘΟ Owl (sometimes double-bodied): beneath, spear-head Æ ·7
Similar head.	ΑΓ Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·45

Alopeconnesus, on the western shore of the Chersonese, owed its origin and name, according to Steph. Byz., to the fact that the first settlers had been commanded by an oracle to found a city on the spot where they should first see the cubs of a fox (ἀλώπηξ).

Circ. B.C. 300.

Head of young Dionysos, hair short.	ΑΛΩ or ΑΛΩΓΕΚΟΝ Kantharos. *Symbols:* fox and bunch of grapes, and sometimes corn-grain . . . . [B.M.C., *Thrace*, p. 188.] Æ ·75–·55
Similar head, hair long.	Id. *Symbol:* club.
Head of Athena.	ΑΛΩΓΕΚΟΝ[ΝΗΣΙΩΝ] Id.

Cardia, a colony of Miletus, was one of the chief cities of the Chersonese. It was destroyed by Lysimachus in B.C. 309. Its autonomous coinage in bronze falls chiefly into the latter half of the fourth century; but if, as some suppose, the silver coins of Chersonesus above described (p. 257) were struck at Cardia, there must have been a mint there before B.C. 500.

Circ. B.C. 350–309.

Head of Demeter wearing corn-wreath, in profile or to front, copied from coins of Syracuse. [v. Fritze, *Nomism.* I. Taf. i. 1–4.]	ΚΑΡΔΙΑ, ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ, or ΚΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ Lion breaking spear or standing with head turned back as on coins of Miletus. *Symbols:* corn-grain, star, &c. . . . . Æ ·8
Lion or lion's head.	Corn-grain in linear square . . Æ ·45

For other varieties see *Berl. Cat.*, I. 246 sq.

Coela or **Coelus,** a port in the vicinity of Sestus. To this town Müller ascribes various coins of Philip II, Alexander, Philip Aridaeus, and Lysimachus, with the cornucopiae as a symbol, on the ground that this is the usual symbol on the money of Coela as a Roman Municipium. The attribution, however, cannot be accepted as sufficiently established.

The Imperial coins of the Roman municipium, Hadrian to Gallienus, read AI MVN COILA, AEL MVNICIP COEL, AEL MOVNICIP COE, &c. The most frequent reverse type is a Prow surmounted by a cornucopiae; or the Genius of the city holding statuette of Tyche and cornucopiae; or the common Colonial type, Marsyas with wine-skin over his shoulder (B. M. C., *Thrace*, pp. 191 sqq.). Of exceptional interest is the *rev.* type of a coin of Commodus as Caesar:—Artemis in short chiton holding phiale and long torch, *inscr.* ΔΙΑΝΑΕ ΔΑVFEN. AEL. MVNICIPII COELAN (*Z. f. N.*, x. 148). The epithet Dauphena, as applied to Artemis, is elsewhere unknown. It is probably a Latin transliteration of δαοφάνος or some such word (= torch-lighting?).

Crithote was probably situated near the modern *Gallipoli.* The *rev.* type of the following coins is a *type parlant* (κριθή).

Circ. B.C. 350–281.

Head of Demeter facing. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 194.]	ΚΡΙΘΟΥΣΙΩΝ Grain of corn in corn-wreath . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Athena.	ΚΡΙ Corn-grain . . . . . Æ ·8
Medusa-like head facing. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 263.]	ΚΡΙΘΟ Corn-grain . . . . Æ ·45

Elaeus, the southernmost town of the Chersonesus, celebrated for its temple and tomb of the hero Protesilaos, who is represented on Imperial coins of Commodus, struck at Elaeus, as a warrior standing upon the prow of a ship (*Berl. Cat.*, I. Pl. VII. 63, and *Z. f. N.*, xiv. pp. 130 ff.).

Circ. B.C. 350–281.

Prow.	ΕΛΑΙ in wreath . . . . Æ ·7–·4
Head of Athena.	ΕΛΑΙΟΥΣΙΩΝ Owl . . Æ ·45
Bust of Artemis.	" Bee . . . Æ ·65

See also other varieties and Imperial of Commodus and Caracalla in Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 45 sq., and *Gr. M.*, Pl. I. 1. On the *rev.* of the coin of Caracalla is Artemis standing to front; *inscr.* ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΕΛΑΙΟΥϹΙΝ (= ΕΛΑΙΟΥϹΙΩΝ).

Lysimachia. This important city was built by Lysimachus in B.C. 309, near the site of Cardia, which he had destroyed. From its position near the narrowest part of the isthmus it became the key of the Chersonesus, and commanded also the passage of the Hellespont. Lysimachus made it his residence and his principal European mint. After his death the town fell under the rule first of the Seleucidae and then of the Ptolemies, but it probably retained its right of coining in bronze.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 309-281.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. I. 16.]	ΛΥϹΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ Nike standing to front, holding wreath and palm . . Attic octobol *Æ* 82·2 grs.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 309-220.

The most frequent *obverse* types are—heads of Lysimachus, of young Herakles, of Demeter veiled, of the City turreted, of Athena, of a Lion, or of Hermes. Those of the *reverse* are—a Lion running, or seated in upright attitude, or the Forepart of a lion; a Trident; Artemis standing, holding long torch; Nike holding wreath and palm; Wreath of corn; Ear of corn, &c. *Inscr.* ΛΥϹΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ (B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 195 sq.).

Madytus, nearly opposite Abydus, was a town of some importance in the fourth century, to the middle of which its coins belong.

Circ. B.C. 350 *and later.*

Rushing bull; above, fish. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 197.]	ΜΑΔΥ Dog seated. *Symbols:* ear of corn or star; magistrate's name . . *Æ* ·75–·45
Female head, l. [*Z. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 2.]	ΜΑΔΥ Lyre; in field, grapes . . . *Æ* ·6

The rushing bull and fish may symbolize the stream of the Hellespont; the dog is the Kynossema or tomb of Hecuba, which was in the territory of Madytus, *κυνὸς ταλαίνης σῆμα, ναυτίλοις τέκμαρ* (Eur. *Hec.* 1273).

Sestus, renowned in myth for the romantic tale of Hero and Leander, and in history for the crossing of the Persian hosts over the bridge which Xerxes caused to be constructed across the Hellespont, was always a place of considerable importance, but it did not begin to coin money until *circ.* B.C. 300. After an interval of about 150 years, during which some regal coins may have been struck there, it began once more to issue autonomous bronze coins about the middle of the second century B.C. Cf. an inscription from Sestus (*Hermes*, vii. 135), where it is recorded that a certain Menas was appointed to superintend the coinage of the town, *τοῦ τε δήμου προελομένου νομίσματι χαλκίνωι χρῆσθαι ἰδίωι χάριν τοῖ νομειτεύεσθαι τὸν τῆς πόλεως χαρακτῆρα* (H. v. Fritze, in *Nomisma*, I. p. 1. Berlin, 1907).

Earlier coinage, circ. B.C. 300.

Obverse types:—Female head with hair in sphendone. Head of Demeter bound with corn. Term of Hermes. Head of Hermes, &c. *Reverse types:*—Demeter wearing kalathos, seated on corn-basket and holding ears of corn, in front a phallic term. Hermes standing. Amphora with long neck. Term, &c. *Inscr.*, ΣΑ, later ΣΗ. (H. v. Fritze, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 5-12.)

Later coinage, after circ. B.C. 150.

Obverse types:—Female head as on earlier coins; Head of Demeter; Term of Hermes; Heads of Hermes, Athena, Apollo, Dionysos, &c. *Reverse types:*—Demeter seated with local epithet ΣΗΣΤΙΑ; Term; Lyre; Caduceus; Amphora; Tripod; Thyrsos; Cornucopiae, &c. Clearly the chief divinities of Sestus were Demeter 'Sestia' and Hermes. *Inscr.*, ΣΗ or ΣΗΣ, sometimes with numerals Α-Ζ (= 1-7) in field (indicating successive issues?).

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial Coinage.

Augustus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.* CHCTIΩN, later, CHCTIWN. *Chief types.* Bust of ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗΤΟC; Lyre; Leander swimming, lighted on his way by Hero in her tower, and by Eros from above (*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 274); Apollo standing holding bird and long laurel branch.

L. The Islands of the Thracian Sea.

Imbros. This island, whose inhabitants were Pelasgians, worshipped the Kabeiri, and Hermes as a god of reproduction in ithyphallic form (Herod. ii. 51), whence his Carian epithet, Ἴμβραμος, has been supposed to be derived (Steph. Byz. *s. v.* Ἴμβρος). The island was at an early period colonized by Athenians under Miltiades (?), and it was henceforth always regarded as subject to Athens. Bronze coins were struck in the island, intermittently, from the fourth century B.C. down to Imperial times. Their types are of a mixed Athenian and Pelasgic character. On the island of Imbros see E. Oberhummer (*Festschrift für H. Kiepert*, 1898, 278).

After circ. B.C. 350.

Female head; sometimes of Demeter.	ΙΜΒΡΟΥ Naked ithyphallic figure of Hermes Imbramos, standing before a thymiaterion . . . . Æ ·5–·4
Head of Athena.	ΙΝΒΡΙ Caps of the Dioskuri or Kabeiri Æ ·8
Head of Athena.	ΙΜΒΡΟΥ Owl . . . . Æ ·45–·35

About the time of the siege of Athens by Sulla in B.C. 87–86, it would seem that the Athenian kleruchs settled in Imbros issued bronze coins reading ΑΘΕΝΑΙΩΝ.

Head of Athena. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 49.]	ΑΘΕΝΑΙΩΝ Hermes Imbramos, standing before a thymiaterion . . Æ ·65

Quasi-autonomous Æ of Imperial Times.

Head of Athena, copied from contemporary coins of Athens.	ΙΝΒΡΙΩΝ or ΙΜΒΡΙΩΝ Types various:—Owl; Apollo in long chiton standing with lyre and phiale (Kitharoedos); Artemis huntress; Female figure holding double cornucopiae . Æ ·9–·85
Locust or grasshopper. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 278.]	ΑΘΕ ΙΝΒΡΙ in wreath . Æ ·5

Imperial.

The only coins with name and head of an emperor struck in Imbros belong to the time of Augustus:—

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 50; *Berl. Cat.*, I. 278.]	ΙΜΒΡΙ Caps of the Dioskuri or Kabeiri, or Head of Apollo with lyre in front . Æ ·8–·6

Lemnos, one of the largest islands of the Aegaean sea, lay, at a distance of about forty miles in each direction, midway between the promontory of Mt. Athos and the entrance to the Hellespont. From the time of the Persian wars down to the earlier half of the fourth century the island was subject to Athens and struck no coins. Its first autonomous issue can hardly be placed later than B.C. 350 as the *rev.* type is enclosed in an incuse square.

Before B.C. 350.

Bearded head r. resembling in style the head of Zeus on early fourth-century coins of Elis, &c. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 279.]	ΑΗΜΝΙ Ram walking r. in incuse square . . . . . Æ ·55

The next Lemnian issues are apparently of a later period. They are autonomous bronze coins of the two cities Hephaestia and Myrina.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Hephaestia Lemni.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙ or ΗΦΑ Ram . . Æ ·65
Similar.	ΗΦΑΙ Owl facing; *symbols*: race-torch and branch . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 280–190 (?).

Head of king (Antiochus III?), diademed.	ΗΦΑΙ Ram . . . . . Æ ·75
Similar.	ΗΦ Race-torch between caps of the Dioskuri or Kabeiri . . . Æ ·75
Bearded head.	ΗΦΑΙ Two race-torches . . Æ ·7
Head of Helios, radiate.	„ Vine-branch and bunch of grapes Æ ·65

Imperial Times.

Bust of Hephaestos.	ΗΦΑΙCΤΙΕΩΝ Race-torch . Æ ·75
ΗΦΑΙCΤΙΕΩΝ Bust of Hephaestos.	ΗΦΑΙCΤΙΕΩΝ or ΗΦΕCΤΙΕΩΝ Athena Nikephoros standing Æ 1·1 [Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 529, Taf. I. 2.]
ΛΗΜΝΟC Turreted and veiled female bust.	ΗΦΑΙCΤΙΕΩΝ Torch between hammer and tongs of Hephaestos . Æ ·85 [*Ibid.*, Taf. I. 3.]

For other varieties of the coins of Lemnos see *Berl. Cat.*, I. 279 sqq., Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 529, and, with regard to the cult of the Kabeiri and Hephaestos, *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. 117.

Myrina Lemni. Bronze, *circ.* B.C. 300.

Head of Athena, often facing. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 214.]	ΜΥΡΙ Owl, facing or r. . . Æ ·55

For varieties see *Berl. Cat.*, I. 283.

Samothrace. The seat of the famous mysteries of the Kabeiri. The coins of this island seem to be all subsequent to the death of Lysimachus.

Circ. B.C. 280.

Head of Athena. [*Z. f. N.*, xvi. 2.]	ΣΑΜΟ Kybele seated on throne; beneath which, lion. Magistrate's name, ΜΗΤΡΩΝΑ[ΚΤΟΣ] . . . Æ Attic Tetradr. and Didr., also Æ ·75
Id	ΣΑΜΟ Forepart of ram or ram's head. *Symbol*: caduceus . . Æ ·5–·45

The ram is a symbol of the cult of the Pelasgic Hermes and of the Kabeiri (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. 118). For a list of some thirty different magistrates' names on bronze coins of Samothrace, all apparently of the same period, see *Journ. Int.*, 1898, 258, and *Berl. Cat.*, I. 284.

Second or first century B.C.

Bust of Hermes with caduceus over shoulder. [Hunter, I. Pl. XXVI. 7.]	ΣΑΜΟΘΡΑΚΩΝ ΣΕΙΡΩΝΟΣ ΤΡΙΩΒΟΛΟ, Ram . . . . . Æ ·9
Bust of Athena. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, 215.]	ΣΑΜΟΘΡΑΚΩΝ Kybele seated . . Æ ·75

Thasos. The rich gold mines of this island had at a very early date attracted the Phoenicians to its shores. Later on it was colonized by Ionians from Paros. There was also a Thracian tribe called Saians or Sintians settled in the island. The Thasian possessions in the mining districts on the mainland were a source of enormous wealth, yielding, shortly before the Persian invasion, as much as from 200 to 300 talents annually (Herod. vi. 46). It was apparently from the mainland that the Thasians derived the so-called Babylonic standard of weight, as well as the types of their earliest money. The Satyr carrying off a struggling nymph is one of the class of types mentioned under **Lete**, *supra*, p. 197.

As, however, these coins are uninscribed or inscribed only with single letters, *e.g.* Α, Λ, Θ, Ε, &c., their attribution to the Thasians is not absolutely certain.

Circ. B.C. 550–463.

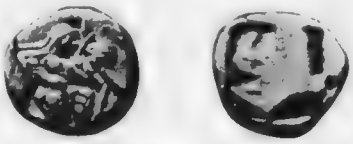


Fig. 161.

Naked ithyphallic Satyr, with horse's hoofs but no tail, kneeling on one knee or running and carrying in his arms a struggling nymph clad in long chiton.	Quadripartite incuse square. (Fig. 161.) Æ Stater, 160–140 grs. Æ Drachm, 70 grs. (max.).
Two Dolphins.	Id. . . . Æ Obol, 10 grs. (max.).
Dolphin.	Id. . . . Æ ½ Obol, 5 grs. (max.).

Circ. B.C. 463–411.

Fig. 162.

In this period of Athenian supremacy in Thasos the same types of the stater and drachm are in the main adhered to, but there is a steady decrease in the weight, which, on the later specimens, corresponds with the Attic or even falls below it. In style many of these later Thasian staters are admirable as works of art, and evidently by Greek, and not by Thracian, die-engravers. The rude struggle between satyr and nymph, as shown on the early coins, becomes, on these later specimens, a more polite form of abduction, the nymph being evidently not unwilling to be carried off (Fig. 162).

Circ. B.C. 411–350.

In B.C. 411 Thasos revolted from Athens and received a Lacedaemonian garrison, but was afterwards again dependent upon Athens. As at Acanthus and other towns on the mainland, an abrupt change of standard from Attic to so-called Rhodian took place at Thasos, in the last quarter of the fifth century. This, in the case of the Thasian money, is accompanied by a change in the types. Gold coins in small quantities were also issued at this time. Cf. contemporary gold coins of Aenus and Maronaia.

Head of Dionysos, bearded or young, ivy-crowned. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 287; *N. C.*, 1880, Pl. I. 1.]

ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Bearded Herakles kneeling, shooting with bow, in linear and inc. sq. Cf. a Thasian relief [B. C. H. 1894, 67.] . . . *N* 60 & 43 grs.

FIG. 163.

Id. (bearded). (Fig. 163.)

ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Id. Various symbols in field.
Æ Tetrad., 236 grs.
Æ Didr., 109 grs.
Æ Dr., 59 grs.
,, Id. . . *Æ* ½ Dr., 29 grs.
[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. C. 4.]

Young male head crowned with reeds. (River-god.)

Janiform head of bald Satyr.

ΘΑΣΙ Two amphorae placed in opposite directions . . . . *Æ* ½ Dr.

Satyr, with horse's tail but human feet, kneeling, holding kantharos.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Amphora *Æ* ¼ Dr., 14 grs.

Head of Satyr.

ΘΑΣΙ Two dolphins *Æ* ⅛ Dr., 7 grs.

Head of Nymph.

ΘΑ Dolphin . . *Æ* 1/12 Dr., 4½ grs.

BRONZE.

Head of bearded Herakles.

ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Club, bow, and Bacchic symbol . . . . . Æ ·4

In this period there was also a separate issue of gold and bronze coins intended to circulate in the Thasian territory on the mainland. These coins read ΘΑΣΙΟΝ ΗΠΕΙΡΟ, and were probably struck at Crenides, afterwards called Philippi: *obv.* Head of young Herakles; *rev.* Tripod, or Club and bow (see p. 217, and *Berl. Cat.*, II. 120).

During the time of Philip, Alexander, and Lysimachus there are no autonomous Thasian coins, but after B. C. 280 the mint of Thasos was again active for a few years.

After circ. B. C. 280.

Head of bearded Dionysos, ivy-crowned, of late style.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Club in wreath . . . . *Æ* Attic ½ Dr.

Head of bearded Herakles.

,, Club, bow, symbol, and mon. Æ ·7

Head of young Herakles.

ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Id. . . . . Æ ·85

Head of Demeter veiled.

,, Heads of the Kabeiri in vine-wreath . . . . . Æ ·9

After circ. B. C. 146.

After the battle of Cynoscephalae, Thasos, which had formed part of the dominions of Philip V, regained its freedom, B. C. 196, but it is not

probable that the series of large flat tetradrachms of base style commenced before the closing of the Macedonian mints in B. C. 148, by order of the Roman Senate. These latest coins of Thasos were issued in enormous quantities, and with those of Maroneia represent the staple of the silver currency of Northern Greece in the second and first centuries, B. C.

FIG. 164

Head of young Dionysos, of base style, wearing band across forehead, and ivy-wreath.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Herakles naked, standing with club and lion-skin. (Fig. 164.) . . . Æ Attic tetradr., 260 grs.

These coins were largely imitated by the barbarous Thracian tribes of the mainland. The inscriptions are usually blundered and illegible. There is, however, one variety on which ΘΡΑΚΩΝ is intentionally substituted for ΘΑΣΙΩΝ in the exergue beneath Herakles. *Z. f. N.*, iii. 241.) The bronze coins of this late period are of various types, among which the following may be specified:

Bust of Artemis.	Herakles advancing, drawing bow . Æ ·5
Amphora.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ

Imperial. Hadrian, M. Aurelius, S. Severus, Caracalla and Geta; *rev.* ΘΑCIWN Herakles with club and lion-skin.

M. The European Coast of the Propontis.

Bisanthe was originally a Samian colony on the northern coast of the Propontis, a few miles west of Perinthus. The few autonomous coins struck at this town seem to have been issued shortly after the death of Lysimachus.

After circ. B. C. 280.

Head of Demeter veiled. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 138.]	ΒΙΣΑΝΘΗΝΩΝ in corn-wreath Æ ·75
Head of Athena.	ΒΙ or ΒΙΣΑΝ Owl . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Apollo.	ΒΙΣΑΝΘΗΝΩΝ Tripod . . Æ· 55

Byzantium was originally a Megarian colony with an Argive element, to the influence of which latter the worship of Hera and the introduction of the myth of Io are perhaps to be ascribed. We gather from a passage in Aristophanes that at the end of the fifth century the

Byzantines were using an iron currency (Arist. *Nub.* 249 et Schol.; Pollux ix. 78; Hesych. *s. v.* Σιδάρεος). None of this money has been preserved, and in any case its circulation must have been strictly limited.

The silver coins of this wealthy port are extremely common and their chronological sequence is as follows.

Circ. B. C. 416–357.

ΒΥ Cow standing on dolphin. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 93.]	Incuse square, quartered, of 'mill-sail' pattern . . . . Æ Dr., 84 grs.

These coins correspond in weight with the Persian *siglos*, which was current in Asia Minor down to the age of Alexander. Like the sigli, the Byzantine coins are very frequently found covered with little countermarks.

Β is the old Corinthian form of Β. On coins it is peculiar to the money of Byzantium.

After circ. B. C. 394.

After the battle of Cnidus, B. C. 394, several of the Greek cities in Asia which shook off the Spartan yoke, combined in a joint Symmachy, and issued each with its own reverse type, but with a common obverse type—the infant Herakles strangling the serpents, silver coins equivalent to tridrachms of the Rhodian standard. The following specimen was struck at Byzantium on the re-establishment of democracy there *circ.* B. C. 389.

ΕΥΝ Infant Herakles strangling two serpents.	ΒΥ Cow on dolphin . Æ 174·2 grs. [*Z. f. N.*, xxv. Taf. vii. 1.]

For the other specimens of this Federal coinage see **Ephesus, Samos, Rhodes, Cnidus** and **Iasus.**

Circ. B.C. 357–340.

Fig. 165.

About the middle of the fourth century the weight standard of the Byzantine silver coinage definitely changes from the Persic to the Rhodian. The types remain the same, but the frequent addition of symbols and monograms in the field indicates the period of Philip as that to which these coins of Rhodian weight should be ascribed. [Tetradrachm, 236 grs. (Fig. 165); Drachm, 59 grs.; Tetrobol, 38, Diobol, 19 grs.]

BRONZE.

Cow on dolphin. Cow's head.	ΒΥ Trident . . . . . Æ ·65
	„ Three dolphins . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 340–280 *and later.*

Svoronos has suggested (*Ephemeris*, 1899; *N. C.*, 1890, 332) that the obv. type may represent Io in cow-form crossing the Bosporus, symbolized by the Dolphin. From the time of the memorable siege of Byzantium by Philip of Macedon (340–339 B.C.) the autonomous coinage ceases until after the death of Lysimachus (*c.* 280 B.C.). Subsequently, for some years, Byzantium continued to suffer severely from the incursions of the Gauls, whom it was compelled to buy off by the payment of an enormous yearly tribute (Polyb. iv. 46). The state was completely drained of money, and in their straits the Byzantines appear to have been driven to make use of foreign coins, countermarking them with the letter Γ. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 145, and B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 110.]

Circ. B.C. 221.

To this period belong the following rare silver coins, of which the obverse type is identical with that which occurs on the money of Calchedon on the opposite shore of the Propontis, with which city Byzantium seems to have been for a time united in a monetary alliance.

FIG. 166.

Head of veiled Demeter, wearing corn-wreath. (Fig. 166.)	Poseidon naked to waist, seated on rock, holding trident and aplustre. In field, ΥΓ and mon. Magistrates: ΕΠΙ ΑΝΤΙΓΑΤ, ΕΠΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΔΩ, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΤΡΙΚΩΝ[ΟΣ], ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΙΚ ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ, ΕΠΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ, ΕΠΙ ΣΦΟΔΡΙΑ, &c. . ℞ Tetradr., 215 grs., and Attic Octobols, 80 grs.
Head of Poseidon.	Prow on which ΒΥ; behind, serpent. Magistrate: ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. . ℞ Attic octob., 88 grs.
Head of Apollo.	Γ Tripod. ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ, &c. . . Æ ·95
Head of Poseidon.	Γ Trident: ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡ Æ ·9
Head of Demeter.	ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙ Cornucopiae: ΕΠΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΔΩΡ, ΕΠΙ ΗΡΑΚ, ΕΠΙ ΝΑΝΝΙ, ΕΠΙ ΦΑΝΙΩΝ . Æ 1·0
Head of Apollo. [Cf. Hunter, I. 394, 8.]	ΒΥΖΑΝΤ Column: ΕΠΙ ΜΑΤΡΙΚΩΝ . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of young Dionysos. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 148.]	ΒΥ[ΖΑΝ]ΤΙΩΝ Poseidon standing holding small Nike; magistrate's name ΕΠΙ ΑΣΩΠΙΟΥ . . Æ ·85

Head of Apollo.	ΒΥΖΑΝΤ / ΚΑΛΧΑ	Tripod	Æ ·9
Head of veiled Demeter.	ΒΥΖΑΝ / ΚΑΛΧΑ	Poseidon seated on rock	Æ 1·
Head of Poseidon.	Hur XXVII.	Id. Prow	Æ ·9

The column on t[illegible] of one of the above coins is supposed to be the obelisk of Apollo Ka[illegible]; see Drexler, in *Z. f. N.*, xix. 128.

There are various other smaller denominations, on one of which the word ΔΡΑΧΜΑ (*sc.* χαλκοῦ) occurs.

The approximate date of some of the coins of this series is fixed by the fact that the two names Hekatodorus and Olympiodorus on the tetradrachms have been identified by Svoronos (*Éphem.*, 1889) with those of the two chief magistrates of Byzantium mentioned by Polybius (iv. 47) as προστάται in B.C. 221. Whether these issues continued to be struck after the above date is uncertain. Byzantium now found herself surrounded by states in which coins of the Attic weight prevailed, and was therefore compelled to conform to the new monetary standard, as were also many of the Thracian and Ionian towns which seem to have adopted the types of the coins of Alexander or Lysimachus on account of the commercial prestige which attached to these regal coinages. The Byzantine issues are distinguished by the letters ΒΥ and a trident (Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pls. 53 and 64). Many of these quasi-regal tetradrachms, drachms, and gold staters are of very barbarous work, and are probably Thracian imitations.

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial.

The next series of Byzantine coins is of bronze, and belongs in style chiefly to Imperial times. The independence of Byzantium was long recognized by Rome. Among the coins most frequently met with are the following:—

Head of Artemis with quiver at shoulder.	ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ	Crescent and star . .	Æ ·85–·75
Head of young Dionysos.	,,	Grapes . .	Æ ·9
Bust, horned, of Keroessa (?), daughter of Io, and mother of Byzas. [*N. C.*, 1890, 332.]	,,	Cow . . .	Æ ·65
Head of Hermes.	,,	Caduceus . .	Æ ·7
Monogram in wreath.	,,	Two tall torches pointed at both ends	Æ ·55

It has been, perhaps too ingeniously, suggested by Svoronos that the cow or heifer on the reverse of the coin with the bust of Keroessa (?) may be the monument set up by Chares on the shore of the Bosporus in memory of the girl who accompanied him, as his hetaira, on his expedition in aid of Byzantium during the war with Philip of Macedon. Her pet name was Βοΐδιον. For the pretty epitaph beneath this sculptured cow, see *N. C.*, 1890, 332.

The crescent on the first of the above coins is the well-known symbol of Artemis as a Moon-goddess identified with Hekate, to whom, according to Hesychius, the Byzantines dedicated a statue in memory of the miraculous light which she once caused to shine in the heavens during

a night attack of the Macedonians upon the town, revealing to the besieged their approaching foes. The crescent as a Byzantine symbol was inherited by the Turks after their capture of Constantinople. The tall baskets are stationary, unkindled basket-torches with wicks hanging from their tops. (*N. C.*, 1890. 333.) They are sometimes accompanied by symbols referring, like the crescent, to the worship of Artemis Lampadephoros or Hekate.

In Imperial times, M. Antonius to Gallienus, Byzantium struck money both with and without the Emperor's head. Among the chief types the following may be mentioned:—

ΒΥΖΑΣ Helmeted head of Byzas (the reputed oekist), bearded.

Head of young Dionysos.

Prow or entire galley, with magistrates' names identical with those which occur also on other coins with Emperors' heads . . . . . Æ ·95

ΕΠ ΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΟϹ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ Ostrich hunted by dog . . Æ ·85

Crested helmet with cheek-piece; Dolphin between two tunnies: Artemis Lampadephoros (*φωσφόρος*) standing between two tall basket-torches: Artemis Tauropolos, or Selene, riding on bull: Basket-torch, &c.

On the names and titles of the Magistrates of Byzantium in Imperial times see Pick, in *Num. Zeit.*, xxvii. 27 ff. The names of High-Priests, coupled sometimes with those of Priestesses, often occur, either without titles or preceded by ΕΠΙ and the titles ΑΡΧ(*ιερέως*), ΒΑϹ(*ιλέως*) or ΙΕΡΟΜΝΑ(*μονος*). A strange and unexplained custom also prevailed at Byzantium of frequently substituting for the name of the actual priest or priestess that of some divinity, deified Imperial personage, or deceased high official (*honoris causa*), e. g. ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΟϹ ΤΟ Β; ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥϹΟΥ ΤΟ Γ: ΕΠΙ ΝΕΙΚΗϹ ΤΟ Δ: ΕΠΙ ΤΥΧΗϹ ΠΟΛΕΩϹ; ΕΠΙ ΘΕΑϹ ΦΑΥϹΤΕΙΝΗϹ: ΕΠΙ ΜΕΜ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΗΡΩΟϹ ΤΟ Β; ΕΠΙ ΑΙ ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΗΡ(*ωος*), &c. In addition to Pick (*l. c.*) see also *Z. f. N.*, ix. 147, and *cf.* a similar custom at Lesbos (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., lxx). *Games*: ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΑ and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ. Alliance coins with Nicaea.

Perinthus, an ancient Ionian colony from Samos, was situated between Bisanthe and Selymbria, on the northern shore of the Propontis. Its earliest coins belong to the middle of the fourth century, and may have been struck shortly before the famous siege of the town by Philip of Macedon.

Circ. B. C. 350.

Head of Zeus r., laur.
[Coll. Fenerly Bey.]

Head of Kore in corn-wreath (Syracusan type): beneath, corn-grain.
[Sotheby Sale, 1904, lot 21υ.]

Head of Kore (?) with long hair.
[*Coll. Lischine*, 1902, lot 674.]

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.
[B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 147.]

Heads of Zeus and Hera, jugate.
[*Coll. Lischine*, 1902, lot 681.]

ΠΕΡΙΝ Foreparts of two horses joined back to back; beneath, ΚΙΣ and monogram . . Æ Stater, 163 grs.

Π Ε below the foreparts of two horses joined back to back . . Æ 40 grs.
Æ Size ·4

ΠΕΡΙΝ ΘΙΩΝ Similar . . . . . Æ ·7

Id. . . . . Æ ·8

ΠΕΡΙΝ ΘΙΩΝ Bull walking . . . . Æ ·8

After B.C. 300.

T[illegible] coins which follow these are Æ staters [illegible] Æ tetradrachms of the Alex[illegible]ndrine and Lysimachian types, distin[illegible]ed by the symbol of foreparts of horses. (See Müller, *Num d'A*[illegible] *Münzen Lysim.*)

Quasi-autonomous and Imp[illegible]*oins.*

At Perinthus, Herakles was revered as oekist or founder, and on coins of the time of the Empire his head is accompanied by the inscription ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙCΤΗΝ in allusion to the Ionian origin of the colony. The various labours of Herakles are, as might be expected, commonly represented on the large bronze coins of Perinthus in Imperial times. Among other remarkable types are the Samian Hera, ΗΡΑ ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ, standing on a prow; the head-dress of Isis, and other Egyptian types—*e.g.* Harpokrates, Anubis, the Bull Apis, &c.; also Zeus seated, in the sky above him Helios and Selene in their chariots, and, recumbent beneath him, Ge and Thalassa,—the whole within the circle of the Zodiac. There are numerous other types of considerable interest, *e.g.* ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΑ Β CΕΥΗΡΟΥ Galley in full sail with Emperor standing in the prow: Dionysos standing over sleeping Ariadne (*N. Z.*, 1884, Pl. IV. 5). Perinthus received the title Neokoros for the first time under Severus and for the second time under Elagabalus.

Games. CΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΠΡΩΤΑ, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, and, according to Eckhel, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Magistrates. Under Hadrian and the Antonines the coins sometimes bear the names of the Roman Legatus and Propraetor, *e.g.* ἐπὶ Μαικίου Νέπωτος πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 43), or simply ΗΓΕ[μονεύοντος] = Lat. *Praeses.*

Alliance Coins with Ephesus, Smyrna, and Laodiceia.

Selymbria or **Salybria** was an ancient city situate about twenty-two miles east of Perinthus. It struck silver money, at first on the Persic and later on the Attic standard.

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

ΣΑ Cock. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 170.]	Quadripartite incuse square Æ 76·4 grs. and small divisions, 8·6–5· grs.
Cock. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 232.]	ΣΑΛΥ Ear of corn . . . Æ 67 grs.

This town is several [illegible]entioned in the Athenian Quota Lists. There are no Selymbrian [illegible] after the middle of the fifth century. For other coins somet[illegible] attributed to this town see **Dicaea** near Abdera (p. 252).

Odrysae. It is not lik[illegible]y that the coins of the Odrysae, a powerful and warlike people, were struck in any organized civic community. They were doubtless issued at the strongholds of their chiefs or kings. The following, however, bear no personal names:—

Before B.C. 300 *or later*.

Head of Athena facing in three-crested helmet. (Cf. coins of Audoleon.) [*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. XVI. 4.]	ΟΔΡΣΙ Bearded figure seated with kausia behind neck: he holds sceptre and upright uncertain object . . . Ꞧ 15·4 grs.
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 197.]	ΟΥΡΟΣΙ . . *t* Bull standing on club. Æ ·7

See also Thracian kings of the Odrysae (pp. 282 sqq.).

N. The North-Western Coast of the Euxine and the Danubian Provinces.

Olbia, near the mouths of the rivers Hypanis and Borysthenes, was a Milesian colony which rose to great prosperity in consequence of its trade, on the one hand, with the Scythian tribes of the interior and, on the other, with all the coasts of the Euxine. It struck money in considerable quantities both in silver and bronze from the third to the first centuries B.C. There are also specimens in gold (Pick, *Ant. Münz. N.-Gr.*, I. Pl. IX. 1, 18). The principal varieties are: Head of Demeter: *rev.*, ΟΛΒΙΟ, a sea-eagle flying with a dolphin in its claws, copied from coins of Sinope and Istrus. Head of the River-god Borysthenes, bearded and horned, *rev.* a Bow in its case and a battle-axe. For numerous other varieties the student must be referred to Burachkov (*Cat. of Coins of Greek Colonies*, Odessa, 1884, Plates I–X) and Pick (*op. cit.*). There are also large and small cast bronze pieces of Olbia (aes grave) with a head of Athena, of a goddess with flowing hair to front, with an ear of corn above her forehead, or a Gorgoneion, on the obverse; and either a Wheel or a Sea-eagle with a dolphin on the reverse. There are in addition some curious bronze pieces, made in the shape of a dolphin.

The inscriptions on the above coins are sometimes ΟΛ, ΟΛΒΙ, ΟΛΒΙΗ, &c.; but the name of the town is often replaced by personal names such as ΑΡΙΧΟ, ΠΑΥΣ, ΚΡΙΤΟΒΟΥ, ΘΥ, &c. The fanciful theory first advanced by von Sallet (*Z. f. N.*, x. 144) with regard to ΘΥ and ΑΡΙΧΟ must be abandoned now that other personal names have been published. Why Olbia issued these cast bronze pieces, which are apparently contemporary with the ordinary coinage, has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The Gorgoneion seems to be copied from the silver coins of Parium, the head of Athena (Burachkov, Pl. II. 9, 10) from coins of Athens, the facing head with flowing hair perhaps from coins of Pharnabazus or Datames (cf. B. M. C., *Cilic.*, Pl. XXIX).

From the weights of the few silver coins of Olbia which are well preserved it would appear that the Aeginetic standard or a reduced form of the Phoenician standard was in use in the third century B.C. For coins of various Scythian dynasts or kings struck at the Olbian mint, and for the gold staters reading ΚΟΣΩΝ, possibly struck at Olbia, see *infra*, p. 289.

On the cults of Olbia see G. M. Hirst in *J. H. S.*, xxii and xxiii. Olbia was destroyed by the Getae about the middle of the first century B.C., but was subsequently rebuilt. The later coins usually read ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ or ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.

For *Imperial* coins, Augustus to Mamaea, see Koehne (*Mus. Kotschubey*), Burachkov (*op. cit.*), *Berl. Cat.*, I, &c. Regarding marks of value see Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 163.

See also *infra*, p. 289, **Kings of the Scythians**, &c., for Olbian coins with names of Dynasts upon them, Coson, Scilurus, Pharzoius, &c.

Tyra was a Milesian colony on the river Tyras (*Dniester*), about twenty miles from its mouth. The earliest autonomous coins seem to belong to the second or first century B.C. (Pick, *Ant. Münz. N.-Gr.*, I. Pl. XIII).

Bust of Demeter veiled, facing. Head of Apollo (?).	TYPANON Rushing bull	AR 86 grs.
	TYPA or TYPANON Horse's head	AE Size ·9–·6
Id.	TYPA Bull walking	AE ·8
Head of Demeter to front.	TYPA Cista mystica	AE ·8

The smaller autonomous bronze coins bear heads of Demeter, Poseidon (?), Dionysos, Apollo, Hermes, and Asklepios. *Reverses*, Kalathos, Lyre, Caduceus, Serpent coiled on altar or round omphalos, Thyrsos, Cornucopiae, Fish, &c.

Coins were also struck at Tyra in the name of Lysimachus, and there are Imperial coins from Domitian to Julia Mamaea. *Inscr.*, ΤΥΡΑΝΩΝ (*Berl. Blätt.*, vi. 27, and L. Bruun, *Z. f. N.*, xvi. 182).

For types see Pick (*op. cit.*).

Dacia. Of the Roman Province of Dacia there are no coins with Greek inscriptions. For the coin of Trajan with ΔΑΚΙΑ described by Vaillant (*Num. Gr.*, p. 27), see Hunter II, Pl. XL. 7. It was struck not in Dacia but in Crete. The Provincial coins reading PROVINCIA DACIA were issued during eleven years only from Philip Sen. to Gallienus, A.D. 246–257. They are dated AN. I—AN. XI. The usual type is *Dacia standing* holding in her hands the standards of Legions V and XIII with their respective ensigns, an eagle and a lion, beneath. (Pick, *Ant. Münz. N.-Gr.*, I. Pl. I. 1–7.)

Viminacium, Moesia Superior. Provincial coins from Gordian III to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, P. M. S. COL. VIM (Provincia Moesia Superior Colonia Viminacium), with dates AN. I–AN. XVI., ranging from A.D. 239–257.

The chief type of the coins of Viminacium is the Province Moesia standing between the standards or the ensigns, a Bull and a Lion, of Legions VII and IV, which were quartered in the Province. For varieties see Pick (*op. cit.*).

Callatis, Moesia Inferior, was a colony of Heracleia Pontica, about twenty-five miles south of Tomis. Autonomous silver of Attic weight: Octobols, Tetrobols, and Triobols.

After death of Lysimachus, B.C. 281–B.C. 72.

Head of Herakles in lion-skin. Pick., *N.-Gr.*, Pl. I. 17.	ΚΑΛΛΑΤΙ Pow in case, club, and ear of corn . . AR 88, 44, and 30 grs.

Also gold staters and tetradrachms, copied from the money of Alexander and Lysimachus (or countermarked), which circulated for more than a century and a half in these regions. The portraits on some of the gold staters seem to be of the time of Mithradates. The symbol of Callatis on coins of regal types is an ear of corn.

Autonomous bronze coins are likewise known with the heads of Herakles or Athena (reverse-types as above); of young Dionysos, *rev.* Ivy-wreath or Panther with thyrsos; of Apollo, *rev.* Tripod; of veiled Demeter, *rev.* Corn-wreath, &c. Magistrates' names, occasionally, in nom. case or in monogram. Callatis was taken by Lucullus in B.C. 72, when its autonomous coinage comes to an end.

The *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coinage of Callatis ranges from Faustina Jun. to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΛΛΑΤΙΑΝΩΝ. *Types.* Heads of Herakles as ΚΤΙCΤΗC, Demeter, Athena. *Reverses.* Labours of Herakles; Dioskuri; Kybele on lion; Eros on lion; City-goddess seated; City gateway, &c. From Sept. Severus to Philip the coins usually bear marks of value, Ε, Δ, Γ, Β (= 5–2 Assaria). See Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 163.

Dionysopolis. Autonomous bronze after *circ.* B.C. 200. Head of young Dionysos. *rev.* ΔΙΟΝΥ or ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Club between two stars in ivy-wreath; Vine-wreath; Head of veiled Demeter, *rev.* Corn-wreath. After the Roman conquest (B.C. 72) the coinage ceases until the age of the Antonines.

Imperial. Ant. Pius to Gordian. Marks of value from Commodus onwards, Ε, Δ, Γ, Β (= 5–2 Assaria). *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΠΟΛ(Ε)ΙΤΩΝ. *Chief types*, Dionysos, sometimes in his temple; the Great God of Odessus (Θεὸς Μέγας) with phiale and cornucopiae; Sarapis; Herakles; Demeter; and others of no special interest.

Istrus, a colony of Miletus, south of the river Istrus, appears from its plentiful silver coinage to have been, from the fourth century B.C., a place of commercial importance. The weight standard of the silver money is the same as at Sinope. Staters (or drachms?) of Phoenician wt. 108 grs. max. and smaller coins of 22 grs.

Fourth century B.C.

Two heads united, in opposite directions, upwards and downwards. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, &c., p. 25.]	ΙΣΤΡΙΗ Sea-eagle on dolphin . . . ℞ 108 grs., max. ℞ 22 grs.

This remarkable type has usually been explained as a representation of the Dioskuri, whose cult was prevalent on the coasts of the Euxine, but as there is no trace of their special worship at Istrus, either on later coins or in inscriptions, I would suggest that the inverted heads may be meant for the rising and the setting sun-god. The worship of Apollo as Helios may well have been derived from the mother-city, Miletus, and the commerce of Istrus in two opposite directions, east and west, may have suggested this fanciful device. The two heads bear a close resemblance to those of the rayless Helios on the early coins of Rhodes, with which they are contemporary.

The sea-eagle seizing a dolphin is a type which occurs at Sinope, with

which city Istrus doubtless had constant dealings by sea. It is doubtful at which of the two cities the type originated.

The autonomous bronze coins of Istrus of the third and second century B.C. have on the *reverses* ΙΣΤΡΙΗ Eagle on dolphin, and on the *obverse*, various types, e. g. head of Apollo as on coins of Philip II; head of Helios radiate; head of bearded River-god Istros facing; head of Demeter veiled; Apollo seated on omphalos, holding arrow and bow. These last bear the magistrate's name ΑΡΙΣΤΑ(*γόρας*), who is doubtless identical with the Aristagoras honoured in an Istrian inscription of the second century. See Pick (*N.-Gr.*, p. 152).

In the first century B.C. Istrus struck *quasi-regal* gold staters reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, the portraits on which resemble those of Ariarathes, son of Mithradates VI (Pick, *op. cit.*, Pl. II. 27)

Imperial coins. Ant. Pius to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΙΣΤΡΙΗΝΩΝ. *Chief types*, Rider-god (Mithras (?)) wearing modius, before his horse an altar (?) and behind a long torch or column (?) on the top of which a bird; Kybele seated; Nemesis; Apollo with lyre on column; Hera standing; Athena standing before tree and serpent; River-god ΙΣΤΡΟΣ; Eagle on dolphin, &c. Marks of value from Commodus onwards Ε, Δ, Γ, Β (=5-2 Assaria).

Marcianopolis. This city, a few miles inland, west of Odessus, was founded by Trajan and named after his sister Marciana. Its coinage, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, extends from Commodus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΣ or ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛ(Ε)ΙΤΩΝ. From Severus onwards the coins usually bear the names of the Roman Legates preceded by V, VΠ, or VΠΑ, for *ὑπατεύοντος*. Only in one instance do we meet with ΗΓ, for *ἡγεμονεύοντος*. Mark of value usually Ε (=5 Assaria) after Severus. *Types*, numerous. Those which seem to be of local interest are various temples, and a triumphal arch surmounted by statues, also the many-towered wall of a city (see Pick, *N.-Gr.*, Pl. VII).

Nicopolis ad Istrum. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Ant. Pius to Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛ(Ε)ΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΣΤΡΟΝ or ΙΣΤΡΩ under Ant. Pius, M. Aurelius Caesar, and Commodus, accompanied by the names of the Legates of the Province of Thrace (in which Nicopolis was at first included), preceded by ΗΓΕ or ΗΓΕΜΟ (for *ἡγεμονεύοντος*); and, after Severus, by those of the new province of Moesia Inferior preceded by V, VΠ, or VΠΑ (for *ὑπατεύοντος*). On some coins of Severus and his sons is also the inscr. ΕΥΤΥΧΩΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΥΡΙΟΙΣ, a Greek rendering of the 'Vota' on Roman coins (cf. coin of Pautalia *infra*, p. 287). *Types*, numerous, among which are Mount Haemus, ΑΙΜΟΣ, represented as a hunter seated on a rock, on which is a tree, and at its base a bear, and in addition, sometimes, a stag; and the River Istrus recumbent, usually with prow beside him.

For other types of local interest see Pick (*op. cit.*).

Tomis, a Milesian settlement between Istrus and Callatis, is memorable as the place of the exile of Ovid. From the time of Lysimachus down to the first century B.C. gold and silver coins in the name of Lysimachus were struck there.

The autonomous coins belong to the second and first centuries B.C.

Head of Apollo.
[*Congrès de Num.*, 1900, Pl. IV. 4.]
Head of Θεὸς Μέγας (cf. **Odessus**).

Heads of the Dioskuri.

Head of Demeter veiled.

ΤΟΜΙ Tripod and magistrate's name ΠΟCΕΙ . . . . . Ꞧ 47 grs.
ΤΟΜΙ and magistrate's name Eagle in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·95
ΤΟΜΙ Horses of the Dioskuri or their foreparts . . . . . Æ ·9–·5
ΤΟΜΙ Ear of corn between stars of the Dioskuri . . . . . Æ ·8

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial.* Caligula to Philip Jun. *Inscr.* ΤΟΜ(Ε)ΙΤΩΝ or, after Aurelius, ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΜΕΩC with marks of value AC, B, Γ, Δ, and ΔC (= 1½–4½ Assaria). *Chief types.* Head of Tomos the founder with legend ΤΟΜΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC or ΤΟΜΟΥ ΗΡΩΟC; Trophy between captives; The Dioskuri recumbent side by side, or standing beside their horses; City-goddess standing over swimming figure of Pontos Euxeinos with crab-shell head-covering. (Svoronos, *Ephem.*, 1890, Pl. II. 13.) For numerous other types see Tacchella (*R. N.*, 1893, 51 ff.), Pick (*N.-Gr.*, Pls. V–VII), and Soutzo (*Congrès de Num.*, 1900, Pl. IV).

Odessus. A colony of Miletus at the mouth of the river Panysus. Its earliest coins are gold staters and tetradrachms of Alexandrine or Lysimachian types, many of them with abbreviated magistrates' names, among which the Thracian name ΚΥΡΣΑ . . . . occurs. This name is also found upon an autonomous tetradrachm of Odessus of the second century B. C. (cf. the analogous coins of Maroneia and Thasos).

After circ. B. C. 200.

Fig. 167.

Bearded head of the 'Great God' of Odessus bound with taenia, hair falling in lank locks (Fig. 167).

Bearded head laur.
[Pick, *Jahr. Arch. Inst.*, XIII. 161.]

ΘΕΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΔΗΣΙΤΩΝ Bearded figure draped, standing, holding phiale and cornucopiae; beneath, ΚΥΡΣΑ . . Ꞧ Tetradr.
ΟΔΗΣΙΤΩΝ Rider-god holding cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·8

The head on these coins is probably that of the divinity represented on the reverse.

Female head (or head of Apollo?).

ΟΔΗΣΙΤΩΝ The Great God reclining, holding cornucopiae and phiale: in field, reversed amphora . . . . . Æ ·7

Also *Imperial* from Trajan to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΟΔΗϹϹΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—The 'Great God' of Odessus holding phiale and cornucopiae, and sometimes wearing kalathos; Hades; Asklepios; Nemesis; Demeter, &c. *Games*, ΔΑΡΖΑΛΕΙΑ (see Pick. *Jahrb. Arch. Inst.*, XIII. 157). Mark of value Ε (= 5 Assaria).

Anchialus, between Mesembria and Apollonia, struck money only in Imperial times. *Quasi-autonomous*:—

ΑΝΧΙΑΛΟϹ Young head of traditional founder Anchialos.	ΑΝΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ Asklepios standing . Æ ·6
Bust of Sarapis.	ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ Isis Pharia . . Æ ·7

Imperial. Domitian to Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΟΥ (Hunter *Cat.*, p. 419), but usually ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Only once with name of the Legate, preceded by ΗΓ(εμονεύοντος). *Chief types*, Artemis Huntress; Apollo (or Orpheus?) seated on rock playing lyre; Demeter before tall torch; Hermes seated; Coiled serpent; Kybele seated; Triptolemos; Herakles subduing Cretan bull; Hermes of Praxiteles carrying infant Dionysos; City gate; Zeus defending walls of Thebes against Kapaneus (*Ephemeris Arch.*, 1889, Pl. II. 16); Three Nymphs holding vases. *Games*, ϹΕΒΗΡΙΑ ΝΥΜΦΙΑ.

Apollonia Pontica (*Sozopolis*) on the Euxine was another Milesian colony. It possessed a famous temple of Apollo and a colossal statue of the god by Kalamis, which Lucullus, when he took the city, carried off to Rome, B.C. 73 (Pick, *Jahrb. Arch. Inst.*, XIII. 167).

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Anchor with crayfish as adjunct symbol.	Swastika in incuse of same form . . . Æ Attic Dr., 63–58 grs., and fractions of the Obol, 6 and 3 grs.
Id.	Gorgoneion in concave field . . . . Æ 58–50 grs.
Id. with crayfish and Α.	Id. . . . . Æ 50–44 grs.
Id. with crayfish and ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 234.]	Id. . . . . Æ 110 grs. (?)

After B.C. 400.

Head of Apollo laur., hair rolled.	Anchor with Α and crayfish in field, and magistrates' names . . . . . Tetradr. Æ 260–225 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Diob. Æ 21–19 grs.
Head of Apollo laur., to front.	Id. . . . . " "
Head of Apollo laur., hair rolled.	Id. around ΔΙΧΑΛΚΙΗ and Ε " Æ ·55 Wt., 33·4 grs.

Circ. B.C. 300 *and later.*

Apollo with himation over lower limbs, seated on omphalos and resting on bow.	Anchor with Α and crayfish; in field, magistrates' names . Æ Size ·65
Apollo standing facing, holding long branch and bow.	Anchor with Α . . . Æ Size ·55

Head of Apollo r. laur. [Pick, *Jahrb. Arch. Inst.*, XIII. Pl. 10. 29, but see *infra* **Peparethus**.]		ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΥ	Apollo standing to front, holding long branch and bow . Æ ·8

The above-described coins, hitherto conjecturally attributed to various cities, Abydus, Astacus, or Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, have been at last identified by Tacchella (*R. N.*, 1898, 210) as the coinage of the Pontic Apollonia (cf. *Zeit. f. Num.*, xv. 38).

Imperial. Faustina Jun. and S. Severus. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΗΤΕΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. *Types.* Flaming altar; Apollo seated on griffin; Temple of Apollo (?) (*N. C.*, 1900, 280; *R. N.*, 1900, 408; Hunter *Cat.*, I. 421).

Cabyle (*Jambali*) on the R. Tonzus, affluent of the Hebrus, some sixty miles inland, west of Apollonia Pontica, struck a few bronze coins in the second (?) century B.C.

Head of Apollo. [*R. N.*, 1900, 257, and Blanchet's *Bull. Int.*, 1903, 61, for reverse legend.]		ΚΑΒΥ ΛΗΝΩΝ	Artemis standing . Æ ·8

Mesembria. There were two places of this name in Thrace, one an important colony of Megara on the Euxine, the other mentioned only by Herodotus (vii. 108), who calls it a continental stronghold of the Samothracians. It is to the former that the coins with the name of Mesembria, with the probable exception of the specimen described above (p. 248), belong. They are of the Rhodian standard.

B.C. 450–350.

Crested helmet facing. Id.	Incuse square . . . Æ Obol, 8 grs.
	ΜΕΤΑ in the four quarters of a radiate wheel. Æ Tetradr. 239 grs. with magistrate's name ΑΝΘΕΣΤΗΡΙΟΣ in the spaces between the spokes of the wheel. [Fenerly Bey Coll.] . . . Æ Diobol, 19·4 grs., ½ Obol, 4·8 grs., and Æ Size ·65–·5
Head of Athena.	ΜΕΤΑ (?Τ) between the four spokes of a wheel . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Athena. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 189.]	in dotted circle . . . Æ ·5

The silver coins seem to be of the Rhodian standard. The reverse type has been interpreted as referring to solar worship, the radiate wheel being the *midday* sun (cf. the meaning of μεσημβρία). See Gardner in *Num. Chron.*, N. S., 1880, p. 59. The use of the form Τ (= ΣΣ) is peculiar to the Ionian sea-board and to the Pontic coast of Thrace. It is discussed by Foat in *J. H. S.*, XXV, 338 and XXVI. 286. (Cf. also Hogarth, *Archaic Artemisia*, 142.)

Third and second centuries B.C.

Alexandrine tetradrachms of large flat fabric (Müller, 487–9) and bronze coins.

Helmet r. with cheek-piece. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. Pl. V. 51.]	ΜΕΤΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ Wheel . Æ ·7
Head of City veiled and turreted. Diademed female head. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 132.]	ΜΕΣΑ Ear of corn in wreath . Æ ·6 ΜΕΤΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ Athena in fighting attitude . . . . . Æ ·8

The later coins read ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. There are also Imperial coins from Hadrian to Philip Junior. *Types*, Apollo holding plectrum and lyre placed on column; Sarapis; Kybele; Athena; Hygieia; &c.

O. The Tauric Chersonesus.

Carcine, on the north coast of the gulf which was named after it, struck a few bronze coins, the obverse type of which resembles the silver coins of Amisus, &c. on the opposite coast of the Euxine.

Circ. B. C. 300.

Head of City-goddess in turreted stephanos. [Oreschnikow, *Beiträge*, Pl. I. 1.]	ΚΑΡΚΙ Prancing horseman, and magistrate's name abbreviated . . Æ ·8

Cercinitis, on the western coast of the Tauric Chersonesus (Friedländer, *Annali dell' Inst.*, 1844, p. 233), struck bronze coins probably during the third century B. C.

Circ. B. C. 300 *or later.*

ΚΕΡΚΙ Poseidon (?) seated on rock, holding sceptre surmounted by dolphin or double axe?	Horse trotting l. Magistrate's name . Æ ·75
ΚΕΡ Head of Artemis l., with quiver at shoulder.	Stag advancing l. Magistrate's name in field . . . . . Æ ·6

Oreschnikow (*Beiträge*) would identify Cercinitis with Carcine, but see Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii. 527.

Cherronesus (near the modern Sebastopol) was a colony of Heracleia Pontica. The types usually refer to the worship of Artemis Tauropolos, whose symbol as a moon-goddess is the bull. She often appears, however, on the coins as Artemis Agrotera or Elaphebolos

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, &c., p. 1.]	ΧΕΡ Artemis with bow and arrow, seated. Magistrate's name . . . Æ Didr., 142 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*]	,, Rushing bull Æ Dr., 72 grs.
Head of Artemis in turreted crown.	,, Stag . . . Æ Dr., 62 grs.
ΧΕΡ Artemis spearing stag. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, &c., p. 3.]	Magistrate's name. Rushing bull, torch, and quiver . . . . . Æ ·8
Galloping quadriga. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. Pl. I. 8.]	ΧΕΡ Naked warrior kneeling Æ ·85
Artemis with bow, kneeling. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, &c., p. 2.]	,, Griffin running . . . Æ ·9
Artemis seated beside stag, feeling the point of her arrow. [Burachkov, II. XIV. 36.]	,, Bull upon a club . . . Æ ·9
Two form heads of young Dionysos (?) and Zeus (?). [*Berl. Cat.*, Pl. I. 7.]	,, Lion seizing bull . . . Æ ·55

For numerous other varieties and types see Burachkov's Plates (1894) and Koehne, *Mus. Kotschoubey* (1856).

Subsequently Chersonesus sought the protection of Mithradates against the incursions of the Taurians and Sarmatians, and it formed part of the kingdom of Bosporus until it was liberated by the Romans (Plin. iv. 26), after which it struck coins reading ΧΕΡCΟΝΗCΟΥ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC.

Imperial Times.

ΧΕΡ Bust of Apollo with lyre.	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC Artemis huntress; beside her, a stag recumbent . . Æ 9

These coins are followed by a series bearing dates 73–131 reckoned from an era commencing B.C. 36. For list of recorded dates see *Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 7. The earliest dated coin is a gold stater of year ΟΓ (73 = A.D. 37) (*op. cit.* Pl. I. 10).

Nymphaeum (?). A Milesian colony in the Tauric Chersonese.

Before B.C. 400.

Head of nymph; hair in sphendone. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. p. 8.]	ΝΥΝ Vine-branch in incuse square AR 73 grs
Id.	ΝΥ Branch in incuse square AR 4 grs (Coll. de Hirsch.)
	Μ

Panticapaeum (*Kertch*) was a Milesian colony founded in the sixth century on the west side of the Cimmerian Bosporus. Its earliest coins are drachms of Phoenician (?) weight with a lion's scalp on the *obv.* and an incuse of 'swastika' form on the *rev.* These are followed by others which, on account of their legends Α Γ and $\frac{V|O}{A|\Gamma}$ have been usually attributed to Apollonia Pontica. As, however, they are frequently found at *Kertch*, and are identical in type with others reading $\frac{\perp|Z}{\Gamma|A}$ (= ΓΑΝΤ), it is probable that the original name of Panticapaeum was Apollonia. They date from the fifth century B.C. The issue at Panticapaeum of gold staters in the fourth century is remarkable.

Lion's scalp facing. [*Cat. Lemmé*, 1872. Pl. I. 7; B. M. C. *Thrace, &c.*, p. 87; *Berl. Cat.*, I. 137.]	Α Γ and two stars, or Α Γ Ο Λ in the four quarters of a shallow inc. sq. AR 73 grs., 24 grs., and 4 grs
Id. [*Berl. Cat.*, p. 9.]	Γ Α Ν Τ Id. . . . . AR 48 grs.
Id.	Γ Α Ν and star in the four quarters of incuse sq. (Hirsch Collection) . . . AR 126 grs
Lion's scalp facing.	ΓΑΝΤΙ Ram's head in inc. sq. . . AR 24 grs. and smaller.
Head of Apollo, or head of Satyr. [Burachkov, Pl. XIX.]	" Id. . . . . AR 24 grs.

Circ. B.C. 350

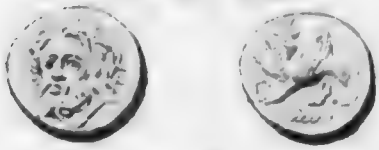


Fig. 168.

Head of bearded Satyr with pointed animal-ear, facing or in profile, sometimes with ivy-wreath (Fig. 168).

ΠΑΝ Winged Panther, usually with horned goat's head and spear in mouth, standing on a stalk of corn . Ꝡ Stater, wt. 140 grs.

These gold staters are fine works of art without any trace of barbarism. The winged and horned monster is a variety of the griffin, the fabled guardian of the gold-producing regions of the north (Herod. iii. 116), the Ural or Altai mountains, whence the Greeks of Panticapaeum obtained gold in great quantities, as has been proved in our own time by the enormous masses of treasure unearthed in the tumuli near *Kertch*. It was perhaps owing to the cheapness of gold at Panticapaeum that the stater attained there the excessive weight of 140 grs.

Before circ. B.C. 400–300.

The silver coins, mostly of the fourth century, usually bear on the obverse a Satyr's head, and on the reverse a Bull's head, a Lion with a spear in his mouth, or a Lion's head.

The Bull's head points to the cultus of Artemis Tauropolos. The Lion breaking a spear is perhaps only a variant of the winged monster on the gold coins. The bronze coins are numerous and for the most part resemble the silver in their types.

Circ. B.C. 300–200, *and later.*

In the third and second centuries the silver coins have usually a head of young Dionysos or of Apollo on the obverse, and the inscr. ΠΑΝΤΙ ΚΑΠΑΙΤΩΝ, with various types of no special interest, usually a bow in case or bow and arrow, on the reverse. On one of the largest of the bronze coins of this time the head of Mithras (?), in Phrygian cap, occurs, with, on the reverse, Dionysos standing with panther beside him. Among other types may be mentioned the drinking Pegasos, and the Cornucopiae with the caps of the Dioskuri. For others see Burachkov (*op. cit.*).

Theodosia, W. of Panticapaeum, on the S. coast of the Tauric Chersonesus, issued a few small silver and bronze coins in the third century B.C.

Helmeted head of Athena. [Burachkov, Pl. XVIII. 1, 2.]

ΘΕΟΔΕΩ Bull's head facing, horns filleted . . Ꝡ 32 grs. and 4 grs.

The bronze coins read sometimes ΘΕΥ. *Types*, Heads of Athena; Artemis; or young Herakles. *Rev.* Bow in case and Club; Club and arrow; or Quiver. (Burachkov, *l. c.*, and *Z. f. N.*, xxi. 210.)

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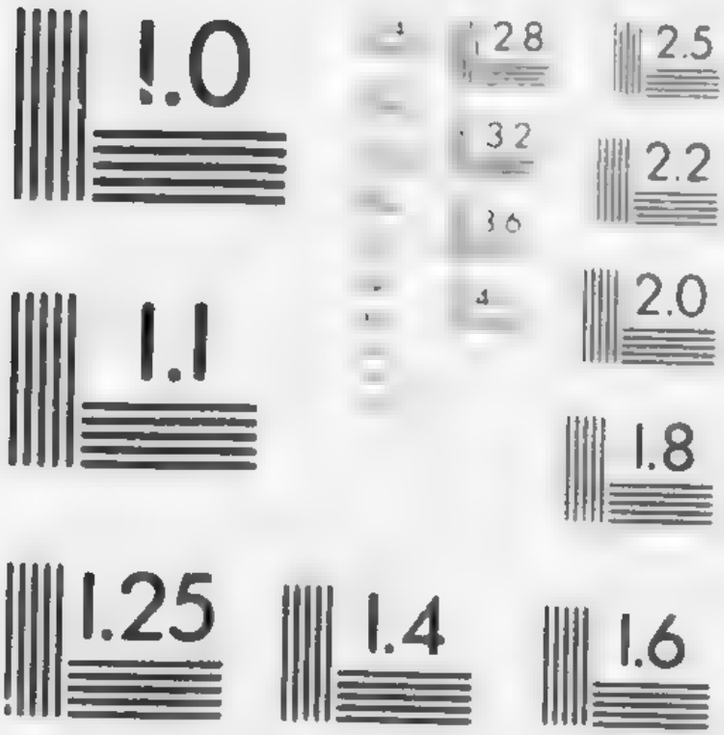

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P. Thracian Kings and Dynasts.

Kings of the Odrysae, &c. Between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars these petty kings had gradually extended their sway over the greater part of Thrace.

Sparadocus, brother of the Sitalces who died B.C. 424 (*B. C. H.*, iii. p. 409).

Horseman with two spears. [*N. C.*, 1891, Pl. IV. 7.]

ΣΠΑΡΑΔΟΚΟ (retrogr.) Horse walking. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. 328.]

ΣΠΑ Forepart of horse.

ΣΠΑΡΑΔΟΚΟ Incuse square, within which eagle devouring serpent . . ℞ Attic Tetradr.

Incuse square. Flying eagle with serpent . . . . ℞ Drachm.

Id. . . . . ℞ Diob.

From the reverse types of these coins we may infer that they were struck at Olynthus.

Seuthes I, son of Sparadocus and successor of Sitalces (Thuc. ii. 95–101; iv. 101; *N. C.* Ser. i, xx. p. 151, Pl. IV. 1, 2).

Fig. 169.

Armed horseman (Fig. 169).

ΣΕV Horse galloping, &c. [*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. I. 5.]

ΣΕΥΘΑ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΝ or ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ No types. ℞ Attic Didr.

ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ No type. ℞ Dr.

These coins are remarkable for their reverse inscriptions, which show that we must probably interpret ἀργύριον and κόμμα simply as 'coin', without any special definition either of type or value. The more definite use of χαρακτήρ by Aristotle (*Ath. Pol.* c. 10), as referring to the denomination rather than to the type of the coin, seems to be exceptional (see **Athens**, *infra*). Analogous examples are ΚΟΤΥΟϹ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡ (see **Cotys**, p. 285), and ΓΟΡΤΥΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΙΜΑ (see **Gortyna**). On the other hand, the legend ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ, 'I am the sign of Phanes (?)' (see **Ephesus**), clearly refers to the type, a stag, as a symbol or signet.

Metocus, *circ.* B.C. 400, called Medocus by Xenophon (*Anab.*, VII. ii. 32; iii. 16; vii. 3, 11. *Hell.*, IV. viii. 26). See *Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 95.

ΜΗΤΟΚΟ Head of bearded Dionysos. | Double-axe. *Symbol*, grapes ℞ 18 grs.

The double axe is a symbol of Dionysos as well as of the great Thracian goddess Kotys or Kotytto, a divinity closely allied to the Phrygian *Magna Mater* (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. 549).

Amadocus II (?), *circ.* B. C. 359–351. The money of this king was struck at Maroneia and bears the name of the municipal magistrate, whence we gather that Amadocus was virtually supreme in this Greek city for a short time.

ΑΜΑΔΟΚΟ Double-axe; above, caduceus. [*N. C.*, 1891, 119.]	Incuse square. ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜ[ΟΚΡΙ]ΤΟ or ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ Vine in dotted square . . . . . Æ ·9

Teres III (?), *circ.* B. C. 350. The coins of Teres resemble those of Amadocus, and must also have been struck at Maroneia. Inscr. ΤΗΡΕΩ and ΕΠΙ ΚΑΣΙΓΝΑΚΙΟΣ, Æ ·9 (*Zeit. f. Num.*, v. 97; *N. C.*, 1891, 120).

Eminacus (?). Silver stater found near Olbia.

Fifth century B. C.

ΕΜΙΝΑΚΟ Herakles with lion-skin over head and back, kneeling on one knee and stringing his bow. [*Z. f. N.*, iii. Pl. II. 4.]	Incuse sq. containing wheel round which swim four dolphins . Æ 181 grs.

Eminakos is probably the name in the genitive of some unknown Thracian dynast.

Samma . . . (?). Another unknown dynast, *circ.* B. C. 400 (*Z. f. N.*, xv. 6).

Female head with hair in net.	ΣΑΜΜΑ . . . Lion's head in inc. sq. . Æ 17 grs.

Saratocus, *circ.* B. C. 400. This dynast is only known from his silver coins (wt. *circ.* 17 grs.), reading ΣΑΡΑΤΟΚΟ, ΣΑΡ, or ΣΑ. Some of them with types of Thasos, *obv.* Kneeling Satyr, *rev.* Amphora, may have been struck in that island (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 163). Others, with a youthful head on the obverse, and a bunch of grapes on the reverse, were probably issued from another mint on the mainland of Thrace (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 53).

Bergaeus, *circ.* B. C. 400–350. Known only from his coins, which resemble those of Thasos. He was probably one of the Thraco-Macedonian petty kings in the Pangaean region (*R. N.*, 1903, 317).

Seilenos kneeling or running, carrying nymph.	ΒΕΡΓΑΙΟΥ written round incuse square Æ 50 grs.
Head of Seilenos. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 164.]	ΒΕΡΓ Fish . . . . . Æ ·4

Spoces. Unknown Thracian petty dynast about the middle of the fourth century, who struck some small silver coins in the vicinity of or at Abdera. *Obv.* ΕΠΙ Ν[ΕΟΜ]ΗΝΙΟΥ, Head of Apollo (?) in linear sq. *Rev.* ΕΑ . . ΣΠΟΚΗΣ Griffin recumbent. Æ 37 grs. (*Berl. Cat.*, I. 118).

Cetriporis, B. C. 356. This Thracian dynast is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago on the Acropolis at Athens (Hicks and Hill, *Gr. Hist. Inscr.*, p. 255). His coins resemble those of Thasos.

Head of bearded Dionysos. [*Berl. Cat.*, I. Pl. VIII. 75.]	ΚΕΤΡΙΓΟΡΙΟΣ Kantharos . . . . Æ ·55–·35

Hebryzelmis, B. C. 386–385. King of the Odrysae upon whom the Athenians conferred honours (*Hermes*, xxvi. 453).

Bearded head l. in plain circle. [*N. C.*, 1894, Pl. I. 2.]	ΕΒΡΥΖΕΛΜΙΟΣ Forepart of lion in inc. circle . . . . . Æ ·75
Female head in turreted stephanos. [Svoronos, *Ephemeris*, 1891, 161.]	Ε Υ Vase of the same shape as that on Β Ρ the coins of Cypsela . Æ ·75

Cotys I, B. C. 382–359. Dynast in Cypsela.

Bearded head. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 202.]	ΚΟΤΥΟΣ, ΚΟΤΥ, or ΚΟΤΟ. Vase of the same shape as that on the coins of Cypsela . . . . . Æ 13 grs.
Horseman. [*Ibid.*, p. 203.]	Similar . . . . . Æ ·8

Cersobleptes, *circ.* B. C. 357–343.

Female head wearing sphendone.	ΚΕΡ Vase as on preceding . Æ ·45

Cersobleptes was the son and successor of Cotys I, and, like his father, appears to have struck his coins at the town of Cypsela (p. 257).

Phile(tas ?) or Phile(mon ?), *circ.* 340 B. C., struck bronze coins similar to those of Cersobleptes and probably also at Cypsela. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, p. 16.)

Seuthes III, B. C. 324. Bronze coins of careless style, attributed with almost equal probability to Seuthes IV by Leake, *N. H.*, p. 20.

Head of Zeus (*t*). Eagle with closed wings. [*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. 45.]	ΣΕΥΘΟΥ Horseman . . . Æ ·8
	ΣΕΥΘΟΥ in corn-wreath . . Æ ·5

Lysimachus, King of Thrace, &c., B. C. 323–281.

The money of this king is more plentiful than that of any other of the successors of Alexander. His reign may be divided into three periods: I. B. C. 323–311, from the death of Alexander to that of the young Alexander (the son of Roxana). In this period Lysimachus, as Regent in Thrace, struck money in the name of Alexander the Great and of Philip Aridaeus with Alexandrine types. II. B. C. 311–306, from the death of the son of Roxana to the date of the adoption by Lysimachus of the title Βασιλεύς. The coins of this period still bear the name of Alexander, though the letters ΛΥ are frequently added. III. B. C. 306–281, coins inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, at first with types of Alexander, and later with Lysimachus' own types, as follows:—

Fig. 170

Head of the deified Alexander with horn of Ammon (Fig. 170).	Athena Nikephoros seated . . . . *N. Æ* Attic wt. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVIII. 18, 19; XXXI. 19, 20.]
Young head (Ares ?) in close-fitting helmet.	Lion. Half lion, or lion's head . . . Æ
Helmeted head.	Trophy . . . . Æ Various sizes.
Head of young Herakles.	Corn-wreath . . Æ

The money of Lysimachus was issued from numerous mints, in Thrace B.C. 311–281, in Macedon B.C. 286–281, and in Asia Minor B.C. 302–281. After the death of Lysimachus his coins were imitated, indiscriminately with those of Alexander, by numerous autonomous cities, by no means exclusively in Thrace (see Müller, *Münzen des Königs Lysimachos*, and B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLI. 1; LIII. 3, 4; LXIV. 3, 4).

Orsoaltius, *circ.* B.C. 300. Known only from his tetradrachms, copied from those of Alexander, but reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΟΡΣΟΑΛΤΙΟΥ (E. Muret, *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, v. 331).

Cersibaulus, *circ.* B.C. 300. Known only from his tetradrachms of Alexandrine types, belonging in style to the first half of the third century. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΕΡΣΙΒΑΥΛΟΥ. (*Berl. Blätt.*, II. 259; *Berl. Cat.*, I. Pl. VIII. 72.)

Cavarus, *circ.* B.C. 219–200. The last Gaulish king in Thrace (Polyb. iv. 46, 52). He struck tetradrachms of the Alexandrine types, probably at Perinthus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΥΑΡΟΥ. *Symbol*, Figure holding two torches. (*Bull. Int. de Num.*, II. 1; cf. *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. Pl. II. 2.) Also Æ.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Thrace*, p. 207.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΥΑΡΟΥ Nike standing . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of bearded Herakles.	ΒΑΣΙΛ ΚΑΥΑ Cornucopiae . Æ ·6

Mostis, *circ.* B.C. 200, *or later.* Tetradrachms in imitation of the latest Lysimachian issues, but with portrait of Mostis on the obverse. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΣΤΙΔΟΣ, and dates ΕΤΟΥΣ ΙΓ [13], ΚΒ [22], ΛΒ [32], or ΛΗ [38], and sometimes magistrate's name ΕΠΙ ΣΑΔΑΛΟΥ. Also Bronze. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, *Rev.* Horse, Æ ·75; *Obv.* Heads of Zeus and Hera jugate, *Rev.* Eagle on fulmen (*N. C.*, 1892, 5); and *Obv.* Head of bearded Herakles, *Rev.* Bow in case (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 211).

Cotys, first century B.C.

Rude head of Dionysos r., copied from coins of Thasos.	ΚΟΤΥΟΣ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗ[Ρ] Herakles standing . . . *Æ* Tetr. 252 grs. [*Z. f. N.*, iii. 242.]

Whether the king who struck this coin was the Cotys who died *circ.* B.C. 16 (*Z. f. N.*, *l. c.*) or an earlier dynast of the same name (Lenormant, *Mon. dans l'Ant.*, ii. 195), we will not venture to decide. The curious legend ΚΟΤΥΟΣ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡ, 'coin with the stamp of Cotys,' finds its counterpart on the early coins reading ΓΟΡΤΥΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΓΑΙΜΑ (see under **Gortyna** in Crete) and ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ (p. 282).

Dixatelmeus, first century B.C. (?).

Head of Apollo.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΞΑΤΕΛΜΕΩΣ Amphora . . . . . Æ ·65

From the date of the constitution of the Roman Province of Macedonia, B.C. 146, down to the age of Augustus, we possess very scanty notices of Thracian affairs, and the only coins to which we can point as belonging to this period are base copies of the money of Lysimachus and Alexander, and rare tetradrachms imitated from the late coins of Thasos, reading ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ (*Z. f. N.*, iii. 241). On what occasion the Thracians were sufficiently united in one homogeneous community to make use of a common currency we have no means of ascertaining.

The subsequent coins struck by kings of Thrace in Roman times are as follows. As they can hardly be called Greek coins, it will be sufficient to describe them very briefly.

Cotys III, B.C. 57–48.

Head of Cotys r., diademed.	ΚΟΤΥΟC or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΟΤΥΟΣ Eagle on fulmen . . . . Æ ·5

Sadales, *circ.* (?) to B.C. 42.

Head of Sadales r., diademed.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΑΔΑΛΟΥ Eagle on fulmen . . . . . Æ ·6

Rhoemetalces I, B.C. 11–A.D. 12.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΟΥ Head of king r., diademed. [Hunter, I. 437.]	ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ Head of Augustus . . . . . Æ ·7–·9

Other coins of this king bear the heads, jugate, of Rhoemetalces and his Queen on the obverse (sometimes with a third small head in front), and of Augustus or Augustus and Livia on the reverse. There are also coins with the legend ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΑ (*sc.* δραχμά?) behind the head of Augustus (*Journ. Int.*, I. 17).

Cotys IV and **Rhaescuporis**, A.D. 12–19. Æ with ΚΟ (in monogram). Head of king. ℞ Head of Augustus, and Æ with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΟΤΥΣ Head of king. ℞ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΑΙΣΚΟΥΠΟΡΕΩΣ or ΡΑΙΣΚΟΥΠΟΡΙΔΟΣ Nike with wreath and palm (*N. C.*, 1898, 327, *Bibl.*).

Rhoemetalces II with Tiberius. Coins assigned to this reign resemble those of Rhoemetalces I and Augustus (*R. N.*, 1900, 422).

Rhoemetalces III with Caligula, A.D. 37–46. Æ with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΑΣ Bust of king, ℞ Head of Caligula.

Q. Inland Cities of Thrace.

Bizya, near the sources of the Agrianes, about eighty miles north-west of Byzantium. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial.* Hadrian to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΒΙΖΥΗΝΩΝ Magistrate under Hadrian, Presbeutes and Antistrategos; under S. Sev. ΗΓΕ[μονεύοντος] (*Berl. Cat.*, I. 139). *Chief types*—Head of young Dionysos, *Rev.* Seilenos with kantharos and askos; View of city enclosed by walls and turrets (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. VIII. 5); Kapaneus with shield, spear, and scaling ladder (*Ephem. Arch.*, 1889, Pl. II. 15); Apollo (Iatros) between Asklepios and Hygieia; Banquet of God and Goddess (θεοξένιον) (Pick, in *Jahr. Arch. Inst.*, XIII. 145); Hera seated with peacock on her knees; River-god, &c. *Alliance* coins with Byzantium.

Deultum. A colony established by Vespasian at the head of the gulf of *Burgas* between Anchialus and Apollonia. Imperial coins from Trajan to Philip Jun. with Latin inscr. COL. FL. PAC. DEVLT., or C. F. P. D. (Colonia Flavia Pacensis Deultum). *Chief types*—River-god and Thalassa recumbent (*Ephem. Arch.*, 1889, Pl. II. 25); Perseus rescuing Andromeda (*Ibid.*, p. 97); Three nymphs, &c. For other types see *Berl. Cat.*, I. 158 sqq.

Hadrianopolis, on the Hebrus, founded by Hadrian. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Ant. Pius to Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types* often referring to the labours of Herakles. On some specimens is the river-god ΤΟΝΖΟϹ, an affluent of the Hebrus; also Galley; coiled serpent; Europa on bull; Orpheus with Eurydike and Hermes (*Jahr. Inst. Arch.*, XIII. 138). For many other types see *Berl. Cat.*, I. Magistrate's title under Ant. Pius ΗΓΕ(μονεύοντος).

Nicopolis ad Nestum, some 80 miles from the mouth of the R. Nestus or Mestus, Imperial only, of Commodus, Severus, Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. *Full inscr.*, ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΠΡΟϹ ΜΕϹΤΩ. *Types*—Rider-god resembling Mên, Hades enthroned, Coiled serpent with radiate head, River-god Mestos (=Nestos), &c. (Perdrizet, in *Corolla Num.*, pp. 217 sqq.).

Pautalia, south of Mt. Haemus, on the upper Strymon. Imperial coins from Hadrian to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ or ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑϹ, sometimes with magistrate's name preceded by ΗΓΕ(μονεύοντος). *Types* various and of considerable interest, e.g. Ge recumbent beneath a vine and surrounded by four children, ΒΟΤΡΥϹ, ΑΡΓΥΡΟϹ, ϹΤΑΧΥϹ, and ΧΡΥϹΟϹ, emblematical of the fertility of the soil and the metallic wealth of the district; River-god ϹΤΡΥΜΩΝ; Laurel-wreath containing formula of acclamation ΙϹ ΕΩΝΑ ΤΟΥϹ ΚΥΡΙΟΥϹ ΕΠ ΑΓΑΘΩ ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΑΙϹ (*Journ. Int.* 1898, 456); Asklepios; Asklepios riding on flying serpent; coiled serpent radiate; and many others.

Philippopolis. Imperial from Domitian to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, Domitian to Trajan with Latin legend on *obv.* and Greek on *rev.*; afterwards wholly Greek:—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, or, after Severus, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ, with addition of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ in time of Elagabalus. Occasional names of magistrates, with titles ΠΡ(εσβευτοῦ) ϹΕΒ(αστοῦ) ΑΝΤ(ωνιανοῦ) under Ant. Pius, or, later, ΗΓΕ(μονεύοντος). *Types* numerous, among which, representation of Mt. Rhodope,

ΡΟΔΟΠΗ, seated on rock (*R. N.*, 1902, 177); the River-god Hebros recumbent, with name ΕΒΡΟϹ beneath; two River-gods recumbent beneath three mountain-peaks, hence the name Trimontium borne by Philippopolis (*Ephem. Arch.*, 1889, 105): Statue of Herakles on mountain-peak: Orpheus seated on rock playing lyre to animals (*R. N.*, 1900, 415); City standing before recumbent Hebros; also agonistic types, e.g. Prize crowns, &c., with legends ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ ΕΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙ, ΚΕΝΔΡΕΙϹΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΕΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ. These last-mentioned games received their name from a Thracian god Κενδρισός who was identified with Apollo (Reinach, *L'Hist.*, 124). In the time of Caracalla and Geta the formula of acclamation occurs as at Pautalia ΙϹ ΕΩΝΑ ΤΟΥϹ ΚΥΡΙΟΥϹ ΕΠ ΑΓΑΘΩ ΤΗ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ (*Z. f. N.*, 1902, 190).

Plotinopolis, on the right bank of the Hebrus, took its name from Plotina, the wife of Trajan. Bronze of Imperial times, Ant. Pius to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΠΛΩΤΕΙΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, rarely with name of the Praeses preceded by ΗΓΕ(μονεύοντος). Among the more noteworthy types are the river-god Hebros standing in a stooping attitude with one foot upon an overturned vase (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, Pl. IV. 6); also Asklepios; coiled Serpent radiate; Thanatos, &c.

Serdica. Although this town was situated to the north of Mt. Haemus, it was at one time included in the province of Thrace. Imperial coins from Aurelius to Caracalla, and, after a break, again, under Gallienus. *Magistrate's title*, ΗΓ(εμονεύοντος) under Severus. *Types*, numerous, e.g. Head of Isis; Kybele on lion; Athena seated, feeding serpent twined round olive tree; Dionysos, Hermes, Ares, Asklepios, Herakles, Hera, or Aphrodite, standing; naked Apollo resting on staff of Asklepios with infant behind him (*N. Z.*, 1891, Pl. III. 5); Tyche of Serdica seated on rock with swimming river-god (Oiskos) at her feet (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. 43): River-god (Oiskos) recumbent. For others see B. M. C. *Thrace* and *Berl. Cat.* I. *Inscr.*, ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ϹΕΡΔΙΚΗϹ, or, on small coins, ϹΕΡΔΩΝ.

Topirus was probably situated about twenty miles NW. of Abdera, near the river Nestus or Mestus. It struck Imperial coins from Antoninus Pius to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΟΠΕΙΡΕΙΤΩΝ or ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ΤΟΠΕΙΡΟΥ, sometimes with magistrates' names preceded by ΕΠΙ. Usual *type*, Herakles seated on rock.

Augusta Trajana (*Eski-Zaghra*). The coins of this inland Thracian city were formerly confounded with those of the coast-town Trajanopolis, near the mouth of the Hebrus. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Geta, and, after a break, again under Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΗϹ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΗϹ. *Magistrate's title*, ΗΓΕ(μονεύοντος) (= *Praeses*) on earlier coins. *Chief types*—Bust of Sarapis; Harpokrates; River-god; Demeter; City-gate; Three Nymphs; Dionysos; Kybele; Nemesis, &c.

Trajanopolis, on the Via Egnatia, near the mouth of the Hebrus. Imperial coins from Trajan to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, usually without magistrates' names, but occasionally with ΗΓ(εμονεύοντος). *Types*—Apollo naked placing lyre on tripod with serpent round it; Hermes; Orpheus seated on rock playing lyre (*Jahrb. Arch. Inst.*, XIII. 137).

R. Kings of the Scythians, etc.

In addition to the various Thracian kings and dynasts described under S P, there are a few other coins of barbarous kings which, from their *provenance*, appear to be Scythian rather than Thracian. All seem to belong to the second or first centuries B.C., but as their dates are uncertain, I enumerate them in alphabetical order.

Acrosandrus. King of the Getae (?) *circ.* B.C. 100. Coins probably struck for him at Tomis. (*Rev. Num.*, 1900, 397.)

Heads of the Dioskuri jugate.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΑΚΡΟΣΑΝΔΡ. Busts of horses of Dioskuri . . . Æ ·9
Heads of Demeter and Persephone jugate.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΑΚΡΟΣΑΝΔΡ. Two ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Zeus.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΑΚΡΟΣΑΝΔΡ. Cornucopiae. Æ ·7

Aelis. Æ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΑΙΛΙΟΣ. *Obv.* Head of Helios radiate; *Rev.* Two stars over monogram, consisting of the letters ΤΟΜ (Tomis?). (*N. C.*, 1899, 89.)

Canites. Æ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΝΙΤΟΥ. (*Rev. Num.*, 1903, 31; *Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. 155.) *Obv.* Heads of Demeter and Kore jugate: Head of Zeus laur. *Rev.* Two stalks of corn; Eagle on fulmen. Cf. with these the coins of Acrosandrus and Scilurus.

Charaspes. Æ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΧΑΡΑΣΠΟΥ. (*Corolla Num.*, 259.) *Obv.* Heads of the Dioskuri jugate; *Rev.* Eagle on fulmen.

Coson. *Gold Staters. Middle of first century* B.C.

Procession of three men in Roman togas, the foremost and the hindmost carrying an axe over his shoulder. In front, sometimes, mon. ℞: in ex., ΚΟΣΩΝ.	Eagle standing on sceptre, holding wreath in one claw. [*Berl. Cat.*, II. Pl. II. 16.] . Æ and EL 130 grs.

These much discussed gold staters (see *Berl. Cat.*, II. 23) have been since Eckhel's time (*D. N.*, VI. 23) assigned to L. Brutus, who, Appian (*B. C.*, IV. 75) says, struck coins from the treasures consigned to him by Polemocratia the widow of a Thracian dynast. The *obv.* type is doubtless copied from the denarii of Brutus, but the coin must have been issued by an independent dynast named ΚΟΣΩΝ. The mon. ℞ stands, in my opinion, not for L. BR(utus) but for ΟΛΒ (= Olbia) the place of mintage. The Eagle holding a wreath is an Olbian type (cf. Burachkov, P. VII IX), and the rude workmanship corresponds with that of the Olbian coins. The *provenance* also, Dacia (according to Eckhel), points to Scythia rather than Thrace as the district to which they should be assigned.

Pharzoïus. King of the region about Olbia.

Head of Hermes or of king; in front, caduceus.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΦΑΡΖΟΙΟΥ Eagle and ΟΛ (*Num. Zeit.*, viii. 238). Æ Stater

Sarias. Æ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΑΡΙΑ, &c. *Obv.* Heads of Demeter or Apollo. *Rev.* Ears of corn or bow in case. (*N. C.*, 1899, 88; *R. N.*, 1903 34; Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, p. 20.)

Saumacus. ΒΑΣΙ ΣΑΥΜ. *Obv.* Head of Helios. *Rev.* Bull's head. R 16 grs. (*Zeit. f. Num.*, viii. 329.)

Scilurus. This king also struck money in Olbia.

Head of Hermes. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. 155.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΣΚΙΛΟΥΡΟΥ Caduceus and ΟΛΒΙΟ . . . . . Æ 6

Scostoces. Æ. Head of Apollo. *Rev.* ΣΚΟΣΤΟΚΟΥ, Galloping horseman (*Rev. Num.*, 1903, Pl. V. 3). The coins of this dynast seem to be earlier than those of the Scostoces, whose name occurs on gold staters and tetradrachms of the Lysimachian type. (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 53, 55; *Rev. Num.*, 1903, 34; Hunter, I. Pl. XXIX. 6.)

THESSALY.

B. M. C., *Thessaly to Aetolia*, 1883.
P. Monceaux, 'La légende et l'histoire en Thessalie,' in *Rev. des Études gr.*, 1888.
Id. 'Fastes éponymiques de la Ligue thessalienne,' in *Rev. arch.*, 1889.

The fertile plain of Thessaly, shut in on all sides by lofty mountain ranges, and watered by the river Peneius and its tributary streams, was believed to have once formed a vast lake, until, by the agency of the earth-shaking Poseidon, the rocks which confined the waters were rent asunder at the pass of Tempe, and an outlet thus made for the Peneius into the sea (Herod. vii. 129). Hence Poseidon was very generally revered in Thessaly as the creator of the national soil, as well as of the celebrated Thessalian horses which grazed in the rich alluvial plains with which the land abounded (Hom. *Il.* ii. 763).

As Poseidon *ταύρεος* (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, 4th ed., i. 570), games were held in his honour, in which the youth of Thessaly exhibited their skill in seizing wild bulls by the horns 'praeterea Thessalos equites, qui feros tauros per spatia circi agunt insiliuntque defessos et ad terram cornibus detrahunt' (Suet., v. *Claud.*, c. 21). These peculiarly national religious festivals were called *ταύρεια* (Preller, *l. c.*, note 4) and *ταυροκαθάψια*, and their prevalence throughout the land is amply proved by the coins, on which we see a Thessalian athlete pulling down a raging bull, while on the reverse is usually a horse (accompanied sometimes by the Poseidonian trident), now quietly grazing, now bounding rapidly along with rein flying loose, or issuing from a rock and so symbolizing the springs of clear water called forth by the stroke of the trident of Poseidon, the cleaver of rocks (*πεταραίος*, Preller, *l. c.*, p. 572). 'Primus ab aequorea percussis cuspide saxis Thessalicus sonipes bellis feralibus omen Exsiluit' (Lucan, *Phars.* vi. 396).

Macdonald (*Coin Types*, p. 98) has been the first to point out that the bull and matador, &c., on the *obverses*, and the horse or horseman on the *reverses*, of so many Thessalian coins, are types complementary to one another, and forming together a sort of picture of one of the national bull-fights. It is indeed highly probable that the *motif* of older Thessalian

coin-types was agonistic; for there can be little doubt that, almost everywhere in Greece, there was a special demand for current money during the periodical local games, and, moreover, that in most of the smaller Greek cities, whose money circulated chiefly within their own territories, an issue of coins would only be required in festival years.

The Thessalians do not appear to have felt the want of a coinage of their own before the beginning of the fifth century B.C. It was then that Larissa and Pherae first found it necessary to issue money, and probably on the occasions of the celebration of the *ταύρεια* of Poseidon.

The weight-standard of the coins of Thessaly, from the earliest times down to the second century B.C., was the Aeginetic. This fact indicates that whatever commercial dealings may have taken place between Thessaly and the outside world beyond its mountain barriers, must have been in the direction of Phocis and Boeotia, where the Aeginetic standard prevailed, and not with Macedon in the north, or with the cities of Euboea, or with Athens.

Historically, the Thessalian coinage falls into three well-defined periods:—

(i) B.C. 480, or earlier, to B.C. 344, from the Persian wars to the time of the subjection of the country by Philip of Macedon, when the autonomous issues of the Thessalian cities come to an abrupt termination, and are supplanted by the regal money of Macedon. The coins of this period may be subdivided by style into two classes, (*a*) B.C. 480–400, with the reverse type in an incuse square, and (*β*) B.C. 400–344, without the incuse square.

(ii) B.C. 302–286. New issue of silver coins in Thessaly, probably on the occasion of the expedition into Thessaly of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who then bestowed liberty upon several Thessalian cities. These silver issues lasted no long time, but it is probable that bronze money continued to be struck in Thessaly throughout the century of Macedonian rule.

(iii) B.C. 196–146. This period is marked by Federal coinages in the names of the Thessalians, the Magnetes, the Perrhaebians, the Aenianians, and the Oetaeans, which came into existence after the proclamation of the freedom of Greece by Flamininus, and lasted until Thessaly was incorporated with the Roman province of Macedonia, B.C. 146.

Geographically, Thessaly is divided into the following districts, Perrhaebia, Histiaeotis, Thessaliotis, Pelasgiotis, Magnesia, Phthiotis, Aeniania, and Oetaea.

Achaei of Phthiotis. The coins assigned in the first edition of this work to the Phthiotan Achaeans are described *infra*, see **Achaean League.** Cf. *N. C.*, 1902, p. 324 sq.

Aenianes. The earliest coins of this people belong in style to the later period of fine art.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Head of Zeus.

[B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. II. 1.]

ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ Warrior hurling javelin and holding his petasos, or a small shield, before him. Æ ½ Dr. 43 grs.

Head of Zeus.

ΑΙΝΙΑΝ Sword in sheath and javelin. Æ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 168–146.

The second series of Aenianian coins probably began after the dissolution of the Aetolian League, to which the Aenianes had been subject. These late coins were perhaps intended to pass as Attic didrachms, the obverse type being copied from the coins of Athens. They bear the name in the nominative case of one of the five Aeniarchs of the League (Cœllitz, *Dialectinschr.*, 1431 b., 1432).

Fig. 171.

Head of Athena; her helmet adorned with griffin and foreparts of horses (Fig. 171).
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. II. 3.]
Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. II. 4.]

ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ Slinger adjusting his sling; beside him, two javelins. AR 120 (max.) grs.
,, Slinger . AR 38 (max.) grs.
,, Warrior hurling javelin . AR 36 grs.

The Aenianian bronze coins resemble in their types the silver of the late class. The slinger represented on the coins of this people is probably their mythical king, Phemius, concerning whom see Plutarch (*Quæst. Gr.* xiii), who relates that the stone with which he slew his adversary was revered as sacred by the Aenianes. See also **Hypata**, where the above coins were perhaps struck.

Atrax (Pelasgiotis), on the northern bank of the Peneius, about ten miles west of Larissa.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Head of Nymph. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. II. 7.]
Bearded head (of Atrax ?). [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. II. 6.]
Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 7.]
Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. II. 8.]

ΑΤΡΑΓΙΟΝ Free horse walking . AR ½ Dr.
ΑΤΡΑ (retrogr.) Cupping-glass and forceps . . . . . AE ·8
ΑΤΡΑΓΙΩΝ Rushing bull AE ·45
,, Horseman . AE ·95

The types of this last coin are copied from the coins of Philip of Macedon.

Cierium (Thessaliotis), anciently called Arne, after a nymph of that name, a daughter of Aeolos the son of Hippotes (Paus. ix. 40. 3), who by Poseidon became the mother of Boeotos.

Circ. B.C. 400–344

Head of Zeus, resembling in style that of the coins of Philip of Macedon. [Bompois, *Cierium*, Pl. I. 1. Photiades *Sale Cat.*, Lot 51.]

Head of Arne. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. II. 9, 10.]

Horse prancing or galloping. [Welthein *Cat.*, 1194.]

Head of Poseidon: behind, trident.

KIEPIE . . . Youthful Asklepios or Apollo naked, seated before a tree round which a serpent twines . . . Æ Dich.

KIEPIEIΩN Nymph Arne kneeling on one knee and playing with astragali . . . . . Æ Trihemiobol.

KIE or KIEPIEIΩN Naked hero (Ajax?) fighting, armed with helmet, shield, and sword . . . . . Æ Obol.

KI Head of Arne . . . Æ ½ Obol.

The bronze coins of Cierium date from about the middle of the fourth century and later. *Inscr.*, KIEP., KIE[illegible]ΩN or KIEPIEIΩN.

Head of Poseidon or Zeus. [Bompois, *Cierium*, Pl. I. 5; cf. *N. C.*, 1899, Pl. VII. 3.]

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 2.]

Arne playing with astragali . Æ ·55

Horse galloping: beneath, Arne Æ ·7

Zeus hurling fulmen: in field, Arne . Æ ·85

The figure of Arne casting lots with astragali has probably no special reference to a local oracle at Cierium. There are numerous purely artistic Thessalian coin-types which can only be accounted for as fanciful devices. If the seated divinity on the reverse of the first of the above-described coins be indeed Asklepios, as is probable from the prevalence of Asklepian worship in Thessaly (cf. coins of Tricca and Atrax), it is perhaps the earliest representation of that god occurring on coins. See Bompois, *Didrachme de Ciérium*, Paris, 1876.

Crannon (Pelasgiotis), the residence of the powerful family of the Scopadae, was situated near the source of the river Onchestus, which took its name from Onchestos the son of Poseidon. The coins of Crannon show that Poseidon received especial honours there, not of course as a sea-god, but as the father of springs and rivers. The horse and the bull, accompanied by the trident, taken in connexion with each other, refer to the *ταύρεια* or bull-fights held at the Poseidonian festivals. The curious type of some of the bronze coins, a hydria on wheels accompanied by two crows, is explained by Antigonus Carystius (*Hist. Mirab.*, 15), who says that 'the *παράσημον* or device of the city consisted of two crows seated on a chariot, and that when there occurred a great drought it was customary to agitate, *σείειν*, or drive about, the chariot whilst petitioning Zeus for rain' (see also Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 65).

Circ. B.C. 480–400

Naked Thessalian subduing bull; in field, bird flying. [Overbeck, *Kunstgeb.*: Poseidon, Pl. VI. 25.]

KRA or KRANO Incuse square. Horse of Poseidon, with trident behind neck, striking the ground with forefoot . Æ Drachm.

On the smaller divisions, portions of the above types are represented (B. M. C., *Thes.*, 16; Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1022).

BRONZE. *After* B.C. 400.

Inscr., ΚΡΑ, ΚΡΑΝΝΟ, ΚΡΑΝΝΟΥΝΙΟΥΝ, ΚΡΑΝΝΟΥΝΙΩΝ, and ΚΡΑΝΝΩΝΙΩΝ.

Head of Poseidon, laureate.	Thessalian horseman . . . . Æ ·8
Bust of Thessalian in kausia.	Id. . . . . Æ ·75
Thessalian horseman.	Rushing bull. *Symbol:* Trident Æ ·55
Id.	Hydria on car with two crows perched on the wheels . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Zeus.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6

[Cf. B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. II. 11–15.]

Demetrias (Magnesia), on the Pagasaean Gulf, was founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 290, and became the favourite residence of the Macedonian kings. *See also* **Magnetes**.

Circ. B.C. 290.

Bust of Artemis.	ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ Prow . Æ 36·3 grs. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 1.]

Eccarra (?) (Phthiotis ?). To an unknown city of this name (probably the Ἄκαρρα of Steph. Byz. and the Acharrae of Livy (xxxii. 13)) M. Six (*N. C.*, 1890, 186) would assign the coins erroneously attributed to Icaria, an island near Samos. They seem to belong to the latter half of the fourth century B.C.

Head of Zeus laur.	ΕΚΚΑΡΡΕΩΝ Artemis standing to front, resting on spear . . Æ ·45

Elateia. See Elateia in Phocis, *infra*, p. 342.

Eurea (Pelasgiotis ?).

Before circ. B.C. 341.

Female head facing, crowned with grapes; type suggested by Kimon's head of Arethusa on coin of Syracuse. Cf. coins of Larissa, and, for reverse, coins of Rhizus and of Scotussa. [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. VII. 3, 4.]	ΕΥΡΕΑΙΩΝ Vine-branch with grapes and letter Α . . . . . Æ ·8

Eurymenae (Magnesia). See Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.* s. v.

Circ. B.C. 300–146.

Head of young Dionysos. [*Rev. Num.*, 1843, Pl. X. 1.]	ΕΥΡΥΜΕΝΑΙΩΝ Vine-tree. *Symbols:* krater and dolphin . . . . Æ ·8

Gomphi = Philippopolis (Histiaeotis), at the foot of Mt. Pindus, on the road which led through the pass into Athamania. On the mountain above the town stood a temple of Zeus Akraios, whose statue is seen on

the coins. Philip II changed the name of this town to Philippopolis, but it subsequently resumed its ancient appellation.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Head of Hera (*?*) facing, wearing stephanos, ear-rings, and necklace, and with two fillets hanging down on either side. [*N. C.*, 1891, Pl. IV. 8; Photiades *Cat.*, Pl. I. 59.]	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Zeus Akraios seated on rock (Mt. Pindus) and resting on sceptre; in field, fulmen . . AR Didrachm and Drachm.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Similar, or head of nymph with floating hair.	ΛΟΜΦ or ΓΟΜΦΕΩΝ Zeus enthroned [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 4] AE ·85—·7
Id.	ΓΟΜΦΙΤΟΥΝ Id. . . . AE ·8
Head of Apollo.	Id. . . . . AE ·8

Gonnus (Pelasgiotis), on the river Peneius, near the pass of Tempe.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Zeus.	ΓΟΝΝΕΩΝ Ram [*Z. f. N.*, xiii. 10] . AE ·8
Female head to r.	ΓΟΝΝΕ Lion standing . . . AE ·7 [*Rev. Num.*, 1877, Pl. XVI. 18.]

Gyrton (Pelasgiotis), about five miles north of Larissa.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Head of nymph facing. Hirsch Coll.]	ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Horse feeding . . . AR ½ Drachm.
Young male head beside horse's head. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 3.]	ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΟΝ or ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Head of goddess in profile . . . AE ·65
Young male head in crested helmet. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, p. 203.]	ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Head of goddess, r., wearing stephane . . . . AE ·75
Head of Apollo, hair short, laur.	ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Female head to l. . . AE ·7
Head of Zeus. B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 5, 6.	.. Bridled horse . AE ·95—·8

Halus (Phthiotis), on the northern shore of the Pagasaean Gulf, at the extremity of Mt. Othrys, said to have been founded by Athamas, one of the sons of Aeolos. Zeus was here worshipped as the dark god of storm and winter under the epithet of Λαφύστιος (the Devourer). To this divinity Athamas was ordered by an oracle to sacrifice his children Phrixos and Helle. The myth of their rescue by means of the ram with fleece of gold, sent by their divine mother, Nephele, forms the subject of the coin-types of Halus.

The only silver coin known seems to be a modern cast from a bronze piece (*Num. Zeit.*, 1901, 25). The bronze coins may be of two periods, B.C. 400–344 and B.C. 300–200. Some of these last bear the monogram ΑΧ of the Phthiotan Achaeans.

Head of Zeus Laphystios, laureate, or wearing taenia; in front, sometimes, fulmen. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 1; *N. C.*, 1899, Pl. VII. 1.

ΑΛΕΩΝ Phrixos naked, or more rarely Helle draped, holding on to the ram. Æ ·7–·55

Heracleia Trachinia (Oetaea). This important Spartan stronghold commanded the only road into Thessaly from the south. It was named Heracleia in consequence of the cult of Herakles, indigenous in Trachis and Oetaea from the earliest times (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, ii. 247). Its coins belong to the earlier half of the fourth century.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Lion's head. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 7–9.]

ΗΡΑΚ or ΗΡΑ Club. *Symbols:* ivy-leaves, crayfish, &c. . . . . Æ Obols, ½ Obols, and ¼ Obols.

Lion's head. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 10, 11.]

Id., or club in wreath . . . Æ ·7–·6

See also **Oetaei.**

Homolium (Magnesia), at the foot of Mt. Homole, near the vale of Tempe.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Head of hero (Philoktetes?) in conical hat (pileus). *N. C.*, 1899, Pl. VII. 2.

ΟΜΟΛΙΕΩΝ or ΟΜΟΛΙΚΟΝ Serpent coiled . . . . . Æ ·8–·7

The serpent may here symbolize the worship of Asklepios, or it may be connected with the myth of Philoktetes.

Hypata (Aeniania). The capital of the Aenianes.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Head of Zeus; behind, fulmen. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 11 a.]

ΥΠΑΤΑΙΩΝ Athena Nikephoros standing with spear and shield . . . . Æ ·85 and ·55

Lamia (Phthiotis), near the head of the Malian Gulf, and the chief town of the people called the Malians. The coins usually read ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ, more rarely ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned.

ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ Amphora . . . . . Æ ½ Dr. and Obol.

Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 13; VII. 5.

ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ Id. . Æ ½ Dr.

Head of nymph (Lamia, daughter of Poseidon?), hair rolled. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. III. 15.

ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ Wounded Philoktetes naked, seated on the ground supporting himself with one hand and raising the other to the top of his hat; beneath, bird . . . . . Æ ·6

Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IV. 3.]

ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ Philoktetes (or Herakles?) on one knee shooting with bow and arrow at birds . . . . . Æ ·6

Head of Athena. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 6.]

ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ Similar, but Philoktetes in standing posture . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 302–286.

FIG. 172.

Head (nymph Lamia?), bound with taenia and wearing ear-ring (Fig. 172).

ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ Philoktetes or Herakles naked, seated on rock, holds bow in case . . . . . Æ Dr., 86 grs.

Gardner (*Num. Chron.*, 1878, 266) believed the head on this coin to be a portrait of Lamia, the famous hetaira who captivated and lived with Demetrius Poliorcetes. In her honour both Athens and Thebes erected temples, and the people of the town of Lamia, to flatter Demetrius, may have placed her head on their coins. Friedlaender considered the head in question to be that of Apollo (*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. 352), and cited a coin of Amphipolis on which a head, presumed by him to be a head of Apollo, wears ear-rings. (See *supra*, p. 215 *note*.)

Larissa (Pelasgiotis), on the right bank of the Peneius, was the most important town in Thessaly, and the residence of the Aleuadae, the noblest of all the aristocratic families of the land.

The mythical ancestor of the race, Aleuas, was a descendant of Herakles through one of his sons, Thessalos.

The rich series of the coins of Larissa begins at an earlier date than that of any other Thessalian town. The sandal of Jason on the oldest coins refers to the story of the loss of one of that hero's sandals in crossing the river Anaurus. The coins of the best period are of exquisite beauty. The head of the nymph is clearly that of the fountain Larissa, and was doubtless copied from the beautiful full-face head of Arethusa on contemporary tetradrachms of Syracuse. The coin with the head of Aleuas, with the name ΕΛΛΑ on the reverse, may belong to the time of the occupation of Larissa by Alexander of Pherae. The name, ΣΙΜΟΣ, is that of an Aleuad chief who appears to have been appointed tetrarch of one of the four divisions of Thessaly by Philip of Macedon, B.C. 353 (B. M. C., *Thes.*, p. xxv; but see Hill, *Hist. Gk. Coins*, pp. 93 ff.). On Philip's second invasion of Thessaly, B.C. 344, he put down the tetrarchs whom he had formerly set up, and Thessaly was brought into direct subjection to Macedon. From this time there is a break in the issue of silver money throughout Thessaly. All coins struck in the country now bore the name and types first of Philip and then of Alexander; and there is nothing to show that Larissa recovered her autonomy until the liberation of Greece by Flamininus in B.C. 197, when it became the place of mintage of the Federal coinage of Thessaly, concerning which see R. Weil, *Z. f. N.*, i. 172 ff., and B. M. C., *Thes.*, pp. 1–6.

Before circ. B.C. 480.

Inscr., ΑΑΡΙϹΑΙΟΝ, ΑΑΡΙϹΑΕΟΝ, &c.

Horse biting his foreleg; above, partridge, or cicada.
[Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLIII. 1–3.

Head of Jason in petasos.

Head of nymph, or bull's head.

Sandal of Jason, above which, sometimes, bipennis, in incuse square . . Æ Drachm.

ΑΑΡΙ Sandal, sometimes with bipennis above, in incuse square . Æ ½ Dr.

ΑΑ Sandal or horse's head, in incuse square. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IV. 6, 7; cf. Hunter, I. p. 451.] Æ Obols.

Circ. B.C. 480–430.

Inscr., ΑΑΡΙ, ΑΑΡΙϹΑ, ΑΑΡΙΣΑΙ, ΑΑΡΙΣΑΙΟΝ, &c.; Drachms, ½ Drachms, Trihemiobols or ¼ Drachms, and Obols.

Fig. 173.

Thessalian youth restraining bull, or forepart of bull.

Horseman or Horse.
[B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IV. 10, 11.]

Free horse, or forepart of horse in incuse square (Fig. 173).

Nymph Larissa, seated on chair or supporting on her knee a hydria which she has filled at a fountain, or seated on hydria and playing with ball, &c., in incuse square.

This and later reverse types illustrate the story of the nymph Larissa who, while playing ball, fell into the river Peneius (Eustath., *ad Hom.*, 1554, 34).

Circ. B.C. 430–400.

Inscr., ΑΑΡΙΣΑΙΑ, ΑΑΡΙΣΑ, &c.; Drachms, Trihemiobols, and Obols.

Thessalian youth restraining bull.
B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IV. 12, 13; Pl. V. 1, 2, 4.]

Horseman. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. V. 5.]

Horse. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IV. 15; Pl. V. 6–8; *N. C.*, 1902, Pl. XV. 7.

Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. V. 9.]

Horse's or bull's hoof on shield. [B.M.C., *Thes.*, 28, 46; *N. C.*, 1900, Pl. XIII. 11.]

Incuse square. Free horse of Poseidon . Æ Dr.

Incuse square. Nymph Larissa on chair, holding a mirror before her face . . Æ Trihemiob.

Incuse square. Nymph in various attitudes, playing ball or fastening her sandal, &c. . . . . Æ Obol.

Incuse square. Asklepios feeding serpent. Æ Obol.

Incuse square. Larissa running and playing ball, or bust of Asklepios with serpent in front . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Inscr., ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΑ, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ, ΛΑΡΙΣΑ; Didrachms, Drachms, ½ Drachms, and Trihemiobols.

FIG. 174.

Head of fountain nymph, Larissa, at first in profile, and later facing with flowing locks; a copy of Kimon's full-face head of Arethusa on a coin of Syracuse (p. 177) [Fig. 174, also *N. C.*, 1895, Pl. V. 6].

ΑΛΕΥΑ Head of Aleuas in richly ornamented conical helmet.
Running bull.
[B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. V. 13.]

Horse galloping, trotting, grazing, or held by man; or mare walking beside her foal. Sometimes with name ΣΙΜΟΣ, the Tetrarch of Larissa, B. C. 352–344.

Eagle on fulmen; in field, ΕΛΛΑ.
[B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. V. 12.] *Æ* Dr.
Thessalian horseman galloping . *Æ* Dr.

The *obv.* and *rev.* types of this last coin are complementary of one another, and, taken together, represent a Thessalian Bull-fight (Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 99).

BRONZE. *Circ.* B. C. 400–344.

Inscr., ΛΑΡΙΣΑ or ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ.

Head of Larissa in profile.
Id.

Head of Larissa facing.
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VI. 11, 12.]

Head of Asklepios and serpent *Æ* ·7
Feeding horse [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VI. 13] . . . . . *Æ* ·65
Id., or horseman . . . . . *Æ* ·75
Trotting horse . . . . . *Æ* ·85

Circ. B. C. 300–200, *or later.*

Head of Apollo, laureate.

ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ Artemis huntress *Æ* ·85

After B. C. 146.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Herakles naked, seated on rock.

ΛΑΡΙΣΑ Larissa standing draped, one hand raised to her forehead. *Æ* ·6

Larissa Cremaste (Phthiotis) stood on the slope of a steep hill (hence the surname κρεμαστή) about twenty miles west of the Malian Gulf. It was believed to have anciently formed part of the dominions of Achilles, whose head appears upon some of its coins. When Demetrius Poliorcetes, in B. C. 302, invaded Thessaly he took Pherae and Larissa Cremaste and

proclaimed them free, and it is to this period that its earliest coins belong.

Circ. B.C. 302–286.

Head of Achilles (?), r. or l., with loose hair. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 1.]	ΑΑΡΙ Thetis riding on hippocamp bearing shield of Achilles inscribed ΑΧ . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of nymph. [Imhoof Coll.]	ΑΑΡΙ Perseus holding harpa and Gorgon's head . . . . . Æ ·7
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VI. 15; cf. *N. C.*, 1893. 25.]	ΑΑΡΙ Harpa in wreath . . . Æ ·55

On the types of these coins see Reinach in *Corolla Num.*, p. 269.

Circ. B.C. 197–146.

Head of Zeus. [Imhoof Coll.]	ΑΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ Athena in fighting attitude; in field, mon. ΑΧ . . Æ ·8

Magnetes. This people after the liberation of Thessaly, B.C. 197, struck federal coins for the whole of the Magnesian peninsula at Demetrias, where their assemblies were held, and where the Magnetarchs resided (Livy xxv. 31). The head of Zeus is clearly contemporary with that on the Federal coins of the Thessali.

B.C. 197–146.

Head of Zeus crowned with oak. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 2, 3.]	ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Artemis with bow, seated on prow; in field monograms or Magnetarch's name, ΗΓΗΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ . . . . . ℞ Attic Dr.
Bust of Artemis.	ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Prow . ℞ ½ Dr.

BRONZE.

Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 4.]	ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Centaur holding branch. Æ ·9–·8
Head of Zeus or Artemis.	.. Prow . . . Æ ·6
Head of Poseidon.	.. Id. . . . Æ ·8
Head of Apollo or Artemis.	.. Artemis with torch . . Æ ·6
Bust of Artemis.	.. Poseidon standing . . Æ ·6
Head of Asklepios.	.. Asklepios seated with serpent-staff; at his feet, dog, or feeding serpent from phiale . Æ ·9

Roman Times (Nero to Gallienus).

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΡΓΩ Ship Argo.	Centaur playing lyre . . . Æ ·9
CEBACTOC Head of Nero.	ΜΑΓΝΗ[ΤΩΝ] Centaur . . Æ ·65

Among other types on Imperial coins are Aphrodite Neleia (ΑΦΡΟ. ΝΗΛΕΙΑ) and Zeus ΑΚΡΑΙΟC (Wace, *J. H. S.*, xxvi. pp. 165 ff.).

As Iolcus was one of the towns included in the territory of Demetrias, the Argo is here an appropriate type.

The Centaur is Cheiron, who dwelt in the neighbouring Mt. Pelion, and to whom sacrifices were offered by the Magnetes until a late date (Plut. *Sympos.* iii. 1).

Malienses, see **Lamia**.

Meliboea (Magnesia), on the sea-coast a few miles north of Mt. Pelion, mentioned by Homer as subject to Philoktetes (*Il.* ii. 717).

Circ. B.C. 400-344.

Head of nymph facing crowned with bunches of grapes. [*N. C.*, 1895. Pl. V. 7.]	ΜΕΛΙΒΟΕ Vine-branch with two bunches of grapes. . Æ 18·2 grs.
Head of nymph facing or in profile. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 4.]	ΜΕΛΙ or ΜΕΛΙΒΟΕ One or two bunches of grapes . . . Æ ·7–·35

Melitaea (Phthiotis) near the river Enipeus.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Head of Zeus r. laur. [*N. C.*, 1892. Pl. II. 11.]	ΜΕΛΙΤΕ . . . Bull grazing r., in shallow inc. sq. . . . . Æ Dr. 93 grs.
Head of young Dionysos (?). [Prokesch. *Ined.*, 1854. Pl. I. 35.]	ΜΕ Lion's head . . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Zeus. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 30.]	ΜΕΛΙ or ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΕΩΝ Bee . . . Æ Diob., and Æ ·7

The Bee, μέλιττα, contains an allusion to the name of the town.

Methydrium (?) (Thessaliotis), probably near Scotussa (Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 93)

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Forepart of springing horse. [Babelon. *Traité*, Pl. XLIII. 15.]	Incuse square, placed diagonally. ΜΕ ΘΥ Corn-grain with its husk . . . Æ Dr. 90 grs.

To this city may be also conjecturally attributed the following ½ drachm:—

Forepart of horse springing from rocks. [*N. C.*, 1890, Pl. XIX. 6.]	Θ ΕΘ//// Inc. sq., within which, head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin. Æ ½ Dr. 46·6 grs.

The attribution of these two coins to Methydrium is, however, uncertain. They may both belong to another city called Methylium, only known from coins; or, as Wroth suggests (*N. C.*, 1890, 317), the ½ Drachm, with the incomplete inscription, should probably be read [Φ]ΕΘ[Α] and be assigned to **Pherae** (*q. v.*).

Methylium. The two following bronze coins are the only existing records of a town of this name.

Circ. B. C. 350, *or later.*

Young male head, r., with short hair. [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. IV. 13.]	ΜΕΘΥΛΙΕΩΝ Horseman with couched spear r.; *symbol*, Athena Promachos Æ ·8
Head of nymph, l. [*N. C.*, 1895, Pl. V. 8.]	ΜΕΘΥΛΙΕΩΝ Nike, l. . . Æ ·65

Metropolis (Histiaeotis), in the plain at the foot of one of the eastern offshoots of the Pindus range, near the borders of Histiaeotis and Thessaliotis. Aphrodite was here worshipped under the name Καστνιήτις, and swine were sacrificed to her (Strab. ix. p. 437 f.).

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of Aphrodite facing; to l., bird(?): to r., Nike crowning her. [Imhoof Coll.]	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ[ΛΙΤΩΝ] Dionysos standing . . . . . Æ Diob.
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 8.]	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos . . . . . Æ Trihemiobol.
Bearded head facing. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 7.]	ΜΗΤΡΟ Figure seated on rock under tree, holding thyrsos . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of Apollo.	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Forepart of bull . Æ ·75
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 6.]	ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Aphrodite Kastnietis standing, holding dove, with Eros beside her . . . . Æ ·75
Id.	ΜΗΤ Dove flying . . . . Æ ·6

Mopsium (Pelasgiotis), between Larissa and Tem . The town was named after the Lapith Mopsos, the companion of the Argonauts.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of Zeus facing; on r., fulmen. [*N. C.*, 1899, Pl. XII. 5.]	ΜΟΨΕΙΩΝ or ΜΟΨΕΑ[Τ]ΩΝ The Lapith Mopsos contending with Centaur . . . . . Æ ·8

The reverse design resembles in several points one of the finest Parthenon Metopes in the British Museum (B. M. C., *Sculp.*, I. p. 136, no. 310).

Oetaei. There is said to have been a city called Oeta near the mountain of the same name, the scene of the death of Herakles. The coins of the Oetaei may be compared with those of Heracleia Trachinia.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of lion, spear in mouth. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 9.]	ΟΙΤΑΩΝ (retrogr.) Herakles naked to front, holding club transversely; his head is wreathed . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 10.]	ΟΙΤΑ Bow and quiver . . Æ Obol.
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 11.]	ΟΙΤΑΩΝ Spear and knife . . Æ ·6

B.C. 196–146.

On the liberation of Thessaly we hear of the κοινὸν τῶν Οἰταέων, and the coinage begins again on the *Attic* standard.

Head. l. [*N. C.*, 1900, Pl. XIII. 12.]	ΟΙΤΑΙΩΝ Herakles naked to front, holding club downwards and lion-skin; head wreathed . . . . . ℞ Didr. 119 grs.

The smaller silver coins resemble those of the previous period, but are of inferior style. Herakles was worshipped by the Oetaei under the name Κοροπίων, or the 'Locust-scarer' (Strab. xiii. p. 613).

Bronze coins of the type of the Aetolian federal money, the spear-head and jaw-bone of the Kalydonian boar, are also known (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VII. 14).

Orthe (Perrhaebia), (Pliny iv. 9, sect. 16).

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 350–200.

Head of Athena. [*N. C.*, 1890, 316.]	ΟΡΘΙΕΙΩΝ Forepart of horse springing from rock, on which are trees; the whole in wreath . Æ ·8 and ·6
Head of Athena. [*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. I. 14.]	ΙΘΡΘ Trident, the whole in wreath . Æ ·7

Peirasiae (Thessaliotis), otherwise called Asterium, near the junction of the Apidanus and the Enipeus.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Head of Athena, facing. [*Annali dell' Inst.*, 1866, *Monum.*, viii. Pl. XXXII. 5.]	ΠΕΙΡΑΣΙΕ[ΩΝ] Horseman . . . . ℞ Trihemiobol.

Pelinna (Histiaeotis), east of Tricca, near the northern bank of the Peneius.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Horseman galloping or spearing prostrate foe. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 1–4.]	ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙ, ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑ, &c. Warrior with spear and shield in attitude of combat, sometimes looking back as if in retreat . ℞ Dr., ½ Dr., and smaller coins, also Æ ·6

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

Veiled female head.	ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙΩΝ or ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙΕΩΝ Armed horseman . . . Æ ·8–·55 [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 5, 6.]
Thessalian horseman. [B. M.]	ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙΩ[Ν] Veiled woman standing, holding casket, which she is opening . . . . . Æ ·7
[B. Photiades *Cat.*, 135.]	ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΕΩ[Ν] Woman seated, opening casket . . . . . Æ ·6

Perrhaebi. These people were descendants of the original occupants of Thessaly, and in historical times inhabited the region between Mt. Olympus and the river Peneius. Their chief town was probably the Homeric Oloösson near Tempe.

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Inscr., ΠΕ or ΠΕΡΑ on reverse; Silver. Drachms, ⅓ Drachms, Tri hemiobols, and Obols.

Thessalian restraining bull or forepart of bull.
Horseman.

Horse galloping.

Forepart of bull.
[B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 7–11.
Head of Athena. [Fox, i. Pl. VII. 70.

Galloping horse or forepart of horse in incuse square . . Æ Dr. and ½ Dr.
Athena (?) or Thetis seated, holding helmet in incuse square . Æ Obol.
Athena running with spear and shield in incuse square . . . . Æ Obol.
Horse's head in incuse square . Æ Obol.
ΠΕ Forepart of horse . Æ ½ Obol.

B.C. 196–146.

Head of Zeus. [B. C. H., V. 295.
Id.
Head of Hera veiled, facing.

Beardless male head r.
[B. C. H., V. 296.]

ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ Hera seated . Æ 57 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ ·8
,, Zeus naked, standing to front, holding fulmen and resting on sceptre . . . . . Æ ·8
ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ Female head r., in incuse square . . . . . Æ ·8

Petthali. A Thessalian people known only from an inscription and from the following bronze coins:—

Circ. B.C. 350.

Head of Zeus, r., laur.
Zeit. f. Num., xvi. 91; xvii. 235.
Id. [B. M.]

ΠΕΤΘΑΛΩΝ (retrogr.) Forepart of horse springing from rock, l. Æ ·55
Inscr. not retrogr. Same type but to r., and beneath horse, trident Æ ·55

For other coins attributed to the Petthali see Imhoof, *Rev. Suisse*, Tom. XIV.

Peumata (Phthiotis ?). See U. Köhler, *Zeit. f. Num.*, xii. p. 110.

Head of nymph bound with oak-wreath.
Zeit. f. Num., xii. p. 111.]

ΠΕΥΜΑΤΙΩΝ written round the large monogram of the Achaeans, ΑΧ; in field, helmet . . . . . Æ ·5

If the silver coins assigned by Gardner to the Phthiotan Achaeans belong in reality to the early Achaean League (*N. C.*, 1902, 324), there would seem to be no cogent reason why Peumata should be assigned to Phthiotis. It is noticeable that the symbol, a helmet, is present also on the silver coins. (See **Achaean League**, *infra*.)

Phacium (Pelasgiotis), near the banks of the Peneius, between Atrax and Pharcadon.

Circ. B. C. 300–200.

Head of nymph crowned with corn. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 7.]

ΦΑΚΙΑΣΤΩΝ Horseman . . Æ ·8

Phalanna (Perrhaebia), a few miles north-west of Larissa, on the left bank of the Peneius. Cf. Steph. Byz. Φάλαννα, πόλις Περραιβίας, ἀπὸ Βαλάντης τῆς Τυροῦς θυγατρός.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Young male head with short hair. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 12–14.]

ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse . . Æ Dr., ½ Dr., and Trihemiobol.

Hunter holding two torches seated on rock, r.; beneath ΓΟ. [Ashburnham *Cat.*, 101.]

ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Hunter with flying chlamys, wielding javelin, running, r., with hound beside him . . . Æ 1½ Obol., 24 grs.

Young male head. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. VIII. 15, 16.]

ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Nymph Phalanna; hair in bag . . Æ ·8

Helmeted head. [Imhoof Coll.]

ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Horse . . . Æ ·5

ΟΡΙΣ Head of Zeus (?), r. [Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 88.]

ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑ Nymph Phalanna seated, with left hand extended towards a stork . . . . . Æ ·55

Phaloria (Histiaeotis), in the west of Thessaly. The only known coins are the following:—

Circ. B. C. 302–286.

Head of Apollo laur. [Brit. Mus.; cf. *Z. f. N.*, xvii. 236.]

ΦΑΛΩΡΙΑΣΤΩΝ Apollo (or Artemis ?), seated on rock, holding in r. arrow, and in l. a long branch of bay. Æ ·85

Head of Athena facing. [Hunter, I, Pl. XXX. 10; see *N. C.*, 1890, p. 187, note.]

ΦΑΛΩΡ Wolf running . . . Æ ·75

Pharcadon (Histiaeotis), on the left bank of the Peneius, between Pelinna and Atrax. The silver coins of this town all belong to the fifth century.

Circ. B. C. 480–400.

Youth restraining forepart of bull. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IX. 1.]

ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟ Forepart of horse in incuse square . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.

Free horse walking. [Pl. IX. 2.]

ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟΝΙΟΝ Athena standing . Æ Obol.

Bull's head. [Berlin.]

ΦΑR Horse's head. *Symbol:* trident. Æ Obol.

[illegible] [Paris.]

ΦΑ Ram . . . . . Æ ½ Obol.

Circ. B. C. 400–344.

Head of nymph l. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IX. 4 a.]

ΦΑΡΚΑΔ (retrogr.) Horseman Æ ·65

Horse feeding. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 5.]

ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ Crescent and star. Æ ·65

Pharsalus (Thessaliotis), on the left bank of the Enipeus, about twenty-five miles south of Larissa, one of the most important cities of Thessaly, and famous as the scene of the great victory of Caesar over Pompey. Pharsalus began to strike money about the time of the Persian wars, and continued to do so, perhaps without intermission, down to the reign of Philip of Macedon.

Circ. B.C. 480–344.

Head of Athena of archaic style. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IX. 6–8.]	ΦΑΡ or ΦΑΡ Horse's head in incuse square . . . Æ ½ Dr. and Obol.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

FIG. 175.

Head of Athena of fine style in close-fitting crested helmet (Fig. 175). [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. IX. 9–12.]	ΦΑΡΣ or ΦΑΡ Horseman holding over shoulder, or brandishing weapon; or, on ½ Dr., Horse's head . . . . . Æ Dr., ½ Dr., &c. and Æ ·7

During the period of finest art the silver coins frequently bear abbreviated names of magistrates, ΤΗ, ΙΠ, ΤΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΟ (retrogr.), &c.

Head of Athena facing, in triple crested helmet, between spear and shield. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, p. 45.]	ΦΑΡΣΑ or ΦΑΡΣΑΛΙΩΝ Horseman brandishing weapon; behind him, sometimes, a foot soldier carrying a second weapon over his shoulder, and in front an enemy facing him on foot Æ ·85

The weapon on these coins resembles a crooked club (pedum) and is called by Th. Reinach (*Corolla Num.*, p. 270) a 'mace of arms'.

Pherae (Pelasgiotis). Next to Larissa, Pherae was the foremost town in Thessaly, and one of the most ancient. It was situated a little to the west of Mt. Pelion. From a rocky height on the northern side of the city gushed forth the famous fountain Hypereia, which is represented on the coins as a stream of water flowing from the mouth of a lion's head, and perhaps also, under the form of the horse of Poseidon, issuing from the face of a rock, or bounding along with loose rein; but as such horse-types are frequent throughout Thessaly it is safer to regard them at Pherae also as referring directly to the worship of Poseidon, who, by striking the rock with his trident, created the first horse (Lucan, *Phars.* vi. 396), or to the games held in his honour.

Pherae began to coin money quite as early as, if not earlier than, the Persian wars. Among the chief varieties are the following:—

Circ. B.C. 480–450.

Thessalian subduing bull. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 1, 2.]

Similar, but forepart of bull. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 3.]

Similar, beneath, ΧΑΡ (?). [*N. C.*, 1891, Pl. IV. 6.]

Head and neck of bull clasped by bull-fighter. [Brit. Mus.]

ΦΕΡΑΙ, ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ Horse with loose rein, a lion's head fountain pouring a jet of water across his back; all in incuse square . . . . . *Æ* Dr.

ΦΕΡΑ Forepart of horse springing from rock in incuse square . . *Æ* ½ Dr.

ΦΕΡ Naked rider on forepart of horse, in incuse square . . . *Æ* ½ Dr.

ΦΕΡΑ &c. Horse's head in incuse square. . . . . *Æ* Obol.

The following archaic coins, with a few others of Methydrium (?), Larissa, and Scotussa (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLIII. 7, 15, 21–4, 26–8), form together a distinct group, differentiated from other Thessalian coins by the transposition of the incuse square, which is placed diagonally in relation to the types. It is somewhat doubtful whether the coins of this group, reading ΦΕ, with the addition of another syllable ΘΑ, ΤΑ, &c. (see Babelon, *Traité*, p. 1030), are rightly assigned to Pherae.

Forepart of horse springing from rock; or horse's head. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 4–7.]

Horse's head. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 8.]

Forepart of horse springing from rock. [Photiades *Cat.*, 162.]

ΦΕ. ΦΕ ΘΑ, or ΦΕ ΤΑ, Corn-grain with its husk, in deep incuse square *Æ* Dr., ½ Dr., and Obol.

ΦΕ ΘΑ Club in incuse square *Æ* Obol.

ΦΕ ΘΑ between the prongs of an ornamented trident, in incuse square *Æ* Dr.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of the nymph Hypereia, crowned with reeds, r.; behind, lion's head spouting water. [Photiades *Cat.*, 165.]

Head of Hekate, l.; behind, torch. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 15.]

Head of Hekate to r., in myrtle (?) wreath; in front, torch. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 9.]

Lion's head. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 10.]

ΦΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ Hekate with two torches riding on galloping horse. In field, wreath containing name ΑΣΤΟΜΕΔΟΝ . . . . . *Æ* Dr.

ΦΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ Nymph Hypereia standing, placing her hand on lion's head fountain, beneath which, wreath inscribed ΑΣΤΟ . . . . . *Æ* ½ Dr.

ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ Lion's head fountain; below, fish . . . . . Æ ·65

ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ Hekate with torches riding on horse . . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 300 *or earlier.*

Head of Hekate facing, her r. hand holding torch. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 16. Æ.]

ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ Hekate holding torch, riding on galloping horse; to l., lion's head fountain . *Æ* ½ Dr. (B. M.) Æ ·85

No coins are known with the name of the famous Jason of Pherae, but of the tyrant Alexander, who obtained the supreme power soon after Jason's death, we possess valuable numismatic records.

Alexander of Pherae. B.C. 369–357.

FIG. 176.

Head of Hekate, facing her r. hand holding torch. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 11.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΣ Armed horseman prancing; beneath, and on horse's flank, a bipennis (Fig. 176) . Æ Didrachm.
Head of Hekate in profile; in front, her hand holding torch. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 12.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Lion's head . Æ Dr.
Head of Artemis Ennodia r. laur. Inscr., ΕΝΝΟΔΙΑΣ. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 13.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ Lion's head [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 13] . . . . . Æ Dr.
Young male head in petasos. [*N. C.*, 1894, Pl. IV. 9.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ Leg and foot of horse . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Wheel. [B. M.]	ΑΛΕ Bipennis . . . . . Æ Obol.

With regard to the various forms of the inscr. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΣ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ, see Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 127. In these instances the denominations of the coins are probably to be understood, e.g. στατήρ, δραχμή, ἡμίδραχμον, or τριώβολον, &c.

BRONZE.

Young male head, in petasos. [B. M.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Leg and foot of horse. Æ ·5
Forepart of rushing bull. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 14.]	.. Forepart of horse . . Æ ·5

The cultus of Artemis Ennodia was connected with that of Hekate. Under this name she was worshipped as the goddess of the wayside or the cross-roads (Regling, *Journ. Int.*, 1905, 175). The bipennis as an adjunct on the reverse reminds us of the special worship paid by Alexander of Pherae to the Dionysos of Pagasae, who was surnamed Πέλεκυς, from the sacrificial axe used in sacrificing to him. Cf. Simonides (*apud* Athen. 10, 84), who calls the axe Διωνύσοιο ἄνακτος βουφόνον θεράποντα. See the Schol. on Hom. *Il.* xxiv. 428 Θεόπομπός φησιν Ἀλέξανδρον Φεραῖον Διόνυσον τὸν ἐν Παγασαῖς, ὃς ἐκαλεῖτο Πέλεκυς, εὐσεβεῖν διαφόρως. The double-axe also occurs as an adjunct symbol on early coins of Larissa (p. 298 *supra*).

Teisiphonus. B.C. 357–352 (?).

This tyrant was one of the brothers of Thebe, the wife of Alexander, who usurped the tyranny after Alexander's assassination.

Forepart of rushing bull. [*Rev. Num.*, 1853, Pl. XIV. 10.]	ΤΕΙΣΙΦΟΝΟΥ Forepart of horse . . Æ ·5

Proërna (Thessaliotis).

Circ. B.C. 300–200 (?).

Female head facing. [B. M. and Imhoof Coll.]	ΠΡΩΕΡΝΙΩΝ Demeter standing, holding ears of corn (?) and torch (?). Æ ·8

Rhizus (Magnesia ?). This place is mentioned by Strabo (ix. pp. 436, 443) and Steph. Byz.:—Ῥιζοῦς πόλις Θεσσαλίας, τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ῥιζούντιος. According to Strabo it was one of eight neighbouring πολίχναι, whose inhabitants were removed by Demetrius Poliorcetes (B.C. 290) to his new foundation Demetrias. Judging from the following coins, Rhizus must have been of greater importance in the fourth century B.C.

Before circ. B.C. 344.

Head of Zeus laur., resembling in style the coins of Philip of Macedon. [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. VII. 4.]	ΡΙΞΟΥΣ Vine-branch with grapes and letter Λ: almost identical with coin of Eurea. . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Artemis r. [*N. C.*, 1900, Pl. I. 7.]	ΡΙΞΟΥΣ between the ten rays of a star Æ ·65
Id. [B. M.]	ΡΙΞΟΥΣΙΩ[Ν] Similar . . Æ ·55

Scotussa (Pelasgiotis), between Pherae and Pharsalus. The coins of this town are of three periods.

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Forepart of horse. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 1.]	ΣΚΟ Grain of corn with husk, in deep diagonally placed incuse square . . Æ Dr. and ½ Dr.

These coins are identical in type with others of similar fabric reading ΜΕΘΥ (**Methydrium** ?), ΦΕΘΑ and ΦΕΤΑ (**Pherae** ?).

Circ. B.C. 400–367.

Head of Herakles bearded. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 2.]	ΣΚΟ Forepart of horse feeding . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of young Herakles laur., with lion-skin round neck.	ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣΣΑΙΩΝ Demeter (?) standing to front, resting on torch (?) . . Æ 1½ Obol.
Head of young Herakles.	ΣΚΟ Forepart of horse feeding Æ ·55
Head of young Herakles. [*N. C.*, 1902, Pl. XV. 8.]	ΣΚΟ Vine-branch with grapes Æ ·6
Female head to front, with flowing locks, as on coins of Larissa. [B. M.]	ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣΣΑΙΩΝ Vine-branch with grapes; cf. coins of the same type, at **Eurea** and **Rhizus** . . Æ ·85

In B.C. 367 Scotussa was treacherously seized by Alexander of Pherae, and ceased for some time to strike coins.

B.C. 300–200. *or later.*

Female head (Artemis ?) facing. [*N. C.*, 1890, Pl. XIX. 7.]

Head of bearded Herakles.

Head of Ares (?) in close-fitting helmet with feather.

ΣΚΟ[ΤΟΥΣΣΑΙΩΝ] Poseidon seated on rock with trident and dolphin . ℞ ½ Dr.

ΣΚΟΤΟΥ[Σ]ΣΑΙΩΝ Club [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 8] . . . Æ ·85

ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣΣΑΙΩΝ Horse prancing B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 9. Æ ·75

Thebae (Phthiotis). There are no early coins of this town; all those that are known certainly belong to the time of Demetrius.

Circ. B.C. 302–286.

Head of Demeter, crowned with corn and, usually, veiled. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 3.]

Similar. [B. M.]

ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ and (on Æ) mon. ΑΧ. Protesilaos leaping ashore from prow of galley . . . . . ℞ ½ Dr., and Æ ·85 and ·55

ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Free horse walking r., beneath ΑΧ . . . . . Æ ·7

Protesilaos was a native of this part of Thessaly, and at the neighbouring Phylace there was a temple sacred to him, mentioned by Pindar (*Isthm.* i. 84):—

Πρωτεσίλα, τὸ τεὸν δ' ἀνδρῶν 'Αχαιῶν
ἐν Φυλάκᾳ τέμενος συμβάλλομαι.

For other varieties see *Zeit. f. N.*, i. p. 175.

Tricca (Histiaeotis) was named after the fountain-nymph Trikka, a daughter of the river-god Peneios, on the left bank of whose stream the city stood. The town is mentioned by Homer as subject to Podaleirios and Machaon, sons of Asklepios, who led the Triccaeans in the Trojan war. At Tricca was the most ancient and illustrious of all the temples of Asklepios in Greece, and to this sacred place the sick had recourse from all parts (Strab. viii. 374; ix. 437).

Circ. B.C. 480–400.

Thessalian subduing bull or forepart of bull. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 7, 12.]

Horseman. [B. M.]

Horse. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 8, 10, 11.]

Horse. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 9.

ΤΡΙΚΚΑ, ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟΝ, later ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩΝ Incuse square containing forepart of horse . . . ℞ ½ Dr.

ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟ Nymph Trikka seated, holding phiale and mirror . . . . ℞ Trihemiobol.

ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟΝ Nymph playing ball, or leaning on column and extending hand towards swan, or opening cista, or sacrificing at altar . ℞ Obols.

ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΟΝ Athena running . . . ℞ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 400–344.

Head of Nymph Trikka.

Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 13.]

ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩΝ Warrior Podaleirios or Machaon advancing . . . Æ ·65

ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩΝ Asklepios seated, feeding serpent with bird, or resting on crooked staff . . . . . Æ ·8

Thessali. In B.C. 196, after the battle of Cynoscephalae, the Thessali, the Perrhaebi, and the Magnetes, were proclaimed free by Flamininus, whereupon the Thessali instituted a federal currency, probably striking their coins at Larissa.

The Magnetes at the same time began to issue silver and bronze at their capital Demetrias, as did also the Perrhaebi at Oloösson. All these coinages came to an end in B.C. 146, when Thessaly was incorporated in the Roman province of Macedon.

B.C. 196–146.

Fig. 177.

Head of Zeus crowned with oak. Behind, sometimes, the name of the Strategos of the League in the genitive case. (Among the names of Strategi whose dates are known are Androsthenes, B.C. 187, and Nicocrates, B.C. 182.)

Head of Apollo with name of the Strategos.

Head of Apollo with name or monogram of the Strategos.

Head of Athena Itonia. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. I. 4, 6.]

Head of Zeus in oak-wreath. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. I. 5.]

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ The Thessalian Athena Itonia (Paus. x. 1. 10) in fighting attitude, usually accompanied by the names of two magistrates, of which one is often in the genitive (Fig. 177). ℞ Double Victoriatus = 1½ Denarii, wt. 100–86 grs.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Demeter with torch in each hand . . . . . ℞ Victoriatus = ¾ denarius, 47–41 grs.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Athena Itonia and magistrate's name [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. I. 3] . . . . . ℞ Attic Dr.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ Horse . ℞ Attic Dr.

.. Athena Itonia and magistrate's name . ℞ Attic ½ Dr.

The bronze coins resemble the Drachms, having on the obverse a head of Apollo or Athena, and on the reverse Athena fighting, or a horse (R. Weil, *Zeit. f. N.*, i. 177 sqq.). There are, however, a few exceptional types among which the following may be mentioned:

Head of Zeus.
[*N. C.*, 1898, Pl. XIX. 1.]

Head of Artemis with quiver at shoulder.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 2.]

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ and magistrate's name ....ΤΡ.....ΕΥΒΙΟΤΟΥ Centaur with bull's tail galloping and seizing by the bridle a rearing horse Æ 1·

ΘΕΣΣΑ[ΛΩΝ ΝΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΗ[Σ] ΕΥΒΙΟΤΟΥ Demeter running with two torches . . . . . Æ ·85

Imperial Times.

Caesar, after the battle of Pharsalia, conferred liberty once more on the Thessalians, and henceforth Thessaly, even after its incorporation in the Roman province of Achaia, B.C. 27, was treated as a separate *koinón*, headed by a strategos, and with a *concilium* which met at Larissa. The Imperial coins from Augustus to Hadrian bear the name of the strategos, and in the reign of Augustus usually the inscr. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. From M. Aurelius to Gallienus the coins read ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ, the name of the strategos being omitted, and marks of value usually added, Γ, or Δ (= 3 or 4 assaria) (B. M. C., *Thess.*, pp. 6–9). Among the types may be mentioned Head of Achilles, with inscr. ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥΣ (see Th. Reinach, in *Corolla Num.*, pp. 366 ff.). Apollo Kitharoedos, Athena Itonia, Nike, Asklepios, &c.

ISLANDS ADJACENT TO THESSALY

Icus.

Head of Poseidon, laur.

ΙΚΙΩΝ Trident and dolphins [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 134]. . . . . Æ ·65

Peparethus (Scopelos), an island lying off the coast of the Thessalian Magnesia, widely known for its excellent wine (Pliny, *H. N.* xiv. 7. 76), was said to have been colonized by Staphylos, son of Dionysos and Ariadne. There were three towns in the island, Peparethus, Selinus, and Panormus, with probably a single mint at Peparethus. Wroth (*J. H. S.*, 1907, 90 sqq.) has proved that, *circ.* B.C. 500 to 480, Peparethus struck the tetradrachms of Euboïc weight, some of which were formerly attributed by me to Cyrene. The types are as follows, and their variety suggests trade relations with other cities, chiefly perhaps in Chalcidice and Cos, where some of them have been found.

Large bunch of grapes.
[*J. H. S.*, 1907, Pl. IV. 1.]

Id. [*N. C.*, 1891, Pl. I. 3.]

Large bunch of grapes between two small bunches.
J. H. S., 1907, Pl. IV. 5.]

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 4, 6.]

Id. [*Rev. Suisse*, XIV. Pl. VI. 18.]

Id. With dolphins swimming round grapes. [*J. H. S.*, 1907, Pl. IV. 7.]

Running winged figure (Agon ?) in incuse square . . . Æ 261 grs.

Head of bearded Herakles in incuse square . . . . . Æ 265 grs.

Id. . . . . Æ 256 grs.

Crested Corinthian helmet in incuse square . . . . . Æ 253·4 grs.

Id. . . . . Æ Didr. 125 grs.

Four ivy-leaves in cruciform pattern with ⊙ in centre, in incuse square . Æ 273 grs.

[illegible] *Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 8.]	Dolphin-rider in incuse square . . . Æ 259 grs.
ΠΕ Bunch of grapes. *Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 2.]	Dionysos or Staphylos seated l., holding kantharos and thyrsos in incuse square. Æ (plated with Æ) 220·3 grs.

During the greater part of the fifth century B.C. Peparethus seems to have been subordinate to Athens, and no coins were issued in the island: but the following bronze pieces show that in the fourth century B.C. Dionysos was still the chief divinity of the Peparethians.

After circ. B.C. 350.

[illegible] young or bearded Dionysos in [illegible] wreath. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 14, 15.]	ΠΕ, ΠΕΠΑ, &c., Kantharos wreathed with vine . . . . . Æ ·65–·5
Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XI. 16.]	ΠΕΠΑ Thyrsos and cross-piece of torch, combined . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of Athena. [B. M.]	ΠΕΠΑ Bunch of grapes . . Æ ·55

Svoronos (*Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, I. p. 86) also gives to Peparethus the uncertain coins, *Obv.* Young male head in ivy-wreath, *Rev.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ Amphora, assigned by Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, 65) to Apollonia Mygdoniae (see *supra*, p. 204). With these he would also class the coins, *Obv.* Head of Apollo laur., *Rev.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΥ Apollo standing with branch and bow, attributed by Pick, *Jahrb. arch. Inst.*, xiii. 169, to Apollonia Pontica.

Imperial Times.

Bust of young Dionysos.	ΠΕΠΑΡΗΘΙΩΝ Palm branch in kantharos . . . . . Æ ·75
Athena Itonia armed.	ΠΕΠΑ . . . Owl . . . . . Æ ·55

Coins also exist with the heads of Augustus and of Commodus (Hunter *Cat.*, I. Pl. XXX. 20).

Sciathus. Bronze coins of *circ.* B.C. 350.

Head of Apollo, or of Hermes; or Gorgon-head, facing.	ΣΚΙΑΘΙ or ΣΚ Caduceus [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XI. 17–19] . . Æ ·65–·5

ILLYRICUM

Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thessaly to Aetolia, by P. Gardner, 1833.
A. J. Evans, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1880, p. 269.
Bernsmid, *Die Inschr. u. Münzen Dalmatiens.* Wien, 1898.
Patsch, *Congrès de Num.*, 1900, p. 104 ff.
[illegible], *Num. Zeit.*, 1884, pp. 246 ff.
A. Maier, 'Die Silberprägung von Apollonia u. Dyrrhachion,' *Num. Zeit.*, 1908, pp. 1 ff.

Amantia. Autonomous bronze coins of the period of the Epirote Republic. B.C. 230–168, with Epirote types. Heads of Zeus Dodonaeos and of Zeus and Dione. *Rev.*, Fulmen or serpent. Bust of Artemis. *Rev.* Torch. Inscr., ΑΜΑΝΤΩΝ. (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 137, and B. M. C., Pl. XXXI. 10, 11.)

Apollonia. Colony of Corcyra. Silver coins of five periods:

(i) *Circ.* B.C. 450–350, with Corcyrean types, Cow and Calf. *Rev.* ΑΠ. Conventional pattern usually called *Gardens of Alkinoos*, which I shall in future describe as a Square containing a stellate pattern, or as a Stellate square. (See *infra*, p. 325 f.) Staters of *circ.* 160 grs. Æ Lyre. R ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ Obelisk of Apollo (B. M. C., Pl. XII. 1, 2).

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 350–300. *Staters of Corinthian types and weight*, reading ΑΠΟΛ, &c. (B. M. C., *Corinth*, Pl. XXVI. 1).

(iii) B.C. 229–100. New series of silver coins of the period during which Apollonia and Dyrrhachium were under the protection of Rome. These coins are of the weight of the Roman Victoriatus, *circ.* 52 grs. (see Haeberlin in *Z. f. N.*, 1907, p. 238). *Obv.*, Cow and Calf. *Rev.*, Stellate square (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XII. 3), and of the half Victoriatus, *circ.* 26 grs. *Rev.*, Fire of the Nymphaeum. They bear magistrates' names on both sides. It is supposed that the name on the obverse, in the nominative case, is that of the mint-master, and that the name on the reverse, in the genitive, stands probably for an eponymous annual magistrate.[1] There are also bronze coins of two distinct series with identical types, an earlier and a later, each represented by two or more denominations. In the later series the weights seem to have been doubled (see Hunter *Cat.*, II. pp. 2 ff.). Inscr., ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XII. 8–12).

Head of Artemis, or veiled head.	Tripod within wreath . . . Æ 1·05
Head of Dionysos.	Cornucopiae . . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Apollo.	Obelisk within wreath or lyre Æ ·65

(iv) *From circ.* B.C. 100 *to Augustus.* About B.C. 104 the Victoriatus was abolished at Rome, being assimilated to the Quinarius. From this time forwards the silver coins of Apollonia were issued on the standard of the Roman Denarius.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XII. 13.]	Three nymphs dancing round the fire of the Nymphaeum . . Æ 62 grs.
Fire of the Nymphaeum. [*Congr. int.*, p. 113.]	Lyre . . . . . Æ 44 and 31 grs.
Head of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XII. 15.]	Obelisk . . . . . Æ 29 grs.
Lyre and quiver (?). [B. M.]	Obelisk . . . . . Æ 13·5 grs.

(v) *Imperial.* Augustus to Geta. Inscr., ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΚΤΙΣΤΗ, ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΙ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ, &c. *Types*:—Three nymphs dancing: Obelisk of Apollo: Hades seated with a standing female figure before him carrying an infant in her arms: Apollo: Poseidon: Asklepios: River-god: Temple of Herakles: &c.

The Nymphaeum near Apollonia was sacred to Pan and the nymphs. It is described by Strabo (p. 316) Πέτρα δ' ἐστὶ περὶ ἀναδιδοῖσα, ὑπ' αὐτῇ δὲ κρῆναι ῥέουσι χλιαροῖ καὶ ἀσφάλτου. The obelisk is that of Apollo Ἀγυιεύς (see **Ambracia**, p. 320).

Byllis, on the north bank of the Aous, about twenty miles above Apollonia. Small bronze coins of the period of the Epirote Republic. B.C. 230–168 (cf. coins of **Amantia**, p. 313). Inscr., ΒΥΛΛΙΟΝΩΝ or

[1] For fuller information on the coins of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium and complete lists of magistrates, see A. Maier, *N. Z.*, 1908, pp. 1 ff., published since the above was printed

ΒΥΛΛΙΣ. *Types*:—Head of Zeus; ℞ Serpent twined round cornucopiae. Youthful helmeted head; ℞ Eagle on fulmen (B. M. C., *Thes.*, &c., p. 64), or Quiver (*Congr. int.*, 1900, 111).

Dacrsi. An Illyrian tribe which had been subject to king Genthius, on whose defeat by the Romans it obtained its freedom (Livy xlv. 26. 14). Bronze coins of the second century, after B.C. 168.

Head of Hermes to r. [Brunšmid, p. 74.]	ΔΑΟΡΣΩΝ Galley l. [*Z. f. N.*, xiii. p. 68] . . . . . Æ ·5

Dyrrhachii. Epidamnus, the capital of the Dyrrhachians, was a colony of Corcyra of considerable importance. The money of this city down to about B.C. 100, when it comes to an end, falls into the same periods as that of Apollonia. The coins bear the name of the people and not of their chief town.

(i) B.C. 450–350. *Silver staters of the Corcyrean standard, circ.* 170 grs.

Cow suckling calf. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XIII. 10.]	ΔΥΡ Double stellate square . . . . Æ Staters.

(ii) *Circ.* B.C. 350–229. *Staters, &c., of Corinthian types and weight* (see **Colonies of Corinth**) (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXVI).

(iii) B.C. 229–100. *New series of Dyrrhachian coins.*

Cow suckling calf.	ΔΥΡ Double stellate square [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. LXV. 12] . Æ 53 grs.
Forepart of cow.	.. Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XIV. 3] Æ 26 grs.

These coins are of the weight of the Roman Victoriatus and ½ Victoriatus, and bear the names of two magistrates, probably that of the eponymous annual magistrate in the genitive on the reverse, and that of the superintendent of the mint in the nominative on the obverse. (See note i, p. 314.) The adjunct symbol on the obverse changes with the name on the reverse, and therefore belongs properly to it. The bronze coins, also with magistrates' names, bear types relating to the worship of the Dodonaean Zeus, Herakles, Helios, Asklepios, &c.

Lissus. This town, at the mouth of the Drilo, was probably one of the colonies founded under the auspices of Dionysius of Syracuse, but the few coins which are known belong chiefly to the period of Macedonian supremacy, B.C. 211–197.

Goat standing. [*N. C.*, 1880. Pl. XIII. 3.]	ΛΙΣΣΙΤΑΝ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·5

King Genthius (*infra*, p. 316), B.C. 197–168, may also have struck a few of his own coins at Lissus; and after his defeat in the latter year by the Romans, Lissus again issued a few autonomous pieces.

After B.C. 168.

Head of Hermes (?) in petasos. [Brunšmid, Pl. VI. 93.]	ΛΙΣΣΙ, ΤΑΝ Galley . . . . Æ ·7

Oricus. A seaport in the neighbourhood of Apollonia, not far from the mouth of the Aous.

Circ. B.C. 230–168.

Head of Zeus. [Vienna *Cat.*, I. Pl. V. 8.] — ΩΡΙ[ΚΙ]ΩΝ Eagle on fulmen in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ ·8

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXI. 13.] — ΩΡΙΚΙΩΝ Obelisk of Apollo Agyieus, in wreath . . . Æ ·65

Head of Athena. — „ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·5

Rhizon. Bronze coins *after circ.* B.C. 168. Inscr., ΡΙΖΟ and ΡΙΖΟΝΙΤΑΝ (?) (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 292, 295, and Pl. XIII. 9, 10; Brunšmid, p. 75). Types similar to, but not identical with, those of the coins of King Ballaeus (*infra*, p. 317).

Scodra. The earliest coins of this town may be referred to the reign of Philip V of Macedon, who was supreme in Illyricum between B.C. 211 and 197.

Macedonian shield. [Brunšmid, p. 70.] — ΣΚΟΔΡΙΝΩΝ Helmet; all in wreath Æ ·6

After B.C. 168.

Head of Zeus. — ΣΚΟΔΡΕΙΝΩΝ War galley and, sometimes, magistrate's name . Æ ·65

[*Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 288; Brunšmid, p. 71.

KINGS OF ILLYRICUM

Monunius, *circ.* B.C. 300 *or* 280, king of the Dardanian Illyrians. He occupied Dyrrhachium and struck money there of the Dyrrhachian type.

FIG. 178.

Cow suckling calf. (Fig. 178.) [B. M.C., *Thes.*, Pl. XIV. 10, 11.] — ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΝΟΥΝΙΟΥ Double stellate square . Æ Staters, 160 grs.

On the coins of this king the Σ is sometimes written C, a form which is rarely met with at so early a date (Droysen, iii. 1. 184).

Genthius, *circ.* B.C. 197–168, probably succeeded to the Illyrian throne on the expulsion of Philip V of Macedon from his Illyrian possessions.

by the stipulations of the Peace of Tempe, B.C. 197. Genthius was afterwards induced by Perseus to attack the Romans, but was defeated beneath the walls of Scodra and taken prisoner by L. Anicius. It would seem that the coins of Genthius were struck both at Scodra and at Lissus.

Macedonian shield.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΓΕΝΘΙΟΥ Helmet	Æ ·6
Head of Genthius in kausia. Brunšmid, p. 71.]	,, ,, Illyrian galley	Æ ·7
Id.	,, ,, Fulmen	Æ ·5

Ballaeus, known only from coins. The date of his reign is probably B.C. 167–135 (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 300; Brunšmid, pp. 82 ff.).

Head of king, bare. B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XIV. 14.]	ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΥ Artemis with torch and two spears, running, or Artemis standing	Æ 55 grs., and Æ ·7–·6

The coins with the title Βασιλεύς come chiefly from *Risano* (Rhizon); those without the regal title chiefly from the island of *Lesina* (Pharos).

ISLANDS OF ILLYRICUM

[Imhoof, *Num. Zeit.*, 1884, pp. 246–60.]

In the early part of the fourth century Dionysius of Syracuse began to turn his attention to the western coasts of Illyricum and the islands in the Adriatic sea. He assisted the Parians in colonizing the two islands of Issa and Pharos, B.C. 385 (Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, ii. 134). About the same time the island of Corcyra Nigra, so called from its dark pine forests, appears to have received a Greek colony. The money of a town named Heracleia, perhaps situate in the island of Pharos, in which the coins which bear its name are found, belongs also to this category (Brunšmid, p. 54). The coins of the whole of this group are chiefly of the fourth and second centuries B.C. There are apparently few of the third.

Corcyra Nigra (?).

Fourth century B.C.

Rude head of Apollo.	ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ Ear of corn [*Num. Zeit.*, 1884. Pl. IV. 20]	Æ ·8

Heracleia.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Herakles in lion-skin. B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XIV. 8.]	ΗΡΑΚΛ, ΗΡΑΚ or ΗΡΑ Bow and club	Æ ·95 and ·7
Female head. Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 11.]	ΗΡΑ Dolphin	Æ ·7

Issa. The earliest coins of this island belong to the fourth century B.C. and consist of heavy bronze pieces resembling in fabric the large

bronze issues of various Sicilian cities (cf. Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. VII A). On the *obv.* is the head of Ionios, the son of Adrias, the eponymous hero of the Ionian sea, and the inscr. ΙΟΝΙΟ[Σ]. On the *rev.* is a dolphin with a line of waves beneath (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, 257; Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 12). The coins which bear the name of the town of Issa follow next in order, but do not seem to extend much beyond the end of the third century. The following are the principal varieties :—

ΙΣΣΑ Head of Artemis (*l*).	Star with eight rays . . . . Æ ·9
Head of Athena.	ΙΣ Goat . . . . . Æ ·95–·75
Head of Athena.	ΙΣ Stag with head turned back Æ ·6
Head of Zeus (*l*).	Ξ Ι Id. . . . . Æ ·75
ΙΣ Amphora.	Vine-branch with grapes . . Æ ·75
Jugate heads.	ΙΣ Grapes . . . . . Æ ·7
Youthful head.	Ι Σ Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·85

Pharos.

Fourth century B. C.

Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., Pl. XV. 4.]	ΦΑΡ Goat standing . . Æ 41 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XV. 5.]	ΦΑΡΙΩΝ Id. *Symbol:* sometimes. serpent . . . . . Æ ·95
Head of Persephone. [Brunsmid, Pl. I.]	ΦΑ Goat . . . . . Æ ·8

Second century B. C.

Head of young Dionysos ivy-crowned. [B. M. C., p. 84, 11.]	ΦΑ Grapes . . . . . Æ ·6
Young head laureate. [B. M. C., Pl. XV. 8.]	,, Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·8

ILLYRIO-EPIROTE SILVER COINAGE

Zeit. f. Num., i. 99, xvi. 3, xvii. 3, xxi. 258; Fox, 73; *B. C. H.*, vi. 211.

Damastium. The silver mines of this town are mentioned by Strabo, vii. p. 326. Its coins belong to the fourth century B.C., and may be compared for style with the money of the kings of Paeonia.

Head of Apollo laur. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XV. 10–13; Pl. XVI. 1, 2.]	ΔΑΜΑΣΤΙΝΩΝ Tripod, often with name, in the genitive, of dynast or magistrate, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟ. ΚΑΚΙΟ. ΚΗ. ΚΗΦΙ, ΚΗΦΙ|ΣΟΦΩ|ΝΤΟΣ. ΣΩΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ, ΑΡΡΙΑ, &c. . . . Æ Staters, Paeonian standard, *circ.* 206–190 grs.
Female head with hair in net. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 4.]	ΔΑΜΑΣΤΙΝΩΝ Large square ingot marked with caduceus or swastika, and with a handle attached, for carrying it. (Svoronos, *Journ. Int.*, 1906, p. 176) . . . . Æ 48 grs.
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 8.]	ΔΑΜΑΣΤΙΝΩΝ Pickaxe Æ 29 grs.

For other varieties see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 135, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 260, where a silver coin weighing 50 grs. has on the obverse a female head, and on the reverse the proper name ΔΑΡΑΔΟ in a double linear square (Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 13).

Pelagia. Silver coins of the same types as those of Damastium, but of ruder style. Inscr., ΠΕΛΑΓΙΤΩΝ or ΠΕΛΑΓΙΤΑΣ (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVI. 9–11; *Z. f. N.*, i. 99, xxi. 203).

Sarnoa. Probably identical with Σαρνοῦς (Steph. Byz. *s. v.*). Coins similar to the above. Inscr., ΣΑΡΝΟΑΤΩΝ (*Z. f. N.*, i. 113).

Tenestini. Similar Æ coins. Inscr., ΤΕΝΕΣΤΙΝΩΝ (Hirsch Coll.).

These unknown tribes or towns were probably only small mining communities in the vicinity of Damastium (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 136).

EPIRUS

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thessaly to Aetolia*, by P. Gardner, 1883. *Corinth, Colonies of Corinth, &c.*, by B. V. Head, 1889.]

(i) The earliest money of Epirus consists of silver coins of Corinthian types and standard, struck before Epirus became a kingdom, B.C. 342, at the town of Ambracia, and of bronze coins of Cassope, Elea, and the Molossi, anterior to the regal period. (ii) The second period of the coinage includes that of the kings, Alexander the son of Neoptolemus, B.C. 342–326, and Pyrrhus, 295–272. (iii) B.C. 238–168. There are bronze coins reading ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ, which are certainly earlier than the abolition of the monarchy, but the regular series of the Epirote Federal money did not begin till the Republic was fully constituted on the death of Ptolemy, the last of the royal race of the Aeacidae, B.C. 238.

The autonomous coinage appears to have gone on in some of the towns of Epirus side by side with the Federal money. After B.C. 168, when Epirus was devastated by the Romans and its inhabitants sold into slavery, all coinage ceased.

The prevailing types on the coins of Epirus are the heads of Zeus Dodonaeos and of Dione his spouse. The former is distinguished by his wreath of oak-leaves from the sacred oracular oak of Dodona. The latter wears a veil and a laureate stephanos (see B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVII). The gold and silver coins of the kings were probably struck in Italy and Sicily.

Ambracia. The most important colony of Corinth on the Ambracian Gulf. Silver staters of Corinthian type *circ.* B.C. 480–342, and later (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pls. XXVII–XXIX). Inscr., Α, ΑΜ, ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ, or ΑΜΒΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ. Of these staters more than a hundred varieties are known.

Circ. B.C. 238–168.

FIG. 179

Head of Dione veiled (Fig. 179).	AM. AMBPA, &c. Obelisk bound with taenia all in wreath . . Æ 63 grs
Heads of Dione, Apollo, Athena, &c.	Similar . . . . . Æ ·85

The obelisk represented on the coins of Ambracia is the sacred conical stone (βαιτύλιον) of the Apollo Ἀγυιεύς of Ambracia (Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i p. 211).

There are also bronze coins with Acarnanian types:—Head of Herakles or Achelous, *rev.* Apollo Aktios seated, or Crab or Rushing bull; also with Aetolian or Epirote types:

Head of Apollo radiate or laureate. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVIII. 4.]	Apollo naked, advancing with bow . . Æ ·9–·7
Id.	Zeus with aegis and fulmen . Æ ·9–·65
Head of Zeus.	Griffin; magistrate's name in nom. case. Æ ·75

See also Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 137).

Athamanes. On the fall of the kingdom of Epirus this tribe rose to be independent and struck bronze coins.

Circ. B.C. 220–190.

Head of Dione veiled. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVIII. 5.]	ΑΘΑΜΑΝΩΝ Athena standing, bearing owl and spear . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 138.]	ΑΘΑΜΑΝΩΝ Bull's head . Æ ·7

For a coin of the Amphilochian Argos, bearing the name ΑΜΥΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ, who is perhaps identical with Amynander, king of the Athamanes, see *infra*, p. 329, and *Z. f. N.*, vii. 127.

Buthrotum. *Colonial* and *Imperial*, Augustus—Tiberius, with Latin inscriptions, C. I. BVT. or C. A. BVT. (Colonia Julia or Augusta Buthrotum) and names of Duumviri, with titles, II VIR EX D. D., IIVIR Q[uinquennalis], &c. For varieties, see Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 138, and *N. Z.*, xxxiii. 26).

Cassope. Silver and bronze, with inscr. ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ on *obverse* or *reverse*.

Before B.C. 342.

Head of Aphrodite wearing stephanos.	Coiled serpent . . . . . Æ ·8
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVIII. 7.]	Dove flying in wreath . . . Æ ·85

B.C. 238–168.

Head of Aphrodite wearing stephanos. [B. M.; Photiades *Cat.*, 228.]	Cista mystica with serpent twined round it . . . . Æ 75·3 grs.
Head of Zeus Dodonaeos, and magistrate's name.	Eagle on fulmen, in oak-wreath [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 18] Æ 79–66 grs.
Head of Aphrodite.	Dove . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Dionysos.	Amphora [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXII. 6] . . . . . Æ ·7
Bull's head facing.	Serpent [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXII. 5]. Æ ·55

This town also struck bronze coins in Roman times with the inscr. ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ (B. M. C., *Thes.*, &c., p. 99).

Dodona (?). See *infra*, p. 325.

Elea in Thesprotia. The bronze coinage of this town belongs to the time of Philip of Macedon (over whose coins some of the specimens are restruck) before B.C. 342. As Leake remarks (*Num. Hell.*, p. 48), the types relating to the infernal regions identify the district with the Eleatis through which flowed the rivers Acheron and Cocytus.

Head of Persephone facing. [*N. C.*, 1900, p. 11.]	ΕΛΕΑΤΑΝ Kerberos [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVIII. 11] . . . . . Æ ·8
[illegible]	ΕΛΕΑΤ Trident [*Ib.*, Pl. XVIII. 10] Æ ·55

Molossi. The Molossians were the predominant people in Epirus before Alexander the son of Neoptolemus became king, B.C. 342. Concerning the celebrated breed of Molossian dogs, cf. Hor. *Sat.* ii. 6. 114. According to Nicander of Colophon (Pollux v. 5. 1) they were descended from the famous brass dog made by Hephaestos.

Silver and bronze coins before B.C. 342.

Molossian dog standing. [*N. C.*, 1903, Pl. X. 5.]	ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ Fulmen . . Æ 35 grs.
Dog lying. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 140.]	Μ Ο Fulmen . . . . . Æ 15 grs.
Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVIII. 13.]	ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ Eagle on fulmen. Æ ·8
ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ round rim of circular [illegible], on which, fulmen.	Fulmen in wreath [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVIII. 14] . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Zeus. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 141.]	Fulmen between Μ and cornucopiae, all in oak-wreath . . . . . Æ 1·

Nicopolis. This town was founded by Augustus after the battle of Actium. Imperial coins from Augustus to Gallienus.

Types (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XIX) usually referring to the quinquennial Actian games held at Nicopolis in honour of the Actian Apollo, and in memory of the battle of Actium. Inscr., ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙϹ ΙΕΡΑ, ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ. ΙΕΡΑϹ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ, ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΟϹ ΚΤΙϹΤΗϹ, ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟΥ ΚΤΙϹΜΑ. ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΙΕΡΑϹ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟϹ. ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΙΕΡΑϹ ΑϹΥΛΟΥ (?), Η ΠΡΟϹ ΑΚΤ, &c., ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΩΤΗΡ ΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΛΕΥΚΑΤΗϹ (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 141), also ΦΙΝΑΙΟϹ accompanying the type of Asklepios standing. Games, ΑΚΤΙΑ, on Æ Quinarii of Ant. Pius and Faustina Sen. (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XIX. 8), and on Æ of Hadrian (Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XXXI. 16). On some coins of Nicopolis, Hadrian has the title ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟϹ.

Pandosia, on the river Acheron.

BRONZE. B.C. 238–168.

Head of Dodonaean Zeus, and magistrate's name.	ΠΑΝ Fulmen in oak-wreath [B. M. C., Pl. XXXII. 9] . . . . . Æ ·75

Phoenice was, according to Polybius (ii. 5. 8), the most important city

in Epirus after the fall of the Molossian kingdom. It was probably therefore the capital of the Epirote Republic, and the place of mintage of the Federal currency (p. 324). In the same period it struck also municipal coins of bronze.

B.C. 238–168.

Head of Zeus (?).	ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ Fulmen in wreath . Æ ·7
Bust of Artemis.	,, Spear-head [B.M.C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXXII. 10, 11] . Æ ·7

Also Imperial of Claudius, Nero, and Trajan.

KINGS OF EPIRUS

Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, B.C. 342–326. The gold coins of this king were probably struck in southern Italy, whither Alexander went in B.C. 332 to aid the Greek cities against the Lucanians and Bruttians. In style the remarkable gold stater in the British Museum differs curiously from the specimen in the Hunter Coll. and from the silver staters, and the weight of the latter, 165 grs. (that of the coins of Corcyra), may possibly indicate an Epirote origin. On the whole, however, I am inclined to attribute all Alexander's coins to the Locrian or possibly to the Syracusan mint. The skilful engravers and die-sinkers of Italy and Sicily may well have been chosen to design and strike coins for various kings and for states where mints did not exist at all, or where the die-engravers were only capable of executing rough imitations of the works of more practised artists. Cf. *J. H. S.*, 1907, p. 149. The ruder bronze money is undoubtedly Epirote.

Fig. 180.

Head of Zeus Dodonaeos, wearing oak-wreath. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XX. 1, and Hunter, Pl. XXXI. 17.]	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ Fulmen (Fig. 180) . . . Ν Stater 132 grs., Ꞡ Stater 165 grs.
Head of Helios. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XX. 2.]	ΑΛΕΞ Fulmen . . . Ν $\frac{1}{12}$ Stater.
Id.	Id. . . . . Ꞡ Diobol.
Eagle, wings closed, between tripod and olive-spray.	ΑΛΕΞΑ ΤΟΥ ΝΕ Fulmen in olive-wreath . . . . . Æ ·65

Pyrrhus, B.C. 295–272. Pyrrhus, like Alexander, struck coins in various parts of his dominions, chiefly in Italy and Sicily, but also in Macedon and perhaps in Epirus. All the gold coins and the silver pieces of 90 grs. are of Syracusan fabric, as are also the finest of his bronze coins. His tetradrachms and didrachms of Attic weight appear to have been issued at Locri in Bruttium; his Macedonian bronze coins are

distinguished by the Macedonian shield on the obverse: while his Epirote (?) money bears the head of Zeus, and is of ruder fabric.

Inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ, usually at full length except on the Macedonian coins and on some of the Epirote (?) bronze pieces, where the name appears in monogram.

Fig. 181.

[illegible] Athena; *symbol:* owl (Fig. 181).	Nike with oak-wreath and trophy . . ℳ Stater.
Head of Artemis.	Id. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XLVI. 25, 26] . . . . . ℳ ½ Stater.

The *obv.* of the gold stater is almost identical with that of the Aetolian League (p. 334 *infra*). They are both probably by the same (possibly Syracusan) engraver.

Fig. 182.

[illegible] Zeus in oak-wreath.	Dione with sceptre, enthroned (Fig. 182). ℞ Tetradr.

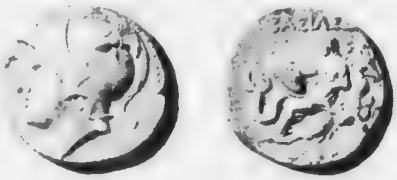

Fig. 183.

[illegible] Achilles, helmeted (Fig. 183).	Thetis veiled, riding on hippocamp, and holding shield of Achilles . . . ℞ Didr.

Fig. 184.

Head of Per-ephone with flowing hair and corn-wreath (Fig. 184).	Athena with spear and shield, in fighting attitude . . . . . Æ 90 grs.
ΦΘΙΑΣ Head of Phthia veiled.	Fulmen [Gardner, *Types*, Pl. XI. 27] . Æ 1·1
Head of Persephone as above.	Demeter enthroned [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XX. 14] . . . . . Æ ·95
Head of Athena. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XX. 15.]	Ear of corn in oak-wreath . . Æ ·75
Head of Athena. [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. VIII. 10.]	Naked warrior charging . . . Æ ·75
Macedonian shield, on it ΠΥΡ in monogram.	ΒΑΣΙ Macedonian helmet in oak wreath [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XX. 16. Æ ·65
Head of Dodonaean Zeus.	Fulmen in oak-wreath . . Æ ·95–·75

The veiled head with the inscr. ΦΘΙΑΣ is usually supposed to be a portrait of Phthia, the mother of Pyrrhus. Some have, however, seen in it an ideal personification of the district Phthia in Thessaly, whence Pyrrhus traced the origin of his race.

To this king Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 459, Pl. J. 28) is inclined to attribute a very beautiful Attic drachm in the Santangelo Museum at Naples. *Obv.* Head of Herakles in lion-skin. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Dionysos in car drawn by panthers; *symbol*, fulmen.

EPIROTE REPUBLIC

Before B. C. 238.

ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Bull rushing.	Fulmen in wreath . . . . Æ ·7
ΑΠ (in mon.) Head of Dodonaean Zeus.	Fulmen in oak-wreath [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVII. 1, 2] . . . Æ 1·05–·7

B. C. 238–168.

Fig. 185.

Heads jugate of Zeus Dodonaeos and Dione.	ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Rushing bull in oak-wreath (Fig. 185) . Æ Didr., 154–140 grs.
Head of Zeus Dodonaeos. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 16, 17.]	„ Eagle in oak-wreath . Æ Dr., 78–65 grs.
Heads of Zeus and Dione. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVII. 8.]	„ Fulmen in oak-wreath. Æ (=Victoriatus) 52–44 grs.
Head of Zeus Dodonaeos. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVII. 9.]	„ Id. . . . . Æ (=½ Victoriatus) 24–23 grs.

The types of the bronze coins for the most part resemble the silver. They present, however, some varieties.

Head of Dione veiled.	ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Tripod in laurel-wreath Æ ·75
Head of Herakles.	,, Club in oak-wreath . . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XVII. 12, 14, 15.]	,, Spear-head . Æ ·9–·65

After B.C. 168.

Although the Epirote coinage, as such, ceased when the country was ruthlessly devastated by the Romans in B.C. 168, nevertheless there are exceptional pieces which appear to have been issued at **Dodona** in the name of a priest of the temple of Zeus Naïos. These are of late style, and are certainly subsequent to the fall of the Republic. They bear the two names of ΑΡΓΕΑΔΗΣ and ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟΣ and the title ΙΕΡΕΥΣ.

Head of Zeus Dodonaeos.	Bust of Artemis . . . . . Æ 1·0

To Dodona also, in Imperial times, Reinach (*Congrès arch. d'Athènes*, 1905) would attribute the following coin:—

ΔΙΑ Bust of Zeus Dodonaeos (?).	ΝΑΟΝ Fulmen [*Rev. arch.* 1905, p. 97] Æ ·6

CORCYRA

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thessaly to Aetolia*, by P. Gardner, 1883. Postolacca, A., Κατάλ. τῶν ἀρχ. νομ. Κερκύρας, κ.τ.λ., Athens, 1868.]

The long series of the staters of this wealthy and enterprising maritime state begins about B.C. 585, when, on the death of Periander of Corinth, Corcyra became independent of its mother-city. The coins of Corcyra differ in fabric from those of any of the other states in European Greece which issued coins during the same period (sixth century B.C.), viz. Aegina, Euboea, Athens, and Corinth. It is true that the cow suckling her calf is the obv. type on coins of Carystus in Euboea (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXII. 15), and we hear of the Eubocan Eretrians as the earliest colonists of Corcyra; but neither in weight nor in fabric is there anything in common between the early Corcyrean and Euboean issues. The *rev.* type of the Corcyrean staters consists of two deep oblong punches each containing a stellate device, a conventional representation, according to Eckhel, of the gardens of Alkinoös, the Corcyreans claiming descent from the Phaeakians and identifying their island with the Scheria of Homer (Thuc. i. 25). It is more probable, however, that this type on the didrachms is merely a complication of the single stellate pattern which occurs on the drachms (Babelon, Pl. XL. 16–18) and that it is simply ornamental. Similar deep double oblongs and squares, sometimes containing star patterns, are met with on early electrum coins, and on silver coins of Miletus, as well as of Camirus, Ialysus, and Lindus in Rhodes, and of Cyrene (cf. Babelon, *op. cit.* Plates IX. 2, 11; XIX. 8, 10, 14, 16, 18; XX; XL. 14, 23;

LXIII. 1, 2, 19, 20: LXIV. 8, 10). It is most likely, therefore, that the Corcyrean coinage was derived directly from commercial intercourse with Miletus, Rhodes, &c., and Cyrene, and not from Aegina, Euboea, or Corinth. The weight of the Corcyrean stater, originally *c.* 180 grs. (max.), and gradually falling to *c.* 160 grs., is considerably lighter than that of the Aeginetic stater, and was probably imported from Asia Minor. It is equivalent to 4 Corinthian drachms of 45 grs. and to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Attic tetradrachm.

The archaic staters above referred to seem, however, to have been preceded by a small issue of triobols, trihemiobols, and hemiobols, hitherto attributed to Phocis (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. III. 1, 2), having on the *obv.* a cow's head to front and on the *rev.* a deep rough inc. sq. Their Corcyrean origin is not certain, but, as Mr. Earle Fox has pointed out (*N. C.*, 1908, pp. 81 ff.), it is preferable to the older attribution, as the *provenance* of some specimens can be traced to the Woodhouse collection formed in *Corfu*.

The invariable type of the staters of Corcyra is

FIG. 186.

A cow suckling a calf (Fig. 186). | Two stellate patterns of elongated form, each enclosed, on the earlier specimens, in a separate oblong incuse and, on the later, in a linear square . . AR Stater.

In the archaic period the coins are anepigraphic, but from about B.C. 450 they are generally inscribed KOP.

The origin of the *obv.* type is very obscure. The cow and calf, as Macdonald remarks (*Coin Types*, p. 80), is a reproduction of a design of very great antiquity, found on gems unearthed on 'Mycenean' sites, and occurring also on Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, as well as in Persia, long before the invention of coinage. On coins it is met with not only at Corcyra and her colonies but also in Euboea, &c.; but whether the Corcyreans derived it from Euboea or received it from elsewhere is uncertain.

The most frequent type of the drachm of Corcyra before B.C. 300, is—

Forepart of a cow. | Stellate pattern, in incuse B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXI. 3- AR 86 grs., [illegible]

The half-drachms and quarter-drachms bear on the obverse, in combination with the Star on the reverse, sometimes a Head of Hera and sometimes an Amphora or a Kantharos. The obols have on the obverse a Bunch of grapes, and on the reverse a Ram's head or incuse Swastika.

The types of the bronze coins are, with few exceptions, Dionysiac. For varieties see B. M. C., *Thes.*, *s. v.* Corcyra, Pl. XXII.

Circ. B.C. 338–300.

After the occupation of Corinth by Philip, B.C. 338, Corcyra, like many other Corinthian colonies, began to strike staters similar to those of Corinth, but with the inscr. ΚΟΡ, ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ, or Κ (B. M. C., *Corinth*, &c., p. 112, and Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, Pl. II. 24).

Circ. B.C. 300–229.

About B.C. 300 it would appear that an assimilation took place between the Corcyrean and the Corinthian standards. The staters of 160 grs. ceased to be issued, while the former drachms of 80 grs. now became didrachms, the drachm being made identical in weight with the Corinthian drachm of 40 grs. (see B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXII. 17, 18; XXIII. 1, 2).

ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙ Forepart of a cow.	Double stellate pattern	Æ 80 grs., Didr.
Cow and calf.	ΚΟΡ Single do. . .	Æ 40 grs., Dr.
Amphora.	ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙ Star .	Æ 40 grs., Dr.
Head of young Dionysos.	Ж Thyrsos and grapes	Æ 13 grs., Diob.

As in the previous period the types of the bronze coins are most frequently Dionysiac. There is, however, an interesting series

Forepart of galley.	ΙΚΟ Kantharos	Æ ·7

The peculiarity of these coins is that the name of the galley is inscribed upon it, e.g. ΑΛΚΑ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ, ΕΥΚΛΕΙΑ, ΕΥΝΟΜΙΑ, ΘΗΡΑ, ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑ, ΚΩΜΟΣ, ΚΥΠΡΙΣ, ΛΑΟΝΙΚΑ, ΝΕΟΤΗΣ, ΝΙΚΑ, ΠΑΛΛΑΣ, ΠΡΩΤΑ, ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ, ΦΑΜΑ, ΦΩΣΦΟΡΟΣ, &c. Gardner has pointed (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, ii. 96) that the galley figured on these coins is agonistic type, having reference to galley races held in Corcyrean waters on the occasion of festivals of Poseidon, of Dionysos, or of the Actian Apollo.

Circ. B.C. 229–48.

In B.C. 229 Corcyra surrendered to the Romans, under whose protection it was allowed to retain its autonomy. The silver coins of this period are of the following types. They all bear the monogram of Corcyra (ꝑ or ꝑ).

Head of young Dionysos bound with ivy.	Pegasos [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 19]. Æ 80 grs., Didr.
Head of Dione veiled.	Id. in wreath [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIV. 4] . . . Æ 48 grs. (Victoriatus).
Head of Aphrodite.	Pegasos . . . . . Æ 38 grs., Dr.
Id.	Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIV. 6–10]. Æ 28 grs. (½ Victoriatus).
Head of Apollo.	Id. Æ 28 grs.
Head of Dionysos.	Id. Æ 28 grs.

The bronze coins have heads of Dionysos, Dione, or Poseidon. *Rev.* Kantharos or Amphora, Bull's head, Prow, Trident, Aplustre, Ear of corn. These are followed by another series of bronze coins bearing the names

of the *Prytaneis* of the city of Corcyra, as is clearly proved by the occurrence of no fewer than half of the number of known names with the title Prytanis in Corcyrean inscriptions of the same age as the coins (Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 1870). The commonest types are

Head of Herakles. | ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ Prow and name of Prytanis . . . . . Æ .8

Names of Prytaneis, ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ, ΔΑΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, ΗΡΩΔΗΣ, ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ. ΝΙΚΑΝΩΡ, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ, ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, ΦΑΛΑΚΡΟΣ, ΦΙΛΩΝ, ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ, ΦΙΛΩΤΑΣ, &c. (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIV. 18).

B. C. 48–A. D. 138. *Julius Caesar to Hadrian.*

Throughout this period the city of Corcyra continued to strike autonomous bronze coins on which the deities ΖΕΥΣ ΚΑΣΙΟΣ and ΑΓΡΕΥΣ, with their names in full, and Ares, are frequently represented. The first is usually in the attitude of Zeus seated on a throne. Agreus is a standing bearded figure, clad in a long chiton, and holding a cornucopiae (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXV. 7). The worship of this pastoral god was related to that of Aristaeos.

A. D. 138–222. *Antoninus Pius to Geta.*

The Imperial coins of this period have the Emperor's head. The reverse types are Zeus Kasios, Agreus, Ares, Galley under sail, Pegasos, Dionysos on panther, &c. (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVI).

ACARNANIA

British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thessaly to Aetolia, by P. Gardner, 1883.
Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Münzen Akarnaniens* in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, x. pp. 1-180. Vienna, 1878.]

Acarnania, the country between the Acheloüs on the east, and the sea on the west, derived its coin-standard from the two flourishing commercial colonies of Corinth—Anactorium and Leucas. Before the close of the fifth century the towns of Acarnania formed themselves into a Confederacy, of which Stratus on the Acheloüs was the chief city.

At all the Acarnanian coast-towns staters of the Corinthian type, *obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* Pegasos, now began to be issued, mainly for commerce with Italy and Sicily, where they are still chiefly found. The cities of the interior, Stratus, Oeniadae, &c., took very little part in this Corinthian coinage, but struck small silver coins with their own types. About B.C. 300 Stratus fell into the hands of the Aetolians, and Leucas took its place as the chief city of the Acarnanian League. Thyrrheium likewise rose to importance after this date.

At what precise period the Pegasos staters ceased to be issued it is hard to determine, but it is certain that in the latter part of the third century (*circ.* 220) they had already been superseded by a regularly organized Federal currency, the coins having on the obverse the head of the national river-god Acheloüs, and on the reverse a seated figure of the

Actian Apollo. It is to be inferred that Leucas was the place of mintage of these Federal coins down to B.C. 167, when it was separated from Acarnania by the Romans, and began to strike silver in its own name.

After this date Thyrrheium continued for some time the series of coins of the Federal type, but with the legend ΘΥΡΡΕΙΩΝ in place of ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ, until soon afterwards all coinage ceased in the land.

Alyzia. Corinthian staters, B.C. 350–250. Inscr. ΑΛΥ or ΑΛΥΣΙΑΙΩΝ (B. M. C., *Corinth*, Pl. XXX. 9–12), and contemporary bronze coins with types relating to the cult of Herakles, of whom there was a temple in the neighbourhood (Imhoof, *Num. Zeit.*, x. 46, and *Z. f. N.*, xv. 40).

Anactorium. Corinthian staters down to B.C. 350 with the digamma (Ϝ) (*Num. Zeit.*, x. 52 ff.). After B.C. 350 with ΑΝΑ (often in monogram), ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΕΩΝ, ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΩΝ, &c., and smaller denominations often with inscr. ΑΚΤΙΟ, ΑΚΤΙΟΥ, referring to the festivals of Apollo Actios in the territory of Anactorium, and ΑΚΤΙΑΣ accompanying the head of the goddess of the Actian Festival (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXXI, and Imhoof, . . . p. 63). The more recent Pegasos-staters, *circ.* B.C. 300–250, bear the abbreviated names of magistrates, some of which are identical with those which occur on contemporary coins of Thyrrheium and Leucas. They may be the names of officials of the Acarnanian League (B. M. C., *Cor.*, p. lxx).

B.C. 250–167.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΝ (mon.) in laurel-wreath Æ 35 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΕΩΝ Lyre [B.M.C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVII. 10. 11] . . . Æ ·75

Argos Amphilochicum. Corinthian staters (B.C. 350–250), inscr. Α, ΑΡ, ΑΡΓΕΩΝ, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, &c., and later ΑΜΦΙ, ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΩΝ, &c. (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXXIII. 1–9), and bronze coins of two types :—

Young male head with short hair.	ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Dog . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Athena.	.. Owl facing [B.M.C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVII. 14. 15] . . . Æ ·55

For the coin of Argos, which may have been struck by Amynander king of the Athamanes, *circ.* B.C. 205, see *Z. f. N.*, vii. 127.

ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Helmeted bust; Aries (?).	ΑΜΥΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ Greyhound . Æ ·6

Astacus. Corinthian staters (*circ.* B.C. 350), inscr. ΑΣ, and symbol crayfish (ἀστακός) (Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 97, and B. M. C., *Cor.*, lxx. 123, Pl. XXXIII. 10).

Coronta (?). Corinthian staters (B.C. 300–250). Inscr. Κ and Macedonian shield (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXXIII. 11).

Echinus (?). To this place, on the south shore of the Ambracian Gulf, a Pegasus-stater is conjecturally attributed, *c.* B.C. 300–250, with Ε and club-head behind the head of Athena (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXXIII. 12).

Leucas. This city began early in the fifth century to strike Corinthian staters, and continued to do so down to about B.C. 250 with inscr.

Λ. ΛΕ, ΛΕΥ, ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ, &c., as the chief city of the Acarnanian Confederacy (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pls. XXXIV–XXXVII).

After the fall of Stratus it appears also to have been the place of mintage of a series of Corinthian staters distinguished by the letters ΑΚ (in mon.) (*ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 5, 6). The bronze coins of Leucas (B.C. 350–250) are of the following types:—

Λ Head of Athena.	Chimaera [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVIII. 1] . . . . . Æ ·75

(Usually restruck on Æ of Philip of Macedon.)

ΑΚ Head of man-headed bull (Acheloïs).	ΛΕ Chimaera . . . . . Æ ·8
Id. or Head of Aphrodite	.. Trident [B.M.C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVIII. 4] . . . . . Æ ·7
Bellerophon on Pegasos.	ΛΕΥ Chimaera [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVIII. 6 Æ ·75
Pegasos.	ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ Trident . . . Æ ·55
Λ Head of Pegasos.	Dolphin and trident . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Apollo.	ΛΕΥ Prow [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVIII. 11] . Æ ·75
Λ Pegasos.	Id. . . . . Æ ·6

From about B.C. 250 to 167 Leucas was probably the chief mint of the Federal coinage of the Acarnanian League. See *Federal coinage* (p. 333).

After B.C. 167.

In B.C. 167 Leucas was separated by the Romans from the Acarnanian Confederacy, but it continued to be a place of importance, and, like Corcyra, appears to have retained its autonomy under Roman protection. To this period may be ascribed the long series of silver coins with magistrates' names (Prytaneis?), of which more than forty are known.

FIG. 187.

Statue of goddess, Ἀφροδίτη Αἰνειάς, with attributes—crescent, aplustre, owl, stag, and sceptre surmounted by dove; the whole in a wreath.	ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ Prow, and name of magistrate (Fig. 187) Æ Attic Didr.
Head of young Herakles.	ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ Club in wreath, and magistrate's name [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVIII. 17] . . . . . Æ 77, 67, and 59 grs.

The figure on these Leucadian coins has been identified by E. Curtius (*Hermes*, x. 243) as a statue of Aphrodite Aineias, whose sanctuary stood

[illegible] small island at the northern end of the canal which separated Leucas from the mainland. The bronze coins of this last period of Leucadian autonomy often bear the same magistrates' names as the [illegible] (Imhoof, *Num. Zeit.*, x. p. 135). They are of various types (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIX).

Medeon (?). (*Num. Zeit.*, x. 139.)

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 350–300.

ΜΕ Head of Apollo, hair short.	Α or Μ in laurel-wreath . . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo; hair long.	Μ Ε Tripod . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Athena.	.. Id. or owl (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIX. 9, 10) . . . Æ ·7–·6

Metropolis. Corinthian staters (B.C. 300–250) with ΜΗ in mon. (Imhoof, *Num. Zeit.*, p. 142; B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXXVIII. 1).

Oeniadae. For the silver coins with the digamma (Ϝ) and Τ (=Τριώβολα) formerly attributed to Oeniadae, see **Stratus.** The Aetolians seized Oeniadae in the time of Alexander. As the bronze coins of this town are not of early style, they can hardly have been struck before B.C. 219, when Philip V took it from the Aetolians, nor can they well be subsequent to B.C. 211, when the Romans gave it back to that people.

Circ. B.C. 219–211.

Head of Zeus. (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIX. 14.)	ΟΙΝΙΑΔΑΝ Head of man-headed bull, Acheloös, and ΑΚΑΡ. in monogram . Æ ·95

Palaerus (?). Silver (B.C. 350–250), (Imhoof, *Num. Zeit.*, x. p. 153). The signification of the monogram on this coin is very doubtful.

Female head, and mon. ΠΑΛΑΙΡ (?).	Pegasos . . . . . Æ 25 grs.

Phytia (?). Corinthian drachms (wt. 40 grs.), B.C. 350–250, and bronze coins resembling those of Medeon (*Num. Zeit.*, x. p. 153).

Head of Apollo; hair long.	Φ Υ Tripod . . . . . Æ ·7

Stratus, down to the early part of the third century, was the chief town of the Acarnanian Confederacy. It then passed into the hands of the Aetolians, and Leucas became the capital of the country. The coins of Stratus fall into the following classes: –

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Bearded head of Acheloös, facing. (B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIX. 15.)	ΣΤΡΑ (retrogr.). Incuse square in which head of Kallirrhoë, facing . Æ 36 grs.
Id. (*Num. Zeit.*, x. Pl. I. 22.)	ΣΤΡΑ (retrogr.) Young head in profile . . . . . Æ 15 grs.

The nymph Kallirrhoë was a daughter of the river-god Acheloös, and mother of Akarnan the eponymous ancestor of the Acarnanians

(Paus. viii. 24. 9). About B.C. 400 these autonomous coins were replaced by a Federal coinage of the same types as the above, but with AK on the reverse or the name of a strategos (?) ΑΓΗΜΩΝ. The following coins, some formerly attributed to Oeniadae, may be preferably given to Stratus.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Barley-corn and (?).	∃ in incuse square . . Æ 6·6 grs.
Head of Acheloös in profile.	F in incuse square, around ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΑ . . . . . Æ 34 grs.
Id.	T between oak-boughs ΚΑΛ . . . Æ 16 grs.
Id.	T in concave field . . Æ 18 grs.
Id.	T in concave field . . Æ 17 grs.
Id.	T in concave field . . Æ 18 grs
Head of bearded Heraklès. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIX. 11–13].	T between two bunches of grapes, incuse square . . . . Æ 17 grs.

The digamma on the largest of the above described coins is probably the initial letter of the word *Faxapraves*. The letter ∃ may stand for Hemiobol and T for Trihemiobol. The signification of some of the small letters between which the larger ones are placed is doubtful. ΣΤΡ might stand for Stratus (*Num. Zeit.*, x. 163 ff.).

The following silver and bronze coins of Stratus belong also to the fourth century:—

ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΝ Head of Athena; *symbol*, head of Acheloös.	Pegasos [*Z. f. N.*, xv. Pl. III. 6] . . Æ Corinthian Stater.
Head of Kallirrhoë (?).	ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΝ Head of Acheloös [B.M.C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXIX. 16] . . . . Æ ·7

Thyrrheium was in late times a place of some importance, and after the separation of Leucas from Acarnania in B.C. 167, it became the chief place of mintage for silver in Acarnania. It struck Corinthian staters (*circ.* B.C. 350–250?) with inscr. Θ, ΘΥ, ΘΥΡ, ΘΥΡΡ (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXXVIII. 2–13), and perhaps also certain pieces weighing about 106 grs., with Corinthian types and the Acheloös head as an adjunct symbol behind the head of Athena (B.C. 250–167, *Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 7, 8). There are also bronze coins:—

Head of Athena in Attic helmet.	ΘΥΡΡΕΩΝ or ΘΥΡ Owl . Æ ·8–·55

Cf. similar coins with Attic types of Argos and Medeon.

After circ. B.C. 167.

When Leucas was separated from Acarnania, Thyrrheium appears to have adopted the types of the Federal coinage, which ceased to be issued at that time.

Head of beardless Acheloös, and magistrate's name. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXX. 1.]	ΘΥΡΡΕΙΩΝ Apollo Aktios seated, naked, holding bow . . . . . Æ 165–132 grs., and 73 grs.
ΘΥΡΡΕ Head of Athena.	Magistrate's name in wreath . . . . Æ 45 grs., and 20 grs.

Among the names of magistrates we meet with one ΞΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ who may be an ancestor of the Xenomenes of Thyrrheium, who entertained Cicero when he passed through the town in B.C. 51 and 50.

FEDERAL COINAGE OF ACARNANIA

Circ. B.C. 400–350 (*Mint, Stratus*).

Head of Acheloos, facing.	Α Κ Head of Kallirrhoë, facing. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVII. 1] . . . ℞ 29 grs.
[*Num. Zeit.*, x. 14.	Same type. ΑΓΗΜΩΝ (Strategos ?) . ℞ 30 grs.

Circ. B.C. 350–300 (*Mint, Stratus ?*).

Series of silver drachms marked F (initial of Fακαρνάνες) and Triobols marked T described above: see **Stratus.**

Circ. B.C. 300–250 (*Mint, Leucas*).

Series of Corinthian staters with AK in mon. (B. M. C., *Cor.*, p. 113) and bronze coins.

AK Head of Acheloös. *Num. Zeit.*, x. 20.	Chimaera . . . . . Æ 8

Circ. B.C. 250–229 (*Mint, Thyrrheium ?*).

Series of reduced Corinthian staters with head of Acheloös as a symbol, wt. 106 grs. (B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. XXX. 7, 8).

Circ. B.C. 250 (?)–167 (*Mint, Leucas ?*).

Inscr., ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ, and name of Strategos on obverse or reverse.

FIG. 188.

Head of beardless Acheloös (Fig. 188).	Apollo Aktios seated with bow . . . Æ 66 grs. [Hunter, Pl. XXXII. 9]. ℞ 156 grs., and 78 grs.
[B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVII. 4.]	Artemis running with torch ℞ 65 grs.
[*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. I. 15.]	Apollo Kitharoedos standing; *symbols*, Seleucid (?) elephant or anchor . . ℞ 100 grs., and 45 grs.
[	Zeus hurling fulmen . . ℞ 49 grs.
Head of Apollo. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 20.]	Artemis with bow, quiver, and torch, running; *symbol*, Seleucid (?) anchor. ℞ 113 grs.

The Seleucid emblems, Elephant and Anchor, point to the year B.C. 192-191 as the date of issue, when Antiochus III visited Greece and was welcomed by the Acarnanians among other peoples (Livy xxxvi. 11, 12).

Head of Zeus.	AK or A Head of bearded Achelous. Æ ·95
Head of young Herakles.	Similar . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Athena.	Similar [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXVII. 6-8] . . . . . Æ ·95

AETOLIA

[illegible], by P. Gardner, 1883.

The Aetolians, notwithstanding their ancient heroic fame, were in historical times the most turbulent and uncivilized people of Hellas. Before the age of Alexander there is no trace of Aetolian money, nor was it until after the consolidation of the Aetolian League, brought about by the invasions of Aetolia by the Macedonians (B.C. 314-311) and by the Gauls (B.C. 279), that the Federal coinage began.

This is proved by the reverse type of the tetradrachm, which contains a distinct allusion to the repulse both of Macedonians and Gauls by the Aetolians.

Circ. B.C. 279-168.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. [Brit. Mus., *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 14.]	ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aetolia[1] wearing kausia, short chiton, chlamys, and endromides, with sword and spear, seated on pile of shields, her left breast bare: she holds Nike . ℳ Stater.
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 15] . . . ℳ ½ Stater.
Head of Aetolos in kausia. [Hunter, Pl. XXXII. 13.]	ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Kalydonian boar; in exergue, spear-head . . ℳ ½ Stater.

It seems absolutely certain that the first of the Aetolian gold staters, which is of much more elegant and refined workmanship than the rest, was, like those of Pyrrhus, designed, engraved, and struck at the Syracusan mint. Cf. B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XX. 7 (Pyrrhus) with Pl. XXX. 3 (Aetolia); the two are almost identical on the obverses, and bear the same adjunct symbol, an owl, behind the head of Athena.

Fig. 189.

[1] Concerning the old attribution of this figure to Atalanta and of that of Aetolos to Meleager, see Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 145).

Head of Herakles in lion-skin.

Bust of Artemis laur., with bow and quiver at her shoulder.

Young male head, wearing wreath [illegible] with diadem.
[Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 17.]

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aetolia seated as above, but without Nike (Fig. 189) . . ℞ Attic tetradr.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. . ℞ Attic tetradr.

,, Naked warrior (Aetolos) with kausia hanging at his back and sword under his arm, standing resting on spear with one foot on rock . ℞ 158 grs.

The head on the coins of the last series has been conjecturally identified by Gardner (*N. C.*, 1878, p. 97) with that of Antiochus III, who, during his invasion of Greece, B.C. 192–191, was elected *αὐτοκράτωρ στρατηγός* of the Aetolian League; see, however, *N. C.* 1894, pp. 297 ff., where J. P. Six suggests that it is more likely to be a portrait of Demetrius, son of Antigonus Gonatas, surnamed 'Aetolicus'.

Head of Artemis laureate, with bow and quiver at her shoulder.

Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.

Head of Aetolia wearing kausia.

Head of Aetolos, hair short, wearing [illegible].

Head of Aetolia.
Id.
Young male head, Aetolos (?), laureate.

Id.
Id. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXX. 12.]

Head of Athena.
B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. XXX. 13.]

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aetolia seated on shields [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 18] . ℞ 82 grs.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Boar and spear-head [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. D. 18] ℞ 87 grs.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Kalydonian boar; in exergue, spear-head [B. M. C., Pl. XXX. 8] . . . . . ℞ 41 grs.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. . . . . ℞ 38 grs.

ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Id. . . . . Æ ·7
,, Spear-head . Æ ·7–·6
,, Trophy [B. M. C., Pl. XXX. 11] . . . . . Æ ·7
ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Club . . . Æ ·45
,, Spear-head and jaw-bone of Kalydonian boar . . Æ ·7
ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Herakles standing . . . Æ ·75

The seated figure of Aetolia on some of the above coins is certainly a copy of the statue of that heroine dedicated by the Aetolians at Delphi, *γυναικὸς ἄγαλμα ὡπλισμένης, ἡ Αἰτωλία δῆθεν* (Paus. x. 18. 7), in memory of their victory over the Gauls. Beneath her feet on the tetradrachms is a Gaulish trumpet (*carnyx*) ending in the head of a wolf or dragon, and some of the shields on which she is seated are of the Gaulish and others of the Macedonian pattern, the former sometimes inscribed A, the initial of the Gaulish leader Acichorius, and the latter ΛΥ, perhaps standing for Lyciscus, the Macedonian general (B. M. C., *Thes.*, p. lvii).

None of the Aetolian towns issued autonomous coins. The few bronze pieces with Aetolian types were probably struck by cities in alliance with the Aetolians outside the boundaries of Aetolia proper, or not actual members of the Confederacy, such as Oeta in Thessaly, Amphissa, and Oeantheia in Locri Ozolae, Thronium in Locri Epicnemidii, and Apollonia near Naupactus. (Cf. also Hunter *Cat.*, II. 30.)

LOCRIS

LOCRI OPUNTII (EPICNEMIDII)

British Museum Catalogue, Greek Coins, Central Greece, by B. V. Head, 1884.

The Eastern Locrians, sometimes called Ἐπιζεφύριοι, sometimes Opuntii, after their chief town Opus, and sometimes Hypocnemidii (or Epicnemidii) from their geographical position at the foot of Mt. Cnemis, struck no coins which can be attributed to an earlier date than about B.C. 400, nor was it until after the Peace of Antalcidas, which enacted that all towns in European Greece καὶ μικρὰς καὶ μεγάλας αὐτονόμους εἶναι (Xen. *Hell.* v. 1, 3. 31) that the capital Opus began to place her own name on the money.

The weight standard of the Locrian money is the Aeginetic, and the following are the chief types:—

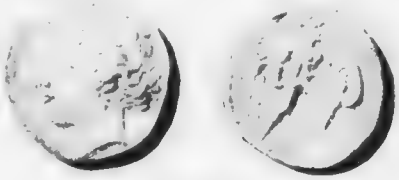

FIG. 190

Head of goddess crowned with leaves, copied from the famous Syracusan dekadrachm by Euainetos (B.C. 405–367). (Fig. 190; cf. Fig. 98; cf. Photiades *Cat.*, 344).

ΟΠΟΝ Amphora. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. I. 2, and varieties in *N. C.*, 1895, 270.]

Head of Athena.

ΟΠΟΝΤΙΟΝ The Locrian Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, but armed with helmet, sword, and shield, advancing to the fight, accompanied on one variety by his name ΑΙΑΣ; copied from the Syracusan type of ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ[1] (pp. 175 and 178 *supra*).

AR Staters, Drachms, and ½ Drachms.

Star (ἡῷος ἀστήρ, the badge of the eastern Locrians. Cf. Strab., p. 416).

AR Obols.

ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ Grapes . . . . Æ ·5

After the battle of Chaeroneia, B.C. 338, it is probable that Opus, like Thebes, fell under the displeasure of Philip, and that, as in Boeotia the right of issuing silver was transferred from Thebes to the Boeotians, so also in Locris it was transferred from Opus to the Locrians collectively. The coins of the Locrians, which appear to be subsequent to the battle of Chaeroneia, resemble for the most part in their types those already described, although they are distinctly later in style, but instead of ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ they bear the legends ΛΟΚΡΩΝ ΥΠΟΚ (in mon.), ΛΟΚΡ, ΛΟ, or ΛΟΚΡ ΕΠΙΚΝΑ (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II, and Photiades *Cat.*, 351).

[1] I am inclined to think that these types were designed for the Opuntians at the Syracusan mint, and that the dies for the first issue at any rate were executed there. At a later period the Aetolians also appear to have had recourse to the die-engravers of Syracuse for their first gold coins. (See *supra*, p. 334.)

Under Macedonian rule from *circ.* B.C. 300 there is no reason to suppose that any coins were struck in Locris; but when Flamininus (B.C. 197) restored freedom to all the cities of Greece, Opus began once more to strike bronze coins with the old types, but reading ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ in place of ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. This coinage came to an end in B.C. 146 (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 9).

Under the empire Opus again enjoyed the right of coinage, but for a short period only, during the reigns of Galba and Otho, sometimes with magistrate's name, ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑΥ[ΔΙΟΥ] ΣΕΡΑΠΙΩΝΟΣ. On some of these coins of Imperial times are the heads of Hades and Persephone, and on the reverses a warrior (perhaps Opous) standing. For other varieties of Locrian coins see B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pls. I and II, and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 148.

Scarpheia was an ancient Locrian city mentioned by Homer (*Il.* ii. 532).

BRONZE. *Before* B.C. 338.

Female head.	ΣΚΑΡΦΕΩΝ The Locrian Ajax in fighting attitude . . . . Æ ·65

B.C. 196–146.

Head of Athena. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 13.]	ΣΚΑΡΦΕΩΝ Hermes standing . Æ ·8

For some others see Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, Pl. II. 44, and Margaritis *Cat.*, Pl. I. 22.

Thronium. (Leake, *Northern Greece*, ii. 177.)

Fifth century, silver.

Bearded head of Centaur or Seilenos. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 14.]	ΘΡΟΝΙ Greave (κνημίς) in incuse square . . . . . ÆR Obol.

On this coin, which is one of the earliest struck in Locris, the reverse type contains an allusion to the Cnemis range of mountains, from which the people of Eastern Locris derived their surname.

In the time of the Aetolian League, B.C. 279–168, Thronium struck bronze coins with Aetolian types.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. II. 15.]	ΘΡΟΝΙΕΩΝ Spear-head and jaw-bone of boar; *symbol*, grapes . . Æ ·7

LOCRI OZOLAE

Amphissa, which had been destroyed by Philip of Macedon, B.C. 338, was afterwards restored and became a populous place.

Second century B.C.

Head of Apollo laur.	ΑΜΦΙΣΣΕΩΝ Spear-head and jaw-bone of the Kalydonian boar; *symbols*, star and grapes . . . Æ ·7

Oeantheia. The only known coin of this city shows by its types that it belongs to the time of the Aetolian League.

Second century B.C.

Head of Apollo laur. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 147.]	ΟΙΑΝΘΕΩΝ Spear-head . . Æ 7

PHOCIS

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Central Greece*, by B. V. Head, 1884.
Langton, N. Notes on some Phocian Obols, *Num. Chron.*, 1903, pp. 197 sqq.
Svoronos, J. N. Νομισματικὴ τῶν Δελφῶν, *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1896, pp. 1 sqq.]

The coinage of Phocis begins at a very early period, probably not much later than the middle of the sixth century. Like the archaic money of Arcadia it is distinctly federal in character.

The twenty-two confederate Phocian towns held their periodical συνέδριοι [illegible] building called Phokikon, near Daulis (Paus. x. 5. 1), and here, per[illegible] rather than at any one of the Phocian towns, the federal mint m[illegible] been established. Money would be issued at this mint only on [illegible]asions of the meetings of the συνέδριον, when it may be supposed that a concourse of people from all parts of the Phocian territory was gathered together, and that a fair or market was held for the exchange [illegible] purchase of commodities, as at Delphi during the Pythian festivals.

The weight-standard of the Phocian money is the Aeginetic, of which Triobols (48 grs.), Trihemiobols (24 grs.), Obols (16 grs.), and Hemiobols (8 grs.), occur.

The inscription on the archaic coins is Φ Ο, ΦΟΚΙ, or ϕΟΚΙ.

Circ. B.C. 550–421.

Bull's head facing. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. III. 3–14.]	Female head in incuse square . . . . Æ Triobols.
Id. or in profile. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 11–15.]	Forepart of boar in incuse square, sometimes with mark of value Ο for ὀβολός [*N. C.*, 1895, 269] . . . Æ Obols.
Bull's head in profile. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 16.]	Helmet in incuse square . . . . Æ Hemiobols.

The bull's head, sometimes bound with a sacrificial fillet, is perhaps symbolical of some special sacrifice in honour of the national eponymous hero, Phokos, to whom there was a temple called the Heroön of the hero Archagetas, where sacrifices were offered daily throughout the year; and, presumably at certain stated times, a great sacrifice on behalf of the whole people, when a prize bull may have been the victim (cf. Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 1688, where, in an Amphictyonic inscription, one particular bull sacrificed to the hero Neoptolemos is called ὁ βοῦς τοῦ ἥρωος). The head of the goddess on the reverse is probably intended for Artemis, to whom the boar may also allude (τερπομένη κάπροισι, *Od.* vi. 104). Judging by style it would seem that no silver coins were issued in the name of the Phocians between the Peace of Nicias and the third Sacred War, B.C. 357.

It is possible, however, that a few bronze coins may have been struck in this interval.

Circ. B.C. 371–357.

In this period of Theban supremacy in Central Greece bronze coins make their first appearance.

Head of Athena, facing. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. III. 17.]	Φ or ΦΩ in olive-wreath . . . Æ ·6

Circ. B.C. 357–346.

This is the period of the third Sacred War, during which the Phocians, under their successive strategi, Philomelus (357–354), Onymarchus (354–352), Phayllus (352–351), and Phalaecus (351–346), held possession of the oracle of Delphi, and turned its sacred treasures into coin.

Head of the Delphian Apollo, laur. *Z. f. N.*, xv. 41, Pl. III. 7.]	Φ Ω Lyre, the whole in laurel-wreath . ℞ Drachm, 73 grs.
Bull's head, facing. B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. III. 18–20.]	ΦΩ Head of the Delphian Apollo; *symbol*, lyre or laurel-branch . . . ℞ Triob. and Obol.
ΦΩΚΕΩΝ Three bulls' heads. *Ibid.*, Pl. III. 21.]	T in laurel-wreath . Æ Trichalkon ·85
Bull's head, facing. Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 24.]	ΦΩ in laurel-wreath . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	ONYMAPXOY in wreath . . Æ ·6
	ΦΑΛΑΙΚΟΥ in wreath . . . Æ ·6

Of this period more coins would doubtless have been preserved had not the Locrians at the end of the war collected the Phocian treasures and melted them down to make a silver hydria for dedication to Apollo at Delphi (Plut. *De Pyth. Orac.* xvi). The complete devastation of the land by Philip in 346 (Demosth. *Fals. Leg.* p. 361) put an end to all coinage in Phocis. On this subject see Hill, *Hist. Gk. Coins*, p. 90.

B.C. 339–146.

In B.C. 339 Athens and Thebes combined to reconstitute Phocis and to rebuild some of the ruined towns. The few remaining bronze coins are of careless execution :—

Bull's head, facing.	ΦΩΚΕΩΝ Head of Apollo . Æ ·8–·65

On some specimens over the bull's head are the letters AN, EΛ, ΛE, or AI, which may stand for the Phocian towns Anticyra, Elateia, Ledon, and Lilaea (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 150).

Anticyra. On the Corinthian gulf, north-west of Medeon. Bronze of the second century B.C. or later, with AN and ΦΩΚΕΩΝ as above, or with local types.

Head of Poseidon with trident at his shoulder. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, vi. 15.]	ΑΝΤΙΚΥΡΕΩΝ Artemis huntress . . Æ ·9

Cirrha (?). The seaport of Delphi. Mr. Earle Fox (*N. C.* 1903, p. 205) attributes to this town some rare obols with the ordinary Phocian types,

after *circ.* B.C. 480, but with I K instead of ΦΟΚΙ. The inscr. appears to be complete, but the attribution cannot be accepted as certain.

Delphi. The chronology of the coinage of Delphi has been discussed in detail by J. N. Svoronos in *B. C. H.*, 1896, where, on Pls. XXV–XXX, all the following coins are figured. He divides the autonomous issues of silver coins into the following periods. They follow the Aeginetic standard.

Circ. B.C. 520–480.

Tripod.	⊙ (phiale), in incuse square . . ℞ Obol.
Ram's head.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Obol.
Ram's head; beneath, dolphin.	Bust of goat in incuse square . . . . ℞ 1½ Obol
Id.	Two dolphins, in incuse square . . . ℞ 1½ Obol.
Id.	Goat's head facing, between two dolphins, in incuse square ℞ 1½ Obol.
Id.	Busts of two goats face to face, in incuse square; above, sometimes, dolphin . . . . . ℞ 1½ Obol.
Head of negro (Delphos).	Ram's head, beneath, dolphin; in incuse square . . . . . ℞ ¾ Obol.
Id.	Two rams' heads in juxtaposition, in incuse square, as on tridrachm *infra* . ℞ ¾ Obol.
Id.	A Ꝺ Goat's head facing, in incuse square . . . . . ℞ ¾ Obol.
Bull's head facing.	A Ꝺ Similar . . . . ℞ ¼ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 480.

FIG. 191.

ΔΑΛΦΙΚΟΝ Two rams' heads in juxtaposition, faces downwards: above, two dolphins (Fig. 191).	Four deep incuse squares resembling *lacunaria*, in each of which a dolphin and flower . ℞ Tridrachm. 279 grs.
Same inscr. Ram's head; beneath, dolphin. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLII. 19.]	Similar: but stars in the four deep squares . . ℞ Didrachm. 191 grs.

Also Trihemiobols and Obols, as above, but the incuse squares more regular in form.

Circ. B.C. 480–460.

Trihemiobols only, with ram's and goat's head in incuse square, as on the earlier coins.

Circ. B.C. 460–448.

Ti hemiobols as above, but with inscr. ΔΑΛ; also—

Head of negro (Delphos) in dotted circle. | Λ in incuse square . . . Æ ¾ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 448–421.

During this period Delphi, deprived of political autonomy, struck no coins.

Circ. B.C. 421–355.

After the Peace of Nicias (B.C. 421) Delphi, once more independent, resumed the issue of small silver coins in its own name.

Ram's head; beneath, dolphin.	ΔΑΛ or ΔΕΛ Goat's head facing, between two dolphins, in slightly incuse circle . . . . . Æ 1½ Obol.
Head of negro (Delphos) in dotted circle.	Λ in slightly incuse circle Æ ¾ Obol.

The object represented on the earliest coins is probably the sacrificial φιάλη with a boss or ὀμφαλός in the centre (*patera umbilicata*), which is especially appropriate on the coins of Delphi, as symbolical of the libation and sacrifice to the Pythian Apollo (*N. C.*, 1895, p. 320).

The ram's head (κάρνος) is a symbol of Apollo as the god of flocks and herds, Καρνεῖος. The goats' heads recall the story told by Diodorus (xvi. 26), that some goats feeding on the brink of the chasm in the rock, over which in after-times the oracular tripod was placed, became intoxicated by the fumes which issued from the opening, and by their strange antics first made known the existence of the oracle to the herdsmen οἱ χάρν αἰξὶ μάλιστα χρηστηριάζονται μέχρι τοῦ νῦν οἱ Δελφοί.

The dolphins refer to the cultus of Apollo Delphinios, who assumed the form of a dolphin (Homeric *Hymn to Apollo*, l. 390). Cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Δελφοί:—ἐκλήθησαν δὲ Δελφοί, ὅτι Ἀπόλλων συνέπλευσε δελφῖνι εἰκασθείς. The negro's head has been supposed to represent the mythical founder of Delphi, by name Delphos, the son of Poseidon by the nymph Melaine (Panofka, *Delphos und Melaine*, p. 7).

Between B.C. 355 and 346 the Phocians held Delphi and struck money there in their own name (see p. 339).

Circ. B.C. 346–339.

FIG. 192.

Head of Demeter of Anthela veiled and crowned with corn (Fig. 192).	ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ Apollo in long chiton, with lyre and laurel-branch, seated on Delphian omphalos, over which hang fillets . . . . . Æ Stater 187·3 grs. and Æ Drachm 84 grs.
Id. [*Rev. Num.*, 1860, Pl. XII. 8.]	ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ Omphalos, round which is coiled a serpent . . . . Æ Triobol, 44 grs.
Horse prancing.	Large ⊙ (phiale) . . . Æ size ·6

These remarkable coins seem to have been first issued on the occasion of the reassembling of the Amphictyonic Council at the close of the Phocian war (B.C. 346). At each meeting (πυλαία) of the Council markets or fairs were held, called πυλάτιδες ἀγοραί, for which such coins may have been struck, but the great Pythian festival of B.C. 346 is by far the most probable date of issue.

Imperial Times.

From this time until the reign of Hadrian there appears to have been no mintage at Delphi. That emperor's strenuous endeavours to reanimate the ancient religion of the Greeks, together with the influence of Plutarch, who was a member of the Amphictyonic Council, and held the office of Priest of the Pythian Apollo at Chaeroneia, the duties of which must have brought him into frequent relations with the neighbouring oracle of Delphi, doubtless added much to the importance of Delphi about this time. The right of coinage was now restored to the city, and numerous pieces were struck, quasi-autonomous and Imperial, in honour of Hadrian and the Antonines, among which two may be here selected as worthy of especial mention. Of these one bears the unusual inscription ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΝ ΗΡΩΑ ΠΡΟΠΥΛΟΙ ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΕϹ, *rev.* Tripod over omphalos and legend, ΙΕΡΕΥϹ ΑΡΙϹΤΟΤΙΜΟϹ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ (*Zeit. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 3; Photiades *Cat.*, 365). The other, without the emperor's name, may be thus described:

Apollo Kitharoedos. [Millingen, *Recueil*, T. II. 11.]	ΠΥΘΙΑ The three mountain-peaks of Mt. Parnassus . . . . . Æ 1·0

For many other Imperial coins of Delphi see Svoronos (*op. cit.*) and Imhoof-Blumer, *Zeit. f. N.*, i. 115, especially with regard to the famous Delphian ΕΙ. Cf. Plutarch, περὶ τοῦ ΕΙ, τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς. This mystic word is represented on a coin by a large Ε placed within a temple.

Elateia. The authenticity of the following coin, assigned in the first edition of this work to the unimportant Elateia in Thessaly, has been questioned, and it must be acknowledged that its Thessalian origin is inadmissible. It may, however, be accepted, on stylistic grounds, as genuine, if removed to the far more important Elateia in Phocis, which, like Delphi, may have asserted its independence of the Phocian league, and, on the occasion of some local festival, struck coins in its own name some time after the Peace of Nicias, B.C. 421.

Free horse. [Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, Pl. I. 25, now in the Berlin cabinet.]	ΛΟΞΤΑΛΞ round a female head within an incuse square . . Æ Drachm.

The head of the goddess on the reverse is almost identical with that on the coins of the Phocian League.

No other coins of Elateia are known until the second century B.C.

Among the noteworthy objects in this town Pausanias (x. 34. 7) mentions an archaic bronze statue of Athena and a temple of Athena Kranaea. The statue on one of the following coins is perhaps the one referred to.

Second century B.C.

ΕΛ Bull's head facing.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, p. 237.]

ΕΛ Bull's head facing bound with fillet. [*N. C.*, 1898, Pl. XIX. 6.]

Bearded head.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. IV. 26.]

ΦΩΚΕΩΝ Head of Apollo . Æ ·65

Athena charging . . . . . Æ ·6

ΕΛΑΤΕΩΝ Stiff archaic statue of Athena in fighting attitude; *symbol*, bull's head facing . . . . Æ ·75

Ledon (see *supra* p. 339), Æ of second century B.C., with ΛΕ and ΦΩΚΕΩΝ.

Lilaea, about a day's journey from Delphi, seems to have struck obols and diobols, *circ.* B.C. 480–421, with Phocian types; but reading Λ Ι in place of Φ Ο (*N. C.*, 1844, p. 124, and 1903, p. 200); and in the second century B.C. some bronze coins with ΛΙ and ΦΩΚΕΩΝ (p. 339 and *Num. Zeit.*, 1870, p. 268).

Neon. Silver of archaic style.

Ο Φ Bull's head facing.
[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 150.]

ΝΕ Forepart of boar in incuse square.
Æ Obol.

BOEOTIA

Imhoof-Blumer, Zur Münzkunde Boeotiens, in the *Num. Zeit.*, iii. 1871 and ix. 1877.
B. V. Head, *History of the Coinage of Boeotia*, 1881.
British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Central Greece, by B. V. Head, 1884.]

In Boeotia, as in Phocis, the commencement of the coinage may be placed about the middle of the sixth century B.C. The most striking characteristic of the money of Boeotia is that it is in great part a Federal currency. The various Boeotian cities were from the first united in an Amphictyonic confederation, as members of which they adopted a common coin-type, which serves to distinguish the Boeotian currency from that of all other Greek states. This type is the so-called *Boeotian buckler*, a round or oval shield with semicircular openings at either side. It is thought that this shield is properly a religious emblem, but to what divinity it belongs we have no positive information. It may be that it is the shield of Athena Itonia, whose temple, near Coroneia, was the place where the Boeotians met to celebrate their periodical national festivals (Paus. ix. 34 *ἐς τὸν κοινὸν συνίασιν ἐνταῦθα οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σύλλογον*); or it may be that it is the shield of Ares, whose statue was the starting-

point of the horse-races in the games held at the Pan-Boeotian festival (Foucart, in *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1885, pp. 427 sqq.).

That golden shields were preserved at Coroneia we gather from another passage of Pausanias (i. 25. 7), where he relates that the Coroneians put Lachares to death (B.C. 299) because he had taken away the golden shields from the acropolis of their city, and stripped the image of Athena of her ornaments.

The earliest Boeotian coins, alike in weight, fabric, and incuse reverse, are modelled on those of Aegina, and, in these respects, are easily to be distinguished from the contemporary issues of the neighbouring island of Euboea, or of Athens. The Aeginetic standard prevailed in Boeotia down to the time of the restoration of Thebes by Cassander, B.C. 315, after which there are tetradrachms of Attic weight, and thirds of the tetradrachm, weighing about 80 grs., as in Aetolia.

Acraephia, on the eastern shore of lake Copais, is said by Pausanias (ix. 23. 5) to have belonged in early times to Thebes. It must, however, have enjoyed intervals of autonomy, both before and after the Persian wars.

Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLI. 16.]	Ϡ in centre of mill-sail incuse . . . ℞ Stater.
Id. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 1.]	Ϡ in incuse square . . . ℞ Obol.
Half shield.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 456–446.

Boeotian shield. (On ½ obols, a half shield.) [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 3.]	Α Κ Kantharos in incuse square . . ℞ Stater, Obol, and ½ Obol.

Chaeroneia was in B.C. 424 still subject to Orchomenus (Thuc. iv. 76. 3, cf. Hellanicus, *Fr.* 49), but it appears to have obtained autonomy soon afterwards at the hands of the Thebans, though there is no evidence that it struck coins before the Peace of Antalcidas.

Circ. B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, Pl. II. 49, 50.]	ΧΑΙ or ΧΑΙΡΩΝΕ Club . . . . . ℞ ½ Dr. and Æ ·7

Copae, on the edge of the lake Copais, not far from the katabothra into which the Cephissus flows on emerging from the lake.

Circ. B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 4.]	ΚΩΠΑΙΩΝ Forepart of rushing bull . ℞ Obol.
Id. [Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, Pl. II. 51.]	Κ Ω Bull's head, facing . . . Æ ·45

The rushing bull may here symbolize the river-god Kephisos.

Coroneia, on a height at the entrance of a valley leading to Mt. Helicon.

Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield. [Burgery *Cat.*, 935; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLI. 17.]	Ϙ in incuse square . . . . . ℞ Drachm, Obol, &c.

Circ. B.C. 456–446 *and* 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 6, and *Num. Zeit.*, ix. Pl. I. 58.]	KORO, K O Gorgon-head, or head of Athena Itonia, facing . . . . . ℞ ½ Dr., Obol, &c.

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. [*N. C.*, 1898, Pl. XIX. 5.]	KOP in concave field . . . Æ ·85

The gorgon-head on the coins of Coroneia is reminiscent of the worship of Athena Itonia, whose temple stood in the vicinity of Coroneia, and was the place where national Pan-Boeotian festivals were celebrated (Paus. ix. 34. 1). Cf. the story of Iodama, priestess of that goddess, to whom, when one night she entered the sacred temenos, the goddess appeared with the gorgoneion on her chiton, and straightway Iodama was transformed into stone. The custom of daily kindling fire upon the altar of Iodama was still kept up when Pausanias visited Coroneia (Paus. *l. c.*).

Haliartus was destroyed by the Persians in B.C. 480. There are silver coins earlier than that date, from the stater downwards, distinguished by the aspirate (H), the initial letter of Haliartus, placed either in the side-openings of the shield, or in the centre of the incuse on the reverse (*Num. Zeit.*, iii. 1871, Pl. IX. 1–2).

The town was subsequently restored, and issued staters, &c., in the fifth century.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 15.]	ARI (retrogr.) or A Amphora or kantharos, in incuse square ℞ Stater.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield, on which trident. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 16.]	ARIARTIOΣ Poseidon Onchestios, naked, striking with trident ℞ Stater.
Half Boeotian shield. [*N. C.*, 1902, Pl. XV. 9.]	A R Trident . . . . ℞ 6·4 grs.

These pieces refer to the celebrated temple and grove of Poseidon at Onchestus in the territory of Haliartus (*Il.* ii. 506), which was the meeting-place of an Amphictyonic Council of the Boeotians, Ὀγχηστὸς δ' ἐστὶν ὅπου τὸ Ἀμφικτυονικὸν συνήγετο ἐν τῇ Ἁλιαρτίᾳ * * * * ἔχων Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν (Strab. ix. 2. 33). The statue of Poseidon was still standing there in the time of Pausanias (ix. 26. 5). There is a forgery of this coin reading ARIARTION (see Imhoof, *Num. Zeit.*, iii. 1871, 340).

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 17, and *N. C.*, 1898, p. 288.]	API or AAI in plain concave field . . Æ ·95

Lebadeia, between Mt. Helicon and Chaeroneia (Strab. ix. 414). Here was the famous oracle of Trophonius.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [*Arch. Zeit.*, 1848, Pl. XVIII. 6.]	ΛΕΒΑ Fulmen . . . . Æ Diobol

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. [*N. C.*, i. 1839, p. 218.]	ΛΕΒ in plain concave field . . Æ ·8

B.C. 146–27 (?).

Head of Athena. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VII. 18.]	ΛΕ in olive-wreath . . . . . Æ ·6

Mycalessus (Hom. *Il.* ii. 498), situate not far from the Euripus.

B.C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield. [*Num. Zeit.*, ix. Pl. I. 60.]	Μ in centre of mill-sail incuse . . . Æ Stater 189 grs.
Id. [*N. C.*, 1890, Pl. XIX. 8.]	Id. . . . . Æ Drachm 95 grs.
Half Boeotian shield. [*Num. Zeit.*, ix. p. 22.]	Μ in incuse square . . . . . Æ ½ Obol (?) 4·5 grs.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VIII. 1.]	Μ Υ Fulmen . . . . . Æ Obol.
Id.	Μ Grapes or Kantharos Æ ½ Obol, &c.

Orchomenus or Erchomenus. In very early times the Minyan Orchomenus had been a member of the naval confederation of Calauria on the Saronic Gulf, and the first city of Boeotia (E. Curtius, *Hermes*, x. p. 385). This fact points to the existence of commercial relations between Orchomenus and Aegina, and perhaps accounts for the introduction into Boeotia of a system of coinage modelled upon that of Aegina. The early silver coins of Orchomenus differ from those of the other Boeotian towns in that they are without the buckler characteristic of the Boeotian Federal money. This type was not adopted at Orchomenus until the fourth century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Ε or ΕΡ One or three sprouting grains of corn, or, on the ½ obols, a half corn-grain.	Incuse square, of the Aeginetan pattern [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VIII. 2 sqq.] Æ Obol, ¾ Obol, and ½ Obol.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VIII. 8, 9.]	ΕΡΧΟ Galloping horse or amphora; *symbol*, ear of corn. Magistrate's name ΕΥΔΟΡΟ, &c. . Æ Stater.

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 9.]	EPX in corn-wreath . Æ ½ Drachm.
E P Three corn-grains; one corn-grain; or half corn-grain. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 13, and *Num. Zeit.*, 1871, Pl. IX. 5–9.]	Horse; wheel; corn-wreath; or ear of corn . . Æ ¾ Obol, ½ Obol, &c.
Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 16.]	E P X O between rays of a star . . Æ ·65

Eudoros's name also appears on the contemporary Federal money of Boeotia issued at Thebes.

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 17.]	OPX in plain concave field . Æ ·85

B.C. 146–27.

Bust of Hera, veiled. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 18.]	EPXO Tripod . . . . . Æ ·5

Pharae, about four miles north-west of Tanagra, appears, from the number of its coins which are still extant, to have ranked among the most prosperous members of the Boeotian Confederacy during the flourishing period before the Persian invasion.

Circ. B.C. 550–480.

Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 1; Babelon, *Traité*, No. 1350.]	⦶ in centre of incuse, or in centre of star, contained in incuse square Æ Stater, Drachm, &c.

From the invasion of Xerxes until the Peace of Antalcidas the mint at Pharae appears to have been dormant.

B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 2.]	Φ A Amphora . . . . Æ Obol.

Plataea. The only known silver coins of Plataea belong to the period between the Peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387, when the city was restored by the Spartans, and its second destruction by Thebes in B.C. 372.

Boeotian shield. [B.M.C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. IX. 3, 4.]	ΓΛΑ Head of Hera in profile or facing, wearing stephanos . . . . . Æ ½ Dr., Diobol, &c.

The head of Hera on these coins may be that of the statue by Praxiteles in the Heraeum there (Paus. ix. 2. 7).

Circ. B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 5.]	ΓΛΑ in plain concave field . Æ ·85

Tanagra and Federal Coinage. This city, which stood on the left bank of the Asopus not far from the borders of Attica, was in importance second only to Thebes among all the members of the Boeotian League.

Circ. B.C. 600–480.

Boeotian shield with **T T** or **T A** in the side openings. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.* Pl. XI. 6–8]	Incuse square of mill-sail type, in the divisions of which sometimes **T T** . . R Dr., ½ Dr., Obol, &c.
Forepart of bridled horse.	**T** in one division of mill-sail incuse . . R ½ Dr. (?)

Circ. B.C. 480–456.

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 9–17.]	**T A**, **B O I**, or **B O** between the spokes of a wheel, or ⊗ in mill-sail incuse. R Stater, ½ Dr., Obol, &c.

From the inscr. **BOI** on these coins we might infer that after the humiliation of Thebes (*circ.* B.C. 479), Tanagra aspired for a time to the leadership of the Boeotian Confederacy. This inference is, however, considered as doubtful by Grenfell and Hunt (*Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, v. p. 228).

Circ. B.C. 456–446 *and* 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLI. 28; B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. X. 1–4.]	**TANA**, **TAN**, or **TA** Incuse square, or, later, concave circle, in which forepart of springing horse . . . . . R Stater and ½ Drachm.
Id.	**T A** Horse's head in incuse square . . R Obol.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 8.]	**T A** Stern of galley . . . R Obol.

Of the horse, as a Tanagraean coin-type, various interpretations have been suggested. It may, as in Thessaly, be an emblem of Poseidon Onchestios, the god of the Boeotian Amphictyony, or it may have a more restricted and local signification, and symbolize the river Asopus which is seen from Tanagra forcing its way through a rocky ravine from the Parasopia into the Tanagraean plain, or again it may be the horse of the sun-god Apollo, whose temple at Delium stood in the territory of Tanagra. In this case it would express the same idea as the wheel, unless, indeed, we adopt the theory that both horse and wheel are simply agonistic types referring to horse and chariot races.

Circ. B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 10.]	**TAN** in plain concave field . Æ ·85

Imperial.

From Augustus to Commodus coins were struck at Tanagra, both with and without the emperors' heads (*Num. Zeit.*, ix. pp. 30 sqq., and B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. X. 11–16). Inscr. **ΤΑΝΑΓΡΑΙΩΝ**. Types **ΑΣΩΠΟΣ** Head of the River: **ΠΟΙΜΑΝΔΡΟΣ** Bust of Poemandros the mythical founder: The three Charites (?) draped: Hermes Kriophoros and Hermes Promachos, probably from the statues of that god (Paus. ix. 22): copy of statue, under distyle portico, of Dionysos, by Kalamis, with vanquished Triton beneath his feet (Paus. ix. 20. 4: the myth is discussed by H. Bulle,

Ath. Mitth., 1897, 402): statue of Artemis or Demeter with two torches under distyle portico

Thebes and Federal Coinage. The earliest coins of Thebes, *circ.* B.C. 600–550, are anepigraphic.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. V. 1–5; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XLI. 1–4; and *N. C.*, 1896, Pl. II. 8.]	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular parts . . . . . *AR* Stater, Drachm, &c.

Circ. B.C. 550–480.

FIG. 193.

Boeotian shield (or ½ shield on the ½ Obols). (Fig. 193.) [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XI. 1–8.]	⊕ or ⊕ E B A in incuse square of 'mill-sail' pattern, or in plain incuse square on Obols, &c. *AR* Stater, &c

Circ. B.C. 480–446.

Similar. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XI. 9–17; *N. C.*, 1900, 11; and *R. N.*, 1895, Pl. IV. 12, 13.]	Amphora (or, on some of the ½ and ¼ obols, Club) in incuse square with or without ⊕ or ⊕ E . . . . . *AR* Stater, Drachm, ½ Dr., Obol, &c.

Circ. B.C. 446–426.

FIG. 194.

After the battle of Coroneia (B.C. 447), when the Boeotian League, upon the expulsion of the Athenians, was reconstituted under her hegemony, Thebes began to consolidate her authority throughout Boeotia and monopolized the right of coining money. To this period belongs the series of Theban staters bearing various types, mainly representations of Herakles, walking with club and bow (Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XIII. 16): kneeling or stooping, stringing his bow (Fig. 194, cf. *Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. IV. 6); carrying off the Delphic tripod (Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XIII. 18); or as an infant strangling serpents (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XII. 7). To this last mentioned type a special significance seems to have been attached, for at a later date (*circ.* B.C. 394) we find it adopted as symbolical of the struggle for emancipation of young and vigorous democracies against the daemons of darkness, of freedom as against tyranny (cf. coins of an

anti-Spartan party at various cities, notably Cnidus, Ephesus, Rhodes, Iasus, Byzantium, Lampsacus, Cyzicus, and Croton). The usual inscription on the Theban coins of the period ranging from B.C. 446–426 is ΦΕΒΑΙΟΣ. These coins possess great artistic merit, and recall in many respects the style of the metopes of the Parthenon. The following beautiful coin appears to be of the same time:—

Boeotian shield. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XIII. 15.]	ΘΕΒΑ Incuse square, within which, seated female figure holding helmet. Æ Stater.

The figure on the reverse has been thought to represent Harmonia, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of the Theban Cadmus. But it may be merely a personification of the eponymous nymph of the city of Thebes.

Circ. B.C. 426–387.

Fig. 195. Fig. 196.

The crossed form of the letter Θ (Φ) is no longer used in this period. It should also be noted that on some of the hemidrachms the ethnic is written ΘΕΒΗ[ΟΝ] instead of ΘΕΒΑΙΟΝ, the letter Η having been used in the Boeotian dialect to represent the diphthong ΑΙ, shortly before the introduction of the other letters of the Ionian alphabet. The principal reverse types on the silver coins are heads of bearded Herakles in profile (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XIII. 1, 2), or facing (*R. N.*, 1895, Pl. IV. 11), or of bearded Dionysos crowned with ivy (Fig. 195); Amphora encircled by an ivy-wreath richly decorating the entire field of the coin (Fig. 196); Kantharos; or Infant Herakles strangling serpents (Fig. 197). For the smaller denominations see Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 41. The *Tritemorion* has three half-shields on both sides, the *Hemiobol* one half-shield, *rev.* Amphora, and the *Tetartemorion* a whole shield, *rev.* Kantharos.

Fig. 197.

Here also belong the rare pale gold coins of Thebes.

Head of bearded Dionysos. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XIV. 1, 2.]	Θ Ε Infant Herakles strangling serpents. . Ꝡ 46·3 grs., and 15·8 grs.

Circ. B.C. 387–379.

At the Peace of Antalcidas Thebes lost her ascendancy over the other Boeotian cities, which now all began again to coin in their own names. In 382 the Cadmeia was seized by the Spartans, and Thebes did not recover her freedom until 379. It is doubtful whether any coins were struck at Thebes in this period.

Circ. B.C. 379–338.

After the recovery of the Cadmeia by Pelopidas and his associates, and under the able leadership of Epaminondas, Thebes obtained an influence throughout Hellas, second to that of no other Greek state. A new Federal Boeotian currency was put into circulation about this time (B.C. 378) which from the number of known varieties must have lasted down to the Macedonian conquest in B.C. 338. Historically this coinage is extremely interesting. It appears to have been issued by the authority of the central βουλή of the reconstituted Boeotian league, which, doubtless, like the older league, consisted of eleven Boeotarchs with their βουλευταί representing the βουλαί of the separate Boeotian communities. The meeting-place of this Federal βουλή was the Cadmeia of Thebes. It is improbable that the magistrates' names on the coins of this series are those of the successive eponymous Boeotarchs of the league. They are rather those of members of a sub-committee, ἐπιμέλεια, specially appointed to superintend the finances of the mint. The members of this committee, probably in rotation, may have been officially responsible for the coins struck during their term of office. This federal coinage superseded the issues of the separate members of the Boeotian league. The types of the stater are as follows:—

Fig. 198.

Boeotian shield (Fig. 198). | Amphora and magistrate's name in abbreviated form . . . Æ Stater.

Silver staters of this type are known with the names of the following magistrates:—ΑΓΛΑ, ΑΜΦΙ, ΑΝΔΡ, ΑΝΤΙ, ΑΠΟΛ, ΑΡΚΑ, ΦΑΣΤ, ΑΣΩΠ, ΒΟΙΩ, ΔΑΙΜ, ΔΑΜΟΚΛ, ΔΑΜΩ, ΔΙΟΓ, ΔΙΟΚ, ΔΙΩ, ΕΠΑΜΙ, ΕΠΠΑ, ΦΕΡΓ, ΕΥΦΑΡΑ, ΕΥΓΙ, ΕΨΕ, ΕΧΕ, ΘΕΟΓ, ΘΕΟΠ, ΗΙΚΕ, ΗΙΣΜΕ, ΚΑΒΙ, ΚΑΛΙ, ΚΑΛΛΙ, ΚΛΕΕΣ, ΚΛΕΣ, ΚΛΙΩΝ, ΚΡΑΤ, ΛΥΚΙ, ΞΕΝΟ, ΟΛΥΜ, ΟΝΑΣ, ΠΕΛΙ, ΠΘΟ or ΠΟΘ, ΠΟΛΥ, ΠΤΟΙ, ΤΙΜΙ, ΤΙΜΟ, ΦΙΔΟ or ΦΙΛΟ, ΥΑΡΟ, ΧΑΡ.

Several of these names may, as might be expected, be identified with those of persons mentioned by historians or in inscriptions, such as Ismenias and Androkleidas, the well-known leaders of the Atticizing party at Thebes, together with their followers Amphithemis or Amphi-

theos (cf. Paus. iii. 9, 8; Plut. *Lys.* 27), and Antitheos (Oxyrhynchus Papyri v., *Theopomp.* xii. 34). The names of the famous Epaminondas (Boeotarch, 371, 370, 369, 367, and 362 B.C.), of Damokleidas and of Theopompos, friends of Pelopidas (Plut. *Pelop.* 7, 8; Diod. xv. 78), and of Charopinos (*C. I. G.*, 1575), Boeotarch, may also be recognized, together with others, such as the statesman Euares (*B. C. H.*, 1896, 551, and 1898, 577), and Astias, a member of the pro-Spartan party (Oxyrhynchus Papyri v., *Theopomp.* xii. 13), Asopodoros, Diogiton, &c. (Hill, *Hist. Gr. C.*, p. 71). The fact that the name of Pelopidas, continuously Boeotarch from 387–364 B.C., is not met with is in favour of the theory that the eponymous Boeotarchs were not *ex officio* members of the sub-committee entrusted with the supervision of the federal mint.

Small silver and bronze coins also occur with some of the same magistrates' names:—

Boeotian shield.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XV. 10.]
Head of young Herakles.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. XV. 11–17.]

Head of young Herakles with names ΕΠ. ΘΕ. ΙΣ. ΚΛΕ. ΚΟ. &c. . Æ Obol.
Club, often with arrow, bow, thyrsos, grapes or caduceus, and magistrates' names, which are frequently identical with those on the silver coins. (For list of these names see Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 70) . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 338–315.

After the disastrous battle of Chaeroneia a Macedonian garrison was placed in the Cadmeia, and three years afterwards Thebes was destroyed by Alexander. The Federal mint must have been at this time transferred to some other Boeotian city, perhaps Orchomenus. The coins now bear no magistrates' names:—

Boeotian shield.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. V. 14.]
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 16.]
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 17.]

ΒΟ ΙΩ Amphora, and changing symbol. Æ Stater.
ΒΟ Ι Kantharos; *symbol*, crescent . . Æ ½ Dr.
ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Trident; *symbol*, dolphin . Æ ·6

Circ. B.C. 315–288.

Thebes was rebuilt by Cassander after having lain in ruins for twenty years. Both he and his successor Demetrius appear to have struck money at Thebes with the types and name of Alexander the Great, distinguished by the presence of the Boeotian shield as an adjunct symbol on the reverse (Müller, Nos. 751–756). There are also small bronze coins, which seem to belong to this time.

Head of young Herakles.
Boeotian shield.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVI. 1, 2.]

ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Thyrsos and club . Æ ·4
" Trident . . . Æ ·4

Circ. B.C. 288–244.

In B.C. 288, Demetrius, who had now fallen from the height of his power, presented Thebes with her freedom, hoping perhaps thereby to

attach Boeotia to his cause. From this time until B.C. 244 Boeotia was independent of Macedon. The coins which on grounds of style may be assigned to this half-century bear the inscription ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ, but were without doubt struck at Thebes.

FIG. 199.

Head of Poseidon (?) crowned with wreath (Fig. 199).	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon holding dolphin and trident, seated on throne, on the side of which is a Boeotian shield . ℞ Attic tetradr.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VI. 2.]	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Trophy . . . . Æ ·85
Head of young Herakles. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VI. 3. 4.]	„ Winged Athena wielding fulmen . . . Æ ·75
Head of young Dionysos. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VI. 5.]	„ Apollo seated on basis surmounted by tripod . . . Æ ·7

Circ. B. C. 244–197.

In B.C. 244 Boeotia was once more compelled to place herself under the protection of Macedon as a defence against the marauding Aetolians. During the reigns of Antigonus Gonatas, Demetrius II, and Antigonus Doson, B.C. 244–221, it is probable that only Macedonian coins were current in Boeotia, but with the accession of Philip V a larger measure of autonomy was accorded to the Boeotians. The Boeotian bronze coins struck after this date are as a rule restruck on money of Antigonus Doson. The silver coins, which closely resemble the bronze, are drachms (?) weighing about 80 grs. of the standard in use in Aetolia.

Head of Persephone facing. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. XLII. 19.]	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon standing resting on trident, and holding dolphin . . ℞ 80 grs.
Id. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. VI. 8.]	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon standing, resting one foot on rock . . . . Æ ·8

Circ. B. C. 197–146.

In this period Boeotia, like the rest of Greece, was permitted by the Romans to retain its autonomy, but financial disorganization prevailed throughout the land to such an extent that the state actually issued bronze money in the place of silver, identical with the silver both in size and types, and perhaps nominally equivalent to it (B. V. Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 91).

Head of Poseidon laureate. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. LV. 22.]	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Nike standing holding trident and wreath, various monograms . . . . . ℞ 80 grs., Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 146–27.

It is probable that in this period small bronze coins were struck at Thebes and some other Boeotian towns.

Boeotian shield. [B. V. Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 94.] ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Nike standing, resting on trident . . . . . Æ ·5

Imperial Times.

Under the Emperors Galba, and perhaps Trajan, Thebes issued bronze coins bearing magistrates' names preceded by ΕΠΙ and their titles, Archiereus, or Polemarch (Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 95).

Thespiae. Of this town there are no archaic coins. Its earliest issues fall into the period between B.C. 387 and 376–4, when, after the Peace of Antalcidas, Thespiae had become one of the strongholds of the Spartans in Boeotia. The Thespian coins are epigraphically very instructive, as they indicate the precise epoch of the introduction of Ε in place of the older ϛ into Boeotia. Mythologically also the coins of Thespiae are of value, as they prove that in addition to Eros, who was the god especially revered at that city, Aphrodite Melainis (Paus. ix. 27) was there worshipped as a Moon-goddess. The crescent, the constant mint-mark of Thespian money, is the symbol of this goddess.

Circ. B.C. 387–374.

Boeotian shield. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. V. 11.] Amphora; *symbol*, crescent . Æ ½ Dr.

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 5. 6.] ΘΕϛΠΙ Two crescents . . Æ Obol.

Id. (or ½ shield on ½ obol). [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 7; Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 55.] ΘΕϛ or ΘΕΣ Crescent . . . . . Æ Obol, ½ Obol, ¼ Obol.

Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 8.] ΘΕΣΠΙΚΟΝ or ΘΕΣ Head of Aphrodite Melainis; in front and beneath, a crescent . Æ Stater and ½ Drachm.

Id. Crescent on shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 10.] Θ Head of Aphrodite . . . Æ Obol.

Half shield, on which, crescent (B. M.). ΘΕΣ retrogr. Head of Aphrodite . . Æ ½ Obol.

From B.C. 374–338 Thespiae was subject to Thebes and struck no coins, but after the battle of Chaeroneia it obtained the right of coining in bronze.

B.C. 338–315.

Boeotian shield. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVI. 11.] | ΘΕΣ in plain concave field . Æ ·85

From the date of the restoration of Thebes (B.C. 315) there is another interval in the coinage of Thespiae, and it does not begin again until after B.C. 146, when the Romans appear to have restored to many Greek cities the right of coining bronze (cf. Paus. vii. 16. 7).

B. C. 146–27.

Female head, wearing stephanos and veil.	ϵΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ Lyre in wreath [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVI. 12, 13] Æ ·6–·45
Head of Athena. [Sest., *Mus. Font.*, ii. Pl. IV. 17.]	ϵΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ Artemis huntress Æ ·5

Imperial coins are known of the Emperor Domitian only. The usual type is Apollo Kitharoedos, standing, or seated, or a female figure, Tyche (?), standing. (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVI. 14–16.)

EUBOEA

British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Central Greece—by B. V. Head, 1884.
E. Curtius, *Hermes*, vol. x, 1876. p. 215 sqq.
Imhoof-Blumer, *Monatsbericht d. k. Akad. d. Wissensch.*, Berlin 1881.
Dondorff, *De rebus Chalcidensium*. Halle 1855.
Heinze, *De rebus Eretriensium*, Göttingen 1869.]

That an island of the extent and importance of Euboea should have had no native currency during the period of her greatest colonizing and commercial activity is a proposition hardly to be entertained. Chalcis and Eretria, from the dawn of history down to the close of the sixth century, were the two most enterprising cities in European Greece, as is shown by the large number of Chalcidian and Eretrian colonies on the coasts of Thrace, of Southern Italy, and of Sicily.

Euboea, also, in very early times had already given her name to one of the most widely used standards for weighing the precious metals; a remarkable fact, and one which is alone sufficient to warrant us in supposing that Euboea would be one of the starting-points of the art of coining on the western side of the Aegean Sea. Granting therefore that, in all probability, coins must have been issued in Euboea during the period of her colonizing activity (and especially during and after the Lelantine war, when the rival Euboean cities Chalcis and Eretria fought out their quarrel for maritime supremacy, a struggle in which all the more important states, e.g. Corinth, Corcyra, Samos, Miletus, &c., took part), we must seek for them among the archaic and uninscribed specimens of the Euboïc standard.

It cannot, however, be denied that among the numerous archaic and anepigraphic silver coins of Euboïc weight and of various types it is a matter of conjecture which belong to the Euboean towns, Chalcis, Eretria, Cyme, &c., and which are contemporary issues of other states in intimate commercial relations with Euboea. All these coins nevertheless form a class distinguishable from the contemporary issues of Aegina and from those of most of the Aegaean islands, not only by their weight but also by their incuse squares divided diagonally instead of rectangularly or otherwise. Most of these uncertain archaic coins of the Euboïc standard are also characterized by what seems to be a local peculiarity, the plain linear circle which encloses their obverse types. This is an indication that they were struck at closely connected mints, if not at a single mint on behalf of various towns. Linear circles do not

occur on any other class of archaic coins, as may be seen at a glance by comparing Pl. XXXIII of Babelon's *Traité* with the other plates of the same volume.

Most of the coins of the above-mentioned series were formerly assigned to Athens before the time of Pisistratus, on the ground that they have been usually discovered in Attica; but as some of them are distinctly later in style than the earliest Athenian tetradrachms, it may be confidently asserted that Athens could not have issued from her single mint so many various series of coins simultaneously with her own well-known 'Owls'. The circumstance that they are usually found in Attica[1] is easily explained by the close relations which always existed between Attica and Euboea, and by the identity of standard (135 and 270 grs. max.) which enabled them to circulate side by side with the money of Athens. The uninscribed archaic coins of the Euboïc standard with a diagonally divided incuse square bear on their obverses, usually within a linear circle, the following types:—Owl; Horse walking; Hind part of walking horse; Forepart of prancing horse; Amphora; Triskeles; Astragalos; Wheel of peculiar form ⊕; Wheel of four spokes ⊕; Scarabaeus; Gorgoneion; Bull's head to front. On the evidence of inscribed specimens of a somewhat later date (flatter fabric, and types on both sides) the Wheel may be assigned to Chalcis and the Gorgoneion and Bull's head to Eretria. The attribution of the remaining types is doubtful, though it is tempting to assign the Horse types to Cyme on the ground that similar types are characteristic of its colony Cyme in Aeolis. In Euboea, as elsewhere in Greece, the Persian Wars form the lower limit of the early archaic coinage. The war over, the cities of Euboea were enrolled among the allies of Athens, and such of them as retained the right of coinage adopted a new and improved method of striking money, and for the most part new types. The various Euboean cities to which these and later coins may be attributed are the following:—

Carystus. Of this town it does not appear that there are many coins of the sixth century, but after B.C. 480, except during the intervals of Athenian and Macedonian rule, the coinage is continuous.

B.C. 550–445 *and* 411–336.

KARVΣTIO[N] Ox scratching itself with its horn. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXII. 11.]

Cow suckling calf. [B.M.C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVIII. 1, 5, 6, 11.]

Head of Herakles. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 3.]

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 4.]

Forepart of bull. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 2.]

Bull's head. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 9.]

Bull's head. [*N.C.*, 1898, Pl. XIX. 7.]

Incuse square, in which cock . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

K, KA, or KAPYΣ, &c. Incuse square (except on later coins), within which, cock . . . . . ℞ Didr.

KAPY Bull recumbent . . . . . ℞ Drachm, and ½ Drachm.

K A Palm tree . . . . . ½ Dr.

Incuse square, palm tree. ℞ ½ Drachm.

KAPY Two palm trees . . ℞ Diobol.

Palm tree in incuse square. ℞ Obol.

[1] Before the publication of the first edition of the present work there was, however, a find of these coins in the island of Euboea itself. U. Koehler, *Münzfunde auf Euboea* in the *Mitth. d. Arch. Inst. Athen.*, ix. p. 354.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVIII. 10.]	K Three palm trees . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Herakles. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 13.]	KA Bull's head . . . . . Æ ·7

B.C. 197–146.

Head of bearded Herakles. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIII. 2.]	KAPY Bull recumbent . Æ 49·3 grs.
Beardless head, bound with royal diadem.[1] [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIII. 30.]	KAPYΣTIΩN Nike in biga. Æ Didr.
Head of bearded Herakles. [*N. C.*, 1890, Pl. XIX. 9.]	KAPY and magistrate's name ΦIΛΩN. Bull rushing; beneath, club . . . Æ Drachm, 64·2 grs.
Head of Herakles. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XIX. 3.]	KA Bull's head . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 4.]	KAPYΣTIΩN Eagle; wings open Æ ·7
Veiled head of Hera. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 5.]	KAPY Bull butting . . . . Æ ·65
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 8.]	KAPY Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Poseidon. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 6.]	KAPYΣTIΩN Dolphin and trident. Æ ·7
Head of young Dionysos (?). [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIX. 9.]	KAPY Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·55

The Imperial coins (Nero and Trajan) have usually a head of Poseidon on the reverse. Sestini (*Mus. Font.*, iii. Pl. IV. 18) attributes also a coin to M. Aurelius.

For the Cow and calf see **Corcyra**, p. 326. The Bull or Cow is possibly connected with the cult of Hera, who possessed a primitive temple on Mount Oche, at the foot of which Carystus stands (Steph. Byz. *s. v.* Κάρυστος; Walpole, *Travels*, p. 235).

The Cock (κῆρυξ, κᾶρυξ, Aristoph. *Eccl.* 30) may perhaps contain an allusion to the name of the town Κάρυστος, cf. καρύσσω (*Anthol.*, p. 5. 3), to crow; see **Himera**, p. 144.

The gold coins of Carystus were called drachms; see the Inventory of Demares, one of the Ἱεροποιοί of the Temple of Apollo at Delos, who, among other gold and silver coins dedicated to the god, registers 1 *Carystian gold drachm* (*B. C. H.*, 1882, p. 49).

Chalcis. This important Ionic town, the mother-city of so many colonies in Italy, Sicily, and the peninsula of Chalcidice, carried on an extensive commerce in early times with all parts of the Hellenic world. Its relations with the Ionians of Asia Minor were probably instrumental in introducing into Europe the standard for weighing gold and silver, afterwards known as the Euboïc. The earliest Chalcidian coins may have been of electrum (wts. 45 and 22·5 grs.), but, in spite of their types, the *provenance* of these pieces points rather to Samos as their

[1] The doubtful head on this coin has been thought by Gardner (*N. C.*, 1878, p. 98) to be that of Antiochus III, and by J. P. Six (*N. C.*, 1894, p. 299) to be that of Alexander, the son of Cateros, and nephew of Antigonus Gonatas, who appears to have been called King of Euboea, about B.C. 250. Although the portrait bears no special resemblance to those on any coins of Antiochus, there are objections, on various grounds, to so early a date as B.C. 250.

source of origin (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. xxxi; *R. N.*, 1894, p. 160, Pl. III). The specimens with Chalcidian (?) types are the following:—

Before B. C. 507.

Eagle devouring hare. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 1.] — Irregular incuse square. El. 44·4 grs.
Eagle flying. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 2.] — Id. . . . . El. 22·1 grs.
Wheel of four spokes. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 3.] — Id. . . . . El. 21·8 grs.

The following archaic silver coins may, however, with much greater probability be attributed to Chalcis, though, as M. Svoronos has pointed out, those with the Wheel on the *obv.* might be assigned to Megara, as specimens have been found along the coasts of the Saronic Gulf (*Journ. Int.*, i. 373 f.).

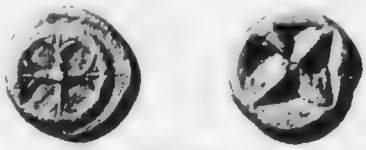

Fig. 200.

Archaic wheel with transverse spokes. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXIII. 14.]
Wheel of four spokes (Fig. 200).
Id. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 5.]
Id.
Id.
Ψ (archaic X) on so-called Boeotian shield.
Flying eagle r., holding serpent. [Greenwell Coll., *N. C.*, 1890, Pl. III. 23: *Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. V. 3.]
Similar, but eagle to l. [*Z. f. N.*, xvii. Pl. I. 3.]
Flying eagle, holding serpent.
Id. or without serpent. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 8.]
Eagle flying.

Incuse square diagonally divided . . ℞ Didr.
Id. . . . . ℞ Didr.
Id. . . . . ℞ Dr.
Id. . . . . ℞ Trihemiobol.
Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.
Wheel in incuse square . ℞ Tetradr. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 221.]
V A Ψ or Ψ A L between spokes of a wheel in incuse square; outside wheel, but within square Ψ . . . ℞ Tetradr. 260 grs.
Similar, but wheel in incuse triangle instead of square . . ℞ Tetradr.
Wheel in incuse triangle . . ℞ Didr. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii. p. 217.]
ΨAL Id. in incuse square or triangle . ℞ Tetrob.
.. Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.

For similar coins see also **Olynthus** in Chalcidice (p. 208).

The conquest of Chalcis by the Athenians in B.C. 507 would seem to be the lower limit of its archaic coinage. Between this date and the time of Epaminondas, *circ.* B. C. 370, it can hardly have been in a position to strike coins in its own name.

Circ. B.C. 369–336.

Female head with ear-ring. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XX. 9.]
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 12.]

XAA Flying eagle, holding serpent . ℞ 58 grs.
.. Id. devouring hare . ℞ 27 grs.

Female head with ear-ring. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 13.]	Χ Α Eagle standing . .	Æ Obol.
Id. facing, wearing diadem surmounted by five disks, connected by a fillet. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 15.]	ΧΑΑ Id. devouring serpent .	Æ ·55
Female head in profile, covered with head-dress of pearls. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 17.]	„ Id.	Æ ·65

The female head on these coins is probably the celestial Hera, a lunar goddess worshipped on Mount Dirphys, overlooking the Chalcidian plain. The disks which encircle the head may symbolize the Planets (cf. Overbeck, *Kunst-Mythologie*, iii; Gemmentafel, i. 8). The Eagle devouring a Serpent seems to be an emblem of the Olympian Zeus, as on the coins of Elis, for at Chalcis one of the chief shrines was that of Zeus Olympios (cf. Hicks, *Gr. Hist. Inscr.*, 2nd ed., No. 40, p. 65).

Circ. B.C. 336–197.

Throughout the Macedonian period Chalcis was one of the chief strongholds of the kings of Macedon, and was hence called one of the three *fetters of Greece*. Tetradrachms of Alexander's types were struck there, symbol, Head of Hera encircled by disks as above. This type was sometimes used as a countermark over bronze coins of Antigonus (*N. C.*, 1898. Pl. XIX. 9).

Circ. B.C. 197–146.

In B.C. 197 Chalcis received her freedom at the hands of Flamininus, as did also the other Euboean towns Carystus, Eretria, and Histiaea.

Fig. 201.

Head of Hera veiled, and wearing stephane (Fig. 201).	ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Hera with sceptre in quadriga. Magistrate's name, ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ . . .	Æ Attic tetradr.

Fig. 202.

Female head, with two long locks at back of neck.

Id. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXI. 3.]
Head of Hera, facing, wearing coronet of pearls and fillet.
[Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XXXIII. 8.]
ΧΑΛΚΙ Quadriga.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXI. 4.]
Head of Hera crowned with pearls, or facing on the capital of a column.

ΧΑΛΚΙ Eagle and serpent. Magistrate's name, ΜΕΝΕΔΗ . . . (Fig. 202). . . . . Æ 84 grs.
ΧΑΛΚΙ Id. . . . . Æ Diobol.
.. Prow. Magistrate's name ΕΩΣΙΠΑ . . . . . Æ Tetrob.

Magistrate's name in wreath . Æ ·9

ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Eagle and serpent [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 5]. . . . . Æ ·7

Imperial Times.

On the Imperial coins a head of Hera, crowned with a head-dress composed of three tiers of pearls, and fixed on the top of a column is the most frequent type; but on a coin of Sept. Severus a complete statue of the celestial Hera is seen, accompanied by her name ΗΡΑ. (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXI. 12.) She is seated on a conical stone, and wears a long chiton and peplos, and a lofty head-dress; she holds a phiale and a sceptre. The sacred conical stone also occurs by itself as a reverse type. The magistrates' names on Imperial coins are *L. Livius, L. Rufinus, Tib. Claudius Euthycleides, Mescinius, Cleonicus*, &c. (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 222.)

Cyme, a town of great antiquity on the eastern coast of Euboea, had fallen into a dependent condition, probably before the close of the sixth century B.C. The coins which may be (though only conjecturally) ascribed to it are didrachms and drachms, in style and fabric corresponding with the other Euboean series with the Wheel, the Gorgoneion, &c.

Horse in plain circle.
[Beulé, *Mon. d'Athènes*, p. 19.]
Forepart of horse in plain circle.
Hindpart of horse in plain circle.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. 20.]

Incuse square, diagonally divided . . Æ Didr.
Id. . . . . Æ Didr. and Dr.
Id. . . . . Æ Didr. and Dr.

The horse, as in Thessaly and Boeotia, may be connected with the cultus of Poseidon Hippios.

There exists also a coin of Phocian types and of the Aeginetic standard which, from its inscription, appears to have been struck at Cyme.

Bull's head, facing. (Electrotype in Brit. Mus.)

Female head in incuse square, in three corners of which ΚΥΜ Æ ½ Dr. (?).

Eretria. This city was second only to Chalcis in importance, and may lay claim with reasonable show of probability to the following series of coins:—

Circ. B.C. 600-511 (?).

FIG. 203.

Bull's head, facing.
[*Rev. Num.*, 1864, Pl. VII. 10.]
Gorgon-head.

Id. (Fig. 203.)
[B.M.C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXII. 3.]
Id.
Id. [B.M.C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXII. 7–10, and Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXI. 14–17.]

Incuse square . . . El. ½ Hecte (?).
(*Found in Euboea.*)
Incuse square, diagonally divided . . . ℞ Didr.
Id. Lion's head, facing, in one angle of incuse square . . . . . ℞ Didr.
Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.
Incuse square, within which, lion's head, facing; sometimes between • • . . . ℞ Tetradr.

Unless the two pellets on these coins are meaningless, which is very improbable, they must be marks of value indicating that the so-called tetradrachms of *circ.* 266 grs. were in the sixth century didrachms and not tetradrachms. This appears to have been also the case at Athens before the reduction by half in the weight of the Attic silver unit of account effected by Hippias. See *infra* under **Athens.** Cf. also the silver coins of **Etruria** (p. 13 *sq.*, *supra*), where a corresponding change in the nomenclature of the denominations is noticeable.

Fig. 204.

Gorgon-head (Fig. 204).

Bull's head, facing.
[Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. V. 23.]

Incuse square, within which Bull's head, facing . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Id., diagonally divided . . ℞ Didr.

The Gorgoneion and Bull's head may be symbols of the worship of Artemis Amarysia, a Moon-goddess (?) whose sanctuary near Eretria remained, down to a late date, a kind of Amphictyonic centre for all central and southern Euboea.

Circ. B.C. 511 (?)–490

The new issue of Eretrian coins, which probably begins about B.C. 511 (Babelon, *Traité*, p. 685), is marked by a change of fabric. From this time the pieces are thinner, flatter, and more spread, and are distinguished by the letters ꝶ or ꝶꝶ (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIII. 1–6). This series probably came to an end in B.C. 490, when Eretria was destroyed and its inhabitants sold into slavery by the Persian generals Datis and Artaphernes. The city was, however, shortly afterwards restored, for it took part in the battles of Artemisium, Salamis, and Plataea.

FIG. 205.

Cow scratching herself; on her back a swallow.
Id.; no swallow.
Id.
Head of bull or cow, facing.
Gorgon-head.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIII. 8.]

Octopus in incuse square . . . ℞ Tetradr. (Fig. 205.)
Id. . . . . ℞ Didr.
Id. . . . . ℞ Dr.
Id. . . . ℞ Diob., Obol, and ½ Obol
Forepart of horse springing from rock, in incuse square . . . ℞ Obol

The octopus or cuttle-fish (τευθίς) was the well-known and recognized device or παράσημον of the town of Eretria, just as the owl was of Athens: for Themistocles, on one occasion, mockingly compared the Eretrians to cuttle-fish: τοὺς δὲ Ἐρετριεῖς ἐπισκώπτων ἔλεγεν ὥσπερ τευθίδας μάχαιραν μὲν ἔχειν καρδίαν δὲ μὴ ἔχειν (Plut. *Apophth. Reg. et Imp.* (*Themist.*), xiv; also *Vita Themist.*, xi).

With the revolt and reconquest of Euboea by Athens in B.C. 445, the right of coinage appears to have been withdrawn from all the cities the island, but when Euboea regained its autonomy in B.C. 411 it would seem that Eretria became the place of mintage of a series of federal coins then issued with the inscr. ΕΥΒΟΙ, ΕΥΒ, ΕΥ, &c., though with Eretrian types; and (doubtless under Peloponnesian influence) for a brief period according to the Aeginetic standard, as the following coins testify:—

Circ. B.C. 411–378.

Incuse square within which ΕΥΒ Head of nymph, Euboea (?) r., hair rolled. [Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, Pl. I. 19.]
Head of nymph, hair rolled, round earring. [*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. XV. 12.]

Bull recumbent l., head turned back ℞ Æginetic Stater 184 grs.
Incuse square; ΕΥΒ Bull recumbent r.; above, grapes . . . . . ℞ Æginetic Stater 182·6 grs.

The Aeginetic standard, however, took no firm root in Euboea, and from about B.C. 378, when Eretria again joined the Athenian alliance, the coins once more follow the Euboïc-Attic weights.

Circ. B.C. 378 *to the Macedonian conquest*, B.C. 338.

Head of nymph, Euboea (?), hair rolled. [*N. C.*, 1902, Pl. XV. 10; Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, Pl. I. 20.]
Id.
Id. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVII. 1–4.]

ΕΥΒ Bull standing . . . . . ℞ Euboic-Attic Tetradr.
ΕΥΒΟΙ Id. [Photiades *Cat.*, Pl. III. 452] . . ℞ Euboic-Attic Tetradr.
ΕΥΒ or ΕΥΒΟΙ Head and neck of bull. ℞ Euboic-Attic Dr. and ½ Dr.

Similar. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 221.]

Similar. [*Ibid.*]

Similar head, behind, E.
B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVII. 9, 10.]

ΕΥ or ΕΥΒ Head and neck of bull . . Æ Obol.

ΕΥ Bull's foot . . . . Æ ½ Obol.

ΕΥΒ Vine branch with two bunches of grapes . . . . . Æ Diobol.

There are also small bronze coins with Eretrian types, Bull's head, *Rev.* Sepia; Bull standing, *Rev.* Grapes; Head of Nymph, *Rev.* Bull's head. Inscr., ΕΥΒ. ΕΥΒΟ, &c., which belong to this period (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVII. 11–14).

In the Macedonian period there are no Eretrian coins, but after the liberation of Greece by Flamininus, they again became plentiful. Those of silver were struck in the name of Eretria, but the bronze coins usually, but not always, with the inscr. ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ.

Circ. B. C. 197–146.

Bust of Artemis, with bow and quiver at her shoulder.

ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ Ox standing. Magistrates' names, ΔΑΜΑΣΙΑΣ [Berlin], ΧΑΡΙΔΑΜΟΣ [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, p. lxv]. The whole in laurel wreath . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 206.

Head of Artemis (Fig. 206).

ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ Ox recumbent . . . . Æ Octobols.

Head of nymph.
[B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVIII. 11.]

" Vine-branch Æ Tetrob.

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIII. 12.]

" Head and neck of bull . Æ Triob.

All these denominations bear a magistrate's name in nom. case.

Veiled female head.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIII. 13.]

ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ Ox recumbent. Magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·65

[illegible] ing or recumbent, and star.
[illegible] *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XVII. 15, 16.]

ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ Vine-branch with two bunches of grapes and star . . . Æ ·85–·65

Veiled female head.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 17.]

" Bull butting . . Æ ·6

Id., facing. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 18.]

" Prow . . . . Æ ·6

Head of Hermes.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 19.]

" Ear of corn . . Æ ·45

Imperial Times.

Among the imperial coins of Eretria the only one which calls for remark is a coin of Commodus (*N. C.*, 1902, p. 322), on the reverse of which is ΕΡΕΤΡΙΩΝ and a bust presenting three faces, that in the middle beardless and surmounted by a modius, the others, right and left, male bearded profiles. This coin is suggestive of the cultus of the Kabeiri, but see H. v. Fritze, *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. 125.

Histiaea. The first coins which can be with certainty attributed to Histiaea belong to the half-century before Alexander. It is interesting to note that the vines which had obtained for the town, as early as Homer's days, the epithet πολυπάφελος occupy an important place on the coins. (R. Weil, *Z. f. N.*, i. 183.)

Circ. B.C. 369–336.

Head of Maenad, wearing vine-wreath. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. 1.]	ΙΣΤΙ Bull, standing before a vine with grapes; symbol or monogram in field . . . . . ℞ Dr.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 3–5.]	ΙΣΤΙ Bull, forepart of bull, or bull's head and neck; various symbols above . . . . . Æ ·6

Circ. B.C. 313–265.

The next issue of Histiaean coins probably took place after the Euboean towns declared themselves independent in B.C. 313, but it does not seem to have been of long duration.

Head of Maenad, with vine-wreath; her hair in sphendone. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 186; Photiades *Cat.*, 484.]	ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ Nymph Histiaea with her name ΙΣΤΙΑΙΑ, seated on stern of galley and holding a trophy-stand or mast with yard (?) ℞ Octobol 89 grs.
Id. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. 6.]	Id., without name of nymph . . . . ℞ Tetrob. 42 grs.
Id. [Hunter *Cat.*, Pl. XXXIII. 14.]	ΙΣΤΙ Bull standing; behind, vine Æ ·75
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 8.]	„ Bull's head and neck . Æ ·65
Head of Dionysos, facing.	„ Vine-branch . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 197–146, *and later* (?).

The silver coins of this time are remarkably abundant, and consist of tetrobols similar in type to those of the previous century, but very carelessly executed and varying in weight from 39 to 28 grs. The head of the Maenad is almost identical with that on contemporaneous tetrobols of Macedonia, struck between B.C. 185 and 168 during the reigns of Philip V and Perseus. In the Inventory of Demares, compiled B.C. 185–180 (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1882, p. 35), these coins are called Ἰστιαϊκά and ἀργύριον Ἰστιαϊκόν. For varieties see B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. The commonest bronze coins of this period are the following:—

Head of Maenad.	ΙΣΤΙ Head and neck of bull, horns filleted . . . . . Æ ·55
Similar. [B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXIV. 15, 16.]	ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ Grapes . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo (?).	„ Tripod . . . Æ ·45

Uncertain Coins of Euboïc weight. *Sixth century* B.C.

Scarabaeus.
[Babelon, *Traité*, p. 719.]
Id. [Imhoof and Keller, *Tier- und Pflanzenbilder*, Pl. VII. 13.]
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VII. 14.]
Frog swimming. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXIII. 21, 22.]
Amphora in plain circle.
[Brit. Mus. *Guide*, Pl. V. 22.]
Triskeles in plain circle.
[*N. C.*, 1888, Pl. V. 1, 2.]
Astragalos in plain circle.
[*N. C.*, 1903, Pl. X. 6.]

Incuse square diagonally divided . . ℞ Didrachm and Obol.
Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.

Gorgoneion . . ℞ Size ·4 Diob. (?)
Incuse square diagonally divided . . ℞ Obol.
Id. . . . . ℞ Didr. 128 grs.
Id. . ℞ Didr. 125 grs., Dr., and ½ Dr.
Id. . . . . ℞ Didr. 130 grs.

These coins belong to the same class as those with the Wheel, attributed to Chalcis, the Gorgoneion to Eretria, and the Horse to Cyme, &c.

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Athens. The fortunate recovery in 1891 of Aristotle's lost book, Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία, which represents Solon's reform of the coinage in terms which seem irreconcilable with the statements of other ancient authorities, has led, since the publication of the *Historia Numorum* in 1887, to a vast amount of discussion on the early coinage of Athens, and has incidentally stimulated numerous scholars, who are not specialists in numismatics, to a more or less careful study of the Athenian coinage, each approaching it from his own standpoint,—history, economics, metrology, epigraphy, &c. It can hardly be said that complete unanimity of opinion has been, so far, attained with regard to the exact dating of either the oldest or the more recent issues of the Athenian mint; but, at any rate, considerable progress towards a final agreement has been made. In the following pages it will be seen that my original classification of the coins of Athens has been to some extent modified in the light of all that has been written on the subject since the appearance of the first edition of the present work, and of my B. M. C., *Attica*, &c., 1887.

There can be no doubt that coins of some sort were current in Attica when Solon thought it necessary to reform the standards of weights, measures, and coinage, and it seems equally evident that any such coins must have been of Aeginetic and not of Euboïc weight.

The tradition handed down by Plutarch (*Thes.* 25) that Theseus struck coins with the figure of an ox upon them is worthless; but when Philochorus (Schol. in Arist. *Av.* 1106; cf. Pollux ix. 60), who was ἱεροσκόπος B.C. 306, and therefore not unlikely to have seen old coins among the Temple treasures, says that the earlier Athenian coins were *didrachms* of the Bull type, his assertion cannot be equally negligible. There exist in fact coins of Euboïc weight (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXII. 5, 6; XXIII. 7) with a bull's head upon them, which I have attributed to Eretria, and these may have been accepted by Philochorus, as they have been by Beulé and other modern numismatists, as the earliest coins of Athens. But even so it is hardly conceivable that they can be earlier than Solon's time.

In point of fact, although the Euboïc standard, either in its heavy (double) or light form, had been imported into and domesticated in Euboea and her colonies long before the invention of coined money, there are no extant European coins of this standard which can be confidently designated as pre-Solonian. But Solon, as a widely travelled merchant, no less than as a statesman, may well have perceived that, in the interests of Athenian commerce, it would be very advantageous if the Athenian standards of weights, measures, and his new coinage could be brought into uniformity with those which prevailed in the countries with which the merchants of Athens had the largest dealings. These lands were more especially Euboea and the numerous Euboean colonies, both in Chalcidice and in the West. It would seem therefore that he decided to abolish the old Pheidonian standards and to substitute for the foreign Aeginetan coins, hitherto in use, new denominations of Euboïc weight.

In these early days the Euboïc drachm in its heavy form (commonly known as the didrachm) weighed about 133 grs. That the earliest coins of this weight should be reckoned as drachms rather than as didrachms is probable from the fact that some of the specimens with the Gorgoneion and Lion's head types (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXII. 10, and Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXI. 14–17), weighing 268·5 grs., bear the mark of value of a didrachm (• •). It must have been therefore at a later period than the issue of these coins that the Euboïc denominations were reduced by one half.

The drachm of the old Pheidonian or Aeginetic standard hitherto current in Peloponnesus and in Attica (?) weighed, on the other hand, about 93·1 grs. These two drachms (of 93 and 133 grs.) and their corresponding minae, each containing 100 drachms of their respective standards, stood therefore in relation to one another as follows :—

Pheidonian = *Aeginetic* Dr. 93·1 ; Mina, 9310 grs. = 70 Euboïc Drs.
Euboïc . . . . . Dr. 133 ; Mina, 13300 grs. = 100 Euboïc Drs.

Aristotle (Ἀθ. πολ. c. 10) records this augmentation by Solon of the weight of the Mina from 70 to 100 Euboïc drachms in the following passage, which concludes with the necessary explanatory statement that the old Euboïc drachm, χαρακτήρ, or coin (i.e. monetary unit of Solon's time) was identical with the didrachm (*sc. of Aristotle's own time, viz.* 133 *grs.*),[1] Ἐν [μὲν οὖν τ]οῖς νόμοις ταῦτα δοκεῖ θεῖναι δημοτικά, πρὸ δὲ τῆς νομοθεσίας ποιῆσαι τὴν τῶν χ[ρ]εῶ[ν ἀπο]κοπήν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τήν τε τῶν μέτρων καὶ σταθμῶν καὶ τὴν τοῦ νομίσματος αὔξησιν. Ἐπ' ἐκείνου γὰρ ἐγένετο καὶ τὰ μέτρα μείζω τῶν Φειδωνείων, καὶ ἡ μνᾶ πρότερον [ἄγο]υσα [σ]τα[θμ]ὸν ἑβδομήκοντα δραχμῶν ἀνεπληρώθη ταῖς ἑκατόν. Ἦν δ' ὁ ἀρχαιος χαρακτὴρ δίδραχμον.

Androtion (Plut. *Sol.* 15), *circ.* B.C. 346, alludes also to Solon's change in the weight of the mina. His figures are 73 : 100, while Aristotle's are 70 : 100 :—ἑκατὸν γὰρ ἐποίησε δραχμῶν τὴν μνᾶν πρότερον ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ τριῶν οὖσαν—but this slight discrepancy is of no great importance, and would be easily explicable if we could suppose that the average weights of the Aeginetic and of the Euboïc drachms were reckoned by Androtion at about 92 and 134 grs. respectively, instead of 93·1 and 133 grs. The rest of the above passage seems, however, to prove that Androtion was oblivious of the fact that the drachm in Solon's time had been double the

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[1] If it be objected that this is not what was intended by ἦν δ' ὁ ἀρχαῖος χαρακτὴρ δίδραχμον, and that the didrachm referred to must have been the Aeginetic didrachm current before Solon changed the standard, then we must fall back upon the hypothesis that the coin in Aristotle's mind cannot have been that which is usually called the Aeginetic didrachm, viz. 186 grs., but must have been its half, viz. 93 grs. There would then be no difficulty in the passage, taken by itself, and without reference to the serious difficulties raised, 1st) by the coins of 268 grs. (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXII. 10, and Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXI. 14–17), marked (• •) as a *Didrachm*, and (2nd) by the account of Hippias's subsequent alteration of the χαρακτήρ of the Athenian coins (i.e. from *didrachms* to *tetradrachms* of identical weight). Were it not for these objections, Aristotle's words might be easily interpreted as follows :—

The old mina, formerly weighing 70 drachms, of Aristotle's time (66·5 x 70 = 4655 grs.), was raised by Solon to 100 (= 6650 grs.). Of course both minas contained 100 drachms, the old drachm weighing 46·5 grs., and the Solonian drachm 66·5 grs. The adoption of the latter in place of the former was the αὔξησις τοῦ νομίσματος. The old χαρακτήρ or didrachm of 93 grs. was replaced at the same time by the heavier coin of 133 grs.

It is worthy of note that at Corinth the coin of 45 grs. was called the drachm, and Aristotle may have regarded it in the same light.

weight of what it afterwards became, for he continues—*ὥστ' ἀριθμῷ μὲν ἴσον, δυνάμει δ' ἔλαττον ἀποδιδόντων, ὠφελεῖσθαι μὲν τοὺς ἐκτίνοντας μεγάλα, μηδὲν δὲ βλάπτεσθαι τοὺς κομιζομένους.* Androtion, if Aristotle is to be credited, has confused two successive decrees of Solon, (1) the Cancelling of debts, and (2) the Reform of the coinage: *ἡ τῶν χρεῶν ἀποκοπή* being first carried out, and, *thereafter* (*καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα*), the augmentation (*αὔξησις*) of the measures, weights, and coinage.

The change of standard by Solon from the Aeginetic to the Euboïc can hardly have failed to influence various other cities, already using the Euboïc silver standard, to follow his example by issuing for the first time coined money of Euboïc weight, and greatly to promote the circulation of such coins in Attica itself, side by side with the Solonian issues. This sufficiently accounts for the fact that the so-called '*Wappenmünzen*' of various types have usually been found in Attica.

Solon too, whose travels in Asia Minor had made him familiar with the electrum currency of Lydia and Ionia, may perhaps be credited with an attempt to introduce, side by side with his silver money, an electrum coinage similar to that which was in use across the sea. To his time, at any rate, I would assign the small electrum pieces of Athens, Chalcis and Eretria (?), which have been occasionally found in Greece.[1]

Electrum and Silver.

Time of Solon, B.C. 594 *and later.*

Owl to left.	[B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. I. 4.]	Incuse square containing triangle	El. Hemihecton, 21 grs.
Owl, l., in linear circle.	[*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 18.]	Incuse square diagonally quartered	AR Drachm, 124 grs.
Similar.	[*Ibid.*, Fig. 19.]	Similar	AR ½ Obol, 11·2 grs.

Post-Solonian and Pisistratid Periods, circ. B.C. 566–514.

Fig. 207.

The next series of Athenian coins consists mainly of rude silver bullets of 270 grs. (max.), which, as we have seen, must have been originally called *didrachms*[2], though after the exchange, at Athens, of the heavy Euboïc mina for the light mina, exactly half its weight, they became tetradrachms.

These pieces bear on the obverse a head of Athena of very archaic style in an unadorned crested helmet,[3] and on the reverse an Owl with

[1] Beulé, p. 64, 1; Köhler, *Münzfunde auf Euboea* (Ath. Mitth., ix. 359).
[2] See *Didrachm* of 268·5 grs. (p. 361), (B. M. C., *Cent. Gr.*, Pl. XXII. 10).
[3] One specimen in B. M. has on the helmet the three olive-leaves, and on the r[illegible]

the inscr. AΘE or occasionally (but not on the earliest specimens) AΘE, and an olive-spray in the corner of the incuse square. It is noticeable that on the latter specimens the incuse square is sharper and deeper than on the earlier ones, and their fabric suggests the probability of their having been struck at Eretria. (See Earle Fox, in *Corolla Num.*, p. 44.) In style the coins of the early Athenian issues range from the most primitive to the most refined archaic. Among them are the oldest and rudest examples of a human head on any ancient coins (with the possible exception of some small electrum coins of Ionia, see *Archaïc Artemisia of Ephesus*, p. 92, Pl. II. 75), and I take these to be quite the earliest Greek coins which were struck with both *obv.* and *rev.* types. The issues are very numerous, and there is reason to suppose that they extended over a long series of years, probably from the earlier half of the sixth century at least down to the time of Hippias, those of finer execution belonging to the later times of the Pisistratidae, when their money-chests were frequently replenished from their recently developed mining works at Laurium, and in their newly acquired possessions in the Strymon district. Cf. Herod. i. 64 *πειθομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὕτω δὴ Πεισίστρατος τὸ τρίτον σχὼν Ἀθήνας ἐρρίζωσε τὴν τυραννίδα* (B.C. 533), *ἐπικούροισί τε πολλοῖσι, καὶ χρημάτων συνόδοισι, τῶν μὲν αὐτόθεν, τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ Στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ συνιόντων.*

A highly probable date for the inauguration of the *Athena-head* rev. *Owl* series is the occasion of the first celebration on a grand scale of the great Festival of the Panathenaïc Games, in the summer of B.C. 566, which was attended by a vast concourse of strangers from all parts of the Hellenic world. Then, and at every subsequent quadrennial celebration of the Panathenaea, a large supply of current coin would naturally be in request.

The smaller denominations of the above period resemble the larger coins[1] (B. M. C., *Att.*, Nos. 27–39).

Time of Hippias,[2] B.C. 514–511, *and down to circ.* B.C. 407.

We have seen that in Solon's time the drachm, according to Aristotle,[3] probably weighed about 133 grs. We also learn that the nominal value of the current coins must have been doubled at an early date in Athenian history, for the chief denomination (*χάραγμα* or *χαρακτήρ*, *circ.* 270 grs.) is subsequently always designated as a tetradrachm—*ἡ γλαῦξ ἐπὶ χαράγματος ἦν τετραδράχμου, ὡς Φιλόχορος· ἐκλήθη δὲ τὸ νόμισμα τὸ τετράδραχμον τότε [ἡ] γλαῦξ. ἡ γὰρ γλαῦξ ἐπίσημον καὶ πρόσωπον Ἀθηνᾶς* (Schol. on Ar. *Av.* 1106).

The probable date of the demonetization of the older and extremely archaic money, and of a fresh issue of coins of the same weight but, legally and nominally, of different current value (presumably double the old value), is fixed by Pseudo-Aristotle (*Oecon.* ii. 4), who says of Hippias (B.C. 514–511) that *τό τε νόμισμα τὸ ὂν Ἀθηναίοις ἀδόκιμον ἐποίησεν· τάξας τε τιμὴν ἐκέλευσε πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀνακομίζειν· συνελθόντων δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ κόψαι ἕτερον*

[1] A small moon behind the owl. These additions to the original type were not formally adopted until Hippias called in and reissued the coins about 514 B.C. (see pp. 370 and 391). In other rare specimens the snakes of Athena's aegis are seen at the neck of the goddess.

[2] With the exception of Nos. 28 and 29. (See Six, *N. C.*, Ser. III, vol. xv. 172 sqq.)

[3] For an obol struck by Hippias in exile see *infra*, p. 377, and for a tetradrachm said to have ΠΙ on *obv.* and AΘE on *rev.*, see Seltman, *Num. Chron.*, 1908, p. 278 sq.

His evidence is confirmed by the coin of 268·5 grs., with mark of value indicating drachms. (See above, p. 361.)

χαρακτῆρα ἐξέδωκε τὸ αὐτὸ ἀργύριον. Hippias thus appears to have cried down and demonetized the existing coinage, and to have called it in at a fixed valuation, and when the coins had been collected to be restruck as pieces of a different 'χαρακτήρ' (i.e. denomination), he reissued the same coins (τὸ αὐτὸ ἀργύριον).[1] This apparently means that he called in, for the purpose of restriking, the old coins of 266–270 grs., hitherto reckoned as *didrachms*, and then reissued them at double their original current value as *tetradrachms*. In future all silver coins of 270 grs. were to be accepted as *tetradrachms*, the weight of the drachm being reduced by one-half. In this substitution of the light for the heavy Euboïc standard, Hippias probably followed the example of other states using that standard, while at the same time he succeeded, within his own dominions, in doubling, nominally if not actually, his own resources.

The unmistakably archaic and unaffected style of the head of Athena on the earliest specimens of the following series (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. III. 5), as exemplified by the almond-shaped eye and the so-called 'archaic smile', differentiates them from the slightly modified and conventionalized continuations which follow them (*ibid.*, Pls. III. 6 and IV. 1–3). Towards the close of the fifth century the work becomes steadily coarser and more careless, but even these later coins are distinguishable from those of the next period (after *circ.* 393), on all of which the eye of Athena is shown in profile (*ibid.*, Pl. V).

On the reverse side of the tetradrachms, as reissued by Hippias (?), the addition of a small waning (*not* crescent) moon behind the owl may perhaps serve to synchronize the issue of Hippias's new coinage with the Panathenaïc festival of July–August, B.C. 514, on which occasion a large issue of Athenian coins would naturally be required. The connexion of Athenian coin-types with the Panathenaea is well known, and becomes more evident at a much later date on the coins of the 'new style', where the owl is seen standing on a Panathenaïc prize amphora.[2] The *decrescent* moon on the earlier series is a less conspicuous symbol possibly referring to the same festival. The whole-night vigil, παννυχίς, preceding the culminating Feast-day of the Great Panathenaea, was passed in carol-singing and in the choral dances of young men and maidens. The waning moon, a reversed crescent, did not rise until after midnight, when the torch-races and dances were all over, and her appearance above the eastern horizon in the early hours of the τρίτη φθίνοντος (the twenty-eighth day of the month) was signalized by hymns and ὁλολύγματα, the rising moon being greeted as the precursor of the dawn of the great festival day of the national goddess.[3] It was during this very night, ἐν προτέρῃ νυκτὶ τῶν Παναθηναίων (Herod. v. 56), that Hipparchos was warned in a vision of the fate which awaited him in the early morning.

The reformed silver coinage of Athens, as reissued by Hippias (?), consisted of the following denominations:—

Dekadrachmon, 675 grs. (max.). Coins of this large size seem to have

Hippias can hardly have contemplated making any considerable change in the time-honoured coin-types, as such a course would have been detrimental to the credit of the Athenian currency. Hence χαρακτήρ is, in all probability, to be here understood not as the παράσημον, or special type, but as the chief *denomination* of the Athenian coinage. See additional Note on p. 391.

[2] Cf. C. Smith, *B. S. A.*, iii. 188.

[3] A. Mommsen, *Feste d. Stadt Athen*, 1898, p. 106.

been, in early times, chiefly issued on special occasions or for the personal gratification of Tyrants or Kings, and not for common currency.

Fig. 208.

Head of Athena of archaic style, her helmet adorned in front with three olive-leaves erect, and at the back with a floral scroll; her hair in bands across her temples, and indicated by dots under the neck-piece of the helmet (Fig. 208).

ΑΘΕ Incuse square, within which, owl to front with open wings; in l. corner of square, olive-spray. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. III. 1; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXV. 8, 11.]

Tetradrachmon, 270 grs. (max.). This was the denomination (the χαρακτήρ or χάραγμα of Athens) which for nearly two centuries enjoyed a world-wide currency, until it was at last superseded by the still more popular tetradrachm of Alexander the Great.

Fig. 209.

Head of Athena as on the dekadrachm (Fig. 209). [B.M.C., *Att.*, Pl. III. 2–5; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXV. 13–16.]

ΑΘΕ Incuse square, within which, Owl, r., head facing, wings closed; behind, olive-spray and small *decrescent* moon.

A very rare variety has on the reverse an owl facing with closed wings and other differences in detail. (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. IV. 7.) In my opinion it was not struck at Athens. (Cf. imitations of Athenian coins struck at Gaza in Judaea.)

Didrachmon, 135 grs. (max.). This denomination was only issued in small quantities, probably for local use, early in the fifth century.

Fig. 210.

Head of Athena as above (Fig. 210). [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. IV. 4; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXV. 12.]	Similar to tetradrachms, but the incuse square confined within a circular incuse, and no moon behind owl.

Drachme, 67·5 grs. (max.). The hundredth part of the light Euboïc silver mina, and the unit of account.

Fig. 211.

Head of Athena as above (Fig. 211). [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. IV. 5, 6.]	Similar, but without the circular incuse; no moon.

Triobolon or ½ *Drachm*, 33·75 grs. (max.), commonly struck for local use.

Fig. 212.

Similar (Fig. 212). [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. IV. 7, 8.]	ΑΘΕ Incuse circle. Owl to front, wings closed, between olive-branches.

Trihemiobolion, 16·87 grs. (max.), struck for local use.

Similar. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. IV. 9.]	ΑΘΕ Incuse square. Two owls face to face, with olive-spray between them.
Similar. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. IV. 10.]	ΑΘΕ Incuse circle. Owl facing, wings open; above, olive-spray.

Obolos, 11·25 grs. (max.) (cf. *R. N.*, 1887, p. 210), struck for local use.

Similar. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. IV. 11.]	ΑΘΕ Incuse square, within which, owl, r.; behind, olive-leaf.

Hemiobolion, 5·62 grs. (max.) (Xen. *Anab.* i. 5, 6; Arist. *Ran.* 554), struck for local use.

Similar. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. IV. 12, 13.]	Similar.

For Pentobols, Tetrobols, Diobols, and some small denominations, see next periods.

First issue of Gold coins, B.C. 407–406, *and Bronze money of necessity till* B.C. 393.

The silver money of Athens, during the period of her power and prosperity which followed the Persian wars, had gradually become almost an international currency, and was accepted by both Greeks and Barbarians in preference to all other coins (Arist. *Ran.* 721 sqq.). But there were times of depression, after her unfortunate expedition to Sicily, when Athens was driven to her reserve fund, and compelled to melt down and coin into money the gold ornaments which had been dedicated, with wise foresight, to her protecting goddess.

The first of these occasions was in the year B.C. 407–406, towards the close of the Peloponnesian war, when, after her great naval disasters, Athens had hastily to equip and man an entirely new fleet. To meet such an exceptional outlay the gold statues of Nike in the Parthenon were sent to the mint, and the following gold pieces were issued:—

Head of Athena as on silver coins above described.
[*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. I. 1, 2.]

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 3–4; *N. C.*, 1893, Pl. I. 9.]

Id. [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. I. 5, 6.]

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 7.]

ΑΘΕ Incuse square. Owl r., on olive-branch; behind, olive-spray . . . (Paris.) *N* ½ Stater, 66·5 grs.

ΑΘΕ Incuse circle. Owl to front, wings closed, in olive-wreath . . . . . (B. M.) *N* ½ Stater, 33 grs.

ΑΘΕ Incuse square. Two owls face to face; between them, olive-branch . *N* Hekte, 22·5 grs.

ΑΘΕ Incuse square. Owl r., on olive-branch . . *N* Hemihekton 11 grs.

The financial straits in which Athens found herself in B.C. 406 were so severe that no silver money could be obtained, and bronze had to take its place as money of necessity. The new gold issue was, of course, all swallowed up for war expenses, and, in any case, it would not have been suitable for the small daily wants of the citizens. These were the conditions which Aristophanes (B.C. 405) laments (*Ran.* 725), viz. the disappearance of the far-famed old coins, *τ' ἀρχαῖον νόμισμα*, and even of the new gold money, *τὸ καινὸν χρυσίον*, and the substitution for them of base and hastily struck bronze pieces, *τούτοις τοῖς πονηροῖς χαλκίοις, χθές τε καὶ πρώην κοπεῖσι τῷ κακίστῳ κόμματι.* One of these bronze tetradrachms, originally plated, is in the British Museum. Few survive nowadays, for, as we shall see, they were only current in Athens during the hard times which followed the Athenian collapse, viz. from B.C. 406–393.

During these thirteen years the Athenian mint seems to have been practically dormant, issuing only, for ordinary use, plated bronze tetradrachms and perhaps minute subdivisions in silver and in bronze. This state of things lasted until Conon's brilliant victory in 394 inaugurated a fresh period of prosperity, destined to last until the Macedonian conquest. In 393 the wretched bronze money of necessity was cried down, the Town Crier being sent round to proclaim that silver was once more to be the only legal tender:—

> *ἀνέκραγ' ὁ κῆρυξ· Μὴ δέχεσθαι μηδένα*
> *χαλκὸν τὸ λοιπόν· ἀργύρῳ γὰρ χρώμεθα.*
>
> ARIST. *Eccl.* 819.

Circ. B.C. 393–339.

(α) *Silver coinage.*

The tetradrachms of the fourth century are roughly engraved and carelessly struck. They are, in fact, only imitations of the older coins. The semblance of archaism is, however, delusive, as is evident from the manner in which the eye of the goddess is shown *in profile*. The die-engraver seems to have been trammelled by the condition imposed upon him of adhering to the old familiar types. He does not deliberately revert to archaism on aesthetic principles; on the contrary, he is consciously trying to emancipate himself from the fixed hieratic type which he was set to copy, and he modernizes, as far as possible, the head of Athena, without venturing to depart from the general outlines of the older type. His small innovations in the features of the goddess are compensated for, perhaps intentionally, by his rude treatment of the owl on the reverse (cf. the expressive and life-like owls on Pls. I–IV. B. M. C., *Att.*, with the huge-headed and frightful caricatures of the bird on Pl. V. 3–6).

The smaller silver coins, which seem for the most part to belong to the earlier portion of the fourth century, though some of the minute divisions may be still older, are the following:—

Drachm. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 7.) Similar to the tetradrachm.

Triobol. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 13, 14.) *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Owl to front between olive-branches, but of later style than the earlier triobols (cf. Pl. IV. 7, 8).

Diobol. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 16.) *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Double-bodied owl, head facing.

Obol. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 17.) *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Four crescents, back to back, in incuse square. Cf. obol of earlier date with owl on *rev.* (Pl. IV. 11). In *Rev. Num.*, 1887, 210, it is argued that these two pieces are fractions of the obol, Pentachalkon and Heptachalkon.

Tritartemorion, $\frac{3}{4}$ obol, 8·45 grs. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Three crescents. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 18; Pollux ix. 65.)

Hemiobol, $\frac{1}{2}$ obol, 5·62 grs. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Owl facing, wings closed, between two crescents. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 19.)

Trihemitartemorion, $\frac{3}{8}$ obol, 4·2 grs. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Kalathos. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 20.)

Tetartemorion, $\frac{1}{4}$ obol, 2·8 grs. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Crescent. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 21; Pollux ix. 65.)

Hemitartemorion, $\frac{1}{8}$ obol, 1·4 grs. *Obv.* Similar. *Rev.* Owl facing, wings closed; on either side, olive-branch. (*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 22.) This inconveniently small coin was superseded by its equivalent in bronze, the Chalkous, when that metal came into general use, probably after the middle of the fourth century.

(β) *Gold Coinage, second issue.*

FIG. 215.

At what precise date Athens was again compelled to have recourse to an issue of gold coin is doubtful. One point is, however, quite clear, and that is that the gold coins of the second issue are identical in style and fabric with the tetradrachms issued from 393 onwards. Köhler (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 14) has pointed out how much later in date they are than the gold coins of the first issue in 407–406, and he suggests 339 B.C. as the most probable year for an issue of gold and for another melting down of the gold ornaments of the Parthenon. The denominations struck on this occasion, and perhaps for a few years afterwards, were the following[1]:

Head of Athena with eye in profile, as on the tetradrachms struck after 393 (Fig. 213). [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. V. 1, 2.][2]	AΘE Owl r., behind, olive-spray and waning moon; in front, kalathos; the whole in incuse square[3] . . . AV Stater, 133 grs.
Id. [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. I. 16.]	E A Θ Owl to front with spread wings; beneath, kalathos; incuse square? . AV ½ Stater, 33 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 17, 18.]	AΘE Owl r.; behind, olive-leaf and berry; in front, kalathos; incuse square . . AV ¼ Stater, 22·5 grs.

There are two smaller coins described by Köhler (*l. c.*), but they are of doubtful origin.

Circ. B.C. 339–322 *or later.*

Silver coinage.

The silver coinage of this period is far from plentiful. The tetradrachm and drachm preserve the old type of head with the olive-leaves on the helmet, but the various issues are differentiated by the addition of a changing symbol on the reverse:—e.g. Gorgoneion, Bucranium, Prow, Trophy, Rudder, Cornucopiae, Wreath, Corinthian helmet, Trident, Stern of galley, &c. (Köhler, *Sitzungsber. d. Berl. Akad. d. Wiss.* 1896, Pl. XI. 7; B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. VII. 12).

The other denominations below the drachm are:

Pentobolon,[4] 56·25 grs. (max.).

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[1] Svoronos (*Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1898, 107) attributes these gold coins to *circ.* B.C. 255 (when Antigonus Gonatas conferred freedom upon Athens), chiefly, it would seem, because they bear the same adjunct symbol, the Athenian kalathos, which occurs also, as an Athenian mint-mark, on certain rare tetradrachms of Antigonus (Τέτραχμα Ἀντιγόνεια, Babelon, *Traité*, i. 485).

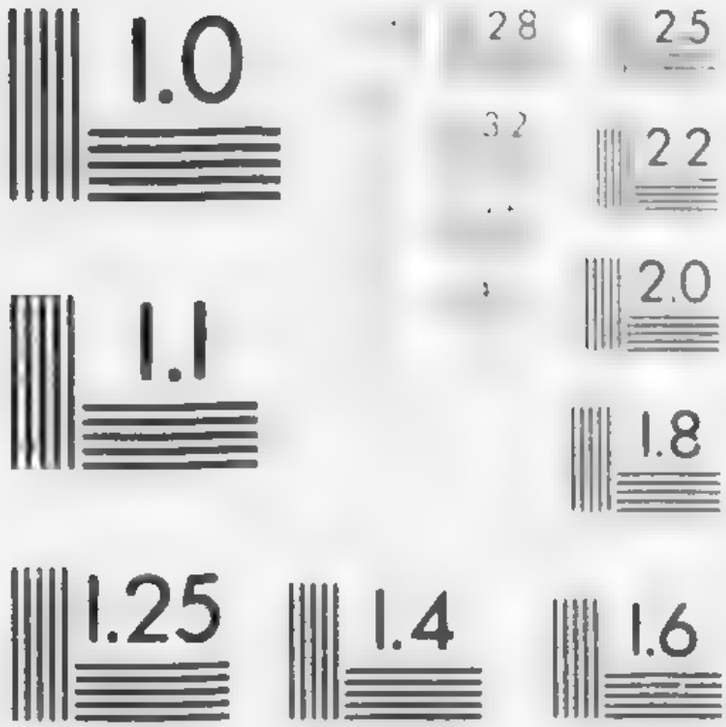
This characteristic Athenian symbol is, however, not confined to one special period, for it is to be seen on some of the minute silver coins of the early fourth century B.C. (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. V. 20). Both in style and in fabric (e.g. traces of incuse square) the Athenian gold staters like the tetradrachms of the same style, belong, in my opinion, to the middle or latter half of the fourth century at the latest. The specimen figured by Svoronos (*op. cit.*, Pl. VI. 18) in support of his theory is, I am convinced, a modern fabrication. Cf. the minute details especially the misunderstood ear-ring and string of beaded dots beneath the ear and behind the cheek with the same parts of the genuine coins figured in B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. V. 1, 2.

[2] The specimen figured, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. I. 14, is a modern forgery, as well as the one in *Journ. int. d'arch.*, 1898, Pl. VI. 18 (see preceding note).

[3] As with the AR coins, the incuse square is not always *on the flan*. But it is distinct on specimen in B. M.

[4] This denomination is mentioned by Arist. *Eq.* 798 (B.C. 424). Cf. also *I. G.*, i. 170, 171 No. 324*a*, 45 (B.C. 408). But no Pentobols of so early a period are known to exist.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART



Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet, as on AV coins of Alexander. [B.M.C., *Att.*, Pl. V. 11.]

A ⊙ E Owl r., with open wings. *Symbol*, amphora, or amphora and decrescent moon.

Tetrobolon, 45 grs. (max.).

Head of Athena in plain Attic helmet, without the olive-leaves. [*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 12.]

A ⊙ E Two owls face to face.

Triobolon, 33·75 grs. (max.).

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. V. 15.]

A ⊙ E Owl to front between olive-branches.

Bronze Coinage.

Circ. B.C. 339–322 *or later.*

The earliest bronze coins of Athens, with the exception of the bronze money of necessity current only between 406 and 393 (see above, p. 373, and E. Fox in *N. C.*, 1905, p. 1), are probably contemporary with the silver coins above described. Their issue, like that of the gold staters, may have been partly occasioned by a scarcity of silver, *circ.* B. C. 339. This perhaps accounts for the fact that the types of many of these bronze coins bear a remarkable resemblance to those of the rare silver pieces—Drachms, Pentobols, Tetrobols, Triobols—and to the somewhat earlier Diobols (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. VI. 1–7 and 12, 13).

The frequent occurrence on bronze coins of this period of the Athenian kalathos and the Eleusinian 'kerchnos' as adjunct symbols is remarkable (cf. the kalathos on the gold staters). There are, in addition to the above, several other small bronze coins which may be given either to this period or to the next. These have the head of Athena in a Corinthian helmet on the obverse, and an owl, usually within a wreath of corn or olive, on the reverse (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. VI. 8–11). It is also doubtful whether the exceptional coins with Eleusinian types, *obv.* Triptolemos, *rev.* Pig on Eleusinian βάκχος with the 'kerchnos' in the exergue (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. VI. 14–15), belong to this period, or whether they were struck under Macedonian rule. They were probably issued about 322, and stand first among a number of coins with types referring to the Eleusinian festivals (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XV. 11–18).

Bronze Coinage. *Circ.* B. C. 322–229.

Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XV. 2.]

AΘE Athena hurling fulmen . Æ ·65

Head of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 4.]

AΘE Zeus hurling fulmen . . Æ ·75

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 7.]

AΘE Zeus holding fulmen in lowered hand . . . . . Æ ·75

The first of these is certainly contemporary with Macedonian coins of Demetrius. The specimens of the second type, Zeus hurling fulmen, are

less uniform in fabric, and from the occurrence, on some of them, of the star between two crescents, as on coins of Mithradates, it seems possible that their issue may have survived into the next period.

Athenian Theatre Tickets (εἰσιτήρια). *Circ.* B.C. 342–229.

In addition to the current coins above described, there are a number of bronze monetiform tokens with a head of Athena, or more rarely of a lion, on the obverse, and on the reverse a large letter of the alphabet, single, A, B, Γ, Δ, &c.; double, AA, BB, ΓΓ, ΔΔ, &c.; triple, AAA, &c.; or even quadruple; or sometimes reversed, 8, 88, ꟻꟻꟻ, &c., the use of which Svoronos has explained in his treatise Περὶ τῶν εἰσιτηρίων τῶν ἀρχαίων (*Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1898) as numbered admission tickets to assemblies in the Theatre of Dionysos. The majority of these tickets clearly belong to the fourth century, before the Macedonian conquest. Some of them, figured by Svoronos on Pl. XV of his treatise, with the Athenian kalathos or the Eleusinian κέρχνος as adjunct symbols, are undoubtedly contemporary with certain of the gold and bronze coins issued after B.C. 339.

Imitations of Athenian Coins of the 'Old Style'.

Among the earliest of the numerous imitations of the Athenian coins of the old style the most remarkable is the recently published obol attributed by Babelon (*Corolla Numismatica*, 1906, p. 1) to Hippias, who may have issued money in his own name, perhaps in one of the towns of the Thracian Chersonese during his exile from Athens.[1]

Head of Athena in unadorned crested helmet.	ΗΙΠ Owl with closed wings; behind, ear of corn; the whole in incuse square . . . ℞ Obol, 10·1 grs.

For the most part, however, the Asiatic and other imitations of the Athenian money are due to the fact that the source of supply, from the Athenian mint, of these widely circulating coins was no longer sufficient for the demand after B.C. 406; and probably failed altogether after the Macedonian conquest. Hence copies, more or less faithful in general aspect to their originals, began to be fabricated in various countries—Syria, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, India, &c. A few only of these imitations admit of definite attribution. It is even doubtful where those of the Satrap Mazaeus, bearing his name מזדי (*N. C.*, 1884, Pl. VI. 9, 10), were minted. Other tetradrachms reading כריך come from Egypt, though Six (*N. C.*, 1895, 209) would assign them to Cyrrhestica, and some obols have been recently published (*N. C.*, 1908, p. 198) bearing symbols on the rev. apparently resembling Egyptian hieroglyphs.

The specimens bearing Himyaritic characters are undoubtedly Arabian, while others on which the owl on the reverse is converted into an eagle with reverted head are probably Indian (*N. C.*, 1906, 10).

[1] For a tetradrachm said to bear the letters ΗΙ on the *obv.* as well as AΘE on the *rev.* Seltman in *N. C.*, 1908, p. 278 sq.

Athenian Coins of the 'New Style'.

Circ. B.C. 229 *to time of Augustus.*

Head of Athena Parthenos in Attic helmet with triple crest, adorned in front with the foreparts of horses, on the side with a griffin or Pegasos, and on the back with a scroll; border of dots.

[B. M. C., *Att.*, Pls. VIII–XIII.]

ΑΘΕ Owl standing on Panathenaic amphora; in the field, two monograms, or two or three magistrates' names, and an adjunct symbol; on the amphora, usually, a numeral (Α—Μ, or sometimes Ν) and, as a rule, two or more letters beneath the amphora; the whole in olive-wreath.

No one who compares the thick and irregularly struck coins of the 'old style', which survived at least down to the Macedonian conquest (B.C. 322), with the thinner money of the 'new style' (cf. B. M. C., *Att.*, Pls. V and VIII) can fail to see at a glance that a considerable time must have elapsed between the two issues. During this interval, which includes the period of Macedonian supremacy, there were very few autonomous coins struck at Athens (see above, p. 375). Whether any considerable number of regal coins of Macedonian types were minted there, is doubtful. The Τέτραχμα Ἀντιγόνεια of Antigonus Gonatas, with the 'kalathos' as a distinctive Athenian mint-mark (Babelon, *Traité*, i. 485), are the only regal coins which can be positively attributed to Athens.[1]

About B.C. 229 Athens entered into friendly relations with Rome, and shortly afterwards a *foedus aequum* between the two cities was arranged (Tac. *Ann.* ii. 53). In these circumstances Athens may, in all likelihood, have been in a position to reorganize her mint, and from the produce of her silver mines to issue from time to time silver tetradrachms equivalent in weight and intrinsic value to those of the successors of Alexander.

When Athens, about this time, began once more to coin money in her own name, she adhered to the types of her old coins, so far as to place the head of Athena on the obverse and the owl on the reverse, but the difference in the mode of treatment of these types was very great.

The head of Athena on the new tetradrachms was certainly suggested by that of the colossal chryselephantine statue by Pheidias in the Parthenon, described by Pausanias (i. 24. 5) as having on each side of the helmet a griffin, and in the midst a sphinx. On the coins the griffin is frequently replaced by a flying Pegasos; the sphinx does not appear, but in its place, the fore-parts of four or more horses, which Pausanias omits to mention, but which must have been a leading feature in the model which the die-engraver had in his mind.

On the reverse other modifications of the old type attract our notice. The intimate connexion of the coinage with the Panathenaïc Festivals is further emphasized by the addition of the Panathenaïc amphora beneath the owl, in place of the waning moon of similar, though less obvious, import; and the little olive-spray in the corner of the incuse square on the older coins is replaced by a complete wreath of olive enclosing

[1] Specimens of these coins appear among the offerings in the Asklepieion between the years B.C. 261 and 253 (see *supra*, p. 232).

whole type. Across the field of the new coins are the names of two annual magistrates (at first in monogram form), accompanied by a subsidiary type or adjunct symbol, chosen by the magistrate whose name stands first (Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 54). To these two magistrates' names there is added during the greater part of the second century (and rarely after *circ.* B.C. 100) the name of a third magistrate, which is frequently changed, in some series as many as twelve times, in the course of the period during which the other two principal magistrates hold office. That this period is a year is proved by the numeral letters that are placed on the amphora beneath the owl. It has been conclusively shown (*N. C.*, 1899, p. 288) that these indicate the month of the ordinary or lunar year in which the coins were struck. It is not, however, to be supposed that coins were minted with undeviating regularity year by year, or even month by month, in the years when they were issued. The supply was regulated by the demand. It was only during years of considerable activity that issues bearing all the month numerals Α—Μ (or even Ν in intercalary years, when there were thirteen lunar months) took place.

Various plausible arguments have been adduced in favour of the identification of the two annual magistrates with the occupants of important offices, e.g. the στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα or the στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευήν (Reinach, *Rev. des Études gr.*, i. 163); but these arguments have been effectively disposed of by Preuner (*Rh. Mus.*, xlix. 396) and Kirchner (*Z. f. N.*, 1898, 74), who have shown that the officers in question were not the chief magistrates of the state, but usually members of influential families, sometimes foreign princes, and very often closely related members of one and the same family, such as father and son, or two brothers. The names of some of these same individuals are also met with previously in more dignified offices, such as the archonship, while on the other hand they must occasionally have been under thirty, the minimum age for the holder of a regular ἀρχή at Athens (Sundwall, *Untersuchungen*, &c., p. 108).

At Rome the magistrates responsible for the coinage formed a triumvirate (*Triumviri Monetales*). At Athens they were, from *circ.* B.C. 229, a duumvirate; but the responsibility of these annual duumviri would seem to have been shared, during the greater part of the second century, by a third official, whose name appears beneath those of his two annually appointed colleagues.

Sundwall, after an exhaustive examination of the available evidence, concludes that the duumviri at Athens were not magistrates in the strict sense of the term; their office was an honorary ἐπιμέλεια and carried with it a λειτουργία (*op. cit.*, p. 108). He has also given good reasons for supposing that there was an intimate association between the Athenian mint and the Areopagus. It seems probable that, on the later coins, one of the two ἐπιμεληταί is always an ex-archon (*op. cit.*, p. 106). Moreover, this arrangement would appear to have superseded an even stricter system of control, to which the presence of a third official's name bears witness. A scrutiny of the names that actually occur suggests that during the greater part of the second century a committee of twelve Areopagites was annually appointed and specially entrusted with a more direct responsibility for the purity, &c., of the coins, the members of this committee holding office in rotation; whenever a fresh issue of coins

was required the signature of the committee-man whose turn it was to take duty was added beneath that of the ordinary ἐπιμεληταί (*op. cit.*, p. 69). The signature of this third official has also an important bearing on an interesting problem of Athenian chronology. That there was a close correspondence between it and the numeral letter on the amphora had long been noted; but the frequent differences remained unexplained until Macdonald (*N. C.*, 1899, p. 317) suggested that they were to be connected with the double system of time reckoning, which we know from inscriptions to have been in vogue at Athens during a considerable part of the second century B.C. (G. F. Unger, *Die attischen Doppeldata*, in *Hermes*, xiv. p. 593). He inferred that, while the amphora letter denoted the lunar month, the period of office of the third magistrate was reckoned κατὰ θεόν, or in terms of the solar year, and that consequently 'we have in the coins of the New Style, as now interpreted, the most extensive, though not, of course, the most detailed, series of documents in which the double dates can be recognised'. Sundwall, while confirming this inference, has made it the starting-point for a careful investigation, as the result of which he has been able to determine, by a comparison with the astronomical testimony, the precise dates of several of the series. Incidentally, the numismatic evidence suggests that epigraphists have ante-dated by one year the list of Athenian archons (*op. cit.*, p. 73).

The minute precautions which seem to have been taken to differentiate the issues of silver coins at the Athenian mint are further exemplified by the addition, beneath the amphora, of various initial letters of doubtful import; thought by some to stand for the names of the various *officinae* of the mint. But they are more probably, as Svoronos has suggested, the names of the various silver mines in Laurium from which the metal was procured. If these initials are to be interpreted in the latter sense, it would appear that some half-dozen mines were in almost constant work, while the rest, about twenty in number, were only occasionally resorted to.

Chronological Classification of the Athenian Coins of the 'New Style'.

Class I. Circ. B.C. 229–197. (17 *series.*)[1]

In field AΘE. Two monograms,[2] and adjunct symbol. Helmet well rounded and neatly executed. Belly of amphora rounder than on later coins. Fabric much spread. (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pls. VIII and IX.)

Fig. 214.

[1] With regard to some of these series see Kirchner (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 266).
[2] On the later series one of the monograms is sometimes resolved into its constituent letters.

	Symbol.	*Trophy.*
	..	*Term.*
	..	*Kerchnos* and *βάκχος.*
	..	*Rudder.*
	..	*Thyrsos.*
	..	*Club.*
	..	*Cornucopiae or no symbol.*
[1]	..	*Ears of corn* (Fig. 214).
	..	*Pilei of Dioskuri.*
	..	*Two serpents.*
	..	*Nike.*
	..	*Eagle.*
	..	*Cicada.*
	..	*Aplustre.*
or ΦΑΝΙ	..	*Palm under amphora.*
ΠΟΛΥ ΤΙ	..	*Palm behind owl.*
ΔΩ ΛΥΣΙΑ	..	*Forepart of horse.*

Class II. Circ. B.C. 196–187. (9 *series.*)

In field ΑΘΕ. Two abbreviated magistrates' names and adjunct symbol. Style and fabric similar to Class I. (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. X.)

ΑΔΕΙ	ΗΛΙΟ	*Trident.*
ΑΜΜΩ	ΔΙΟ	*Kerchnos or no symbol.*
ΑΜΜΩ	ΔΙΟ	*Cornucopiae.*
ΓΛΑΥ	ΕΧΕ	*Head of Helios.* This is perhaps the Echedemos mentioned by Polybius (xxi. 2, 3), *circ.* B.C. 191–190 (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 75).

[1] See *Journ. Int.*, 1906, p. 254.

ΔΗΜΗ	ΙΕΡΩ	*Helmet surmounted usually by Star.*
ΔΙΟΦΑ	ΔΙΟΔΟ	*Apollo naked with bow.*
ΚΤΗΣΙ	ΕΥΜΑ	*Nike.*
ΜΙΚΙ	ΘΕΟΦΡΑ	*Nike in quadriga.* Perhaps Mikion, son of Eurykleides, victor with quadriga, *circ.* B.C. 191 (B. M. C., *Att.*, p. xxxix).
ΜΙΚΙ	ΘΕ	*Bust of Helios to front.* (*Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1906, p. 266.)
ΧΑΡΙ	ΗΡΑ	*Cock with palm.*

Class III (*a*). *Circ.* B.C. 186–147. (31 *series.*)

In field ΑΘΕ. Three magistrates' names and adjunct symbol.

Workmanship neat and careful. In fabric the coins are smaller and thicker than those of the previous classes. (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XI.)

Fig. 215.

ΑΜΜΩΝΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ. *Two torches.* Cf. Ἀμμώ.—Διό. in Class II, where Ammonios's symbol is the *kerchnos*, which, like the torches, is an Eleusinian emblem. It is worth mentioning that a later Ammonios, Plutarch's instructor, describes the *kerchnos* in his book περὶ βωμῶν καὶ θυσιῶν (*Athenaeus*, xi. 476). This series falls quite early in Class III.

ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΓ.
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΚΑΡΑΙΧΟΣ } (Fig. 215). *Elephant.* The first magistrate on this series, which must have been issued in B.C. 176, is certainly Antiochus IV (Theos, Epiphanes), who was resident in Athens before his accession to the throne of Syria, B.C. 175.

The name of Καράϊχος, who succeeded Nikogenes as second magistrate in the third month of the lunar year, recurs as first magistrate on a somewhat later series. Καράϊχ.—Ἐργοκλέ.

ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙ. ΑΠΟΛΗΞΙ. *Nike.* Sundwall (p. 96) dates this series B.C. 167.

ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙ. ΔΙΟΓΕ. *Double cornucopiae.* Date, *c.* B.C. 175 (Sundwall, p. 94).

ΑΧΑΙΟΣ ΗΛΙ. *Cornucopiae and ears of corn.* Date, *c.* B.C. 165 (Sundwall, p. 28).

ΔΑΜΩΝ ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ. *Quiver and bow.* Date, B.C. 156 (Sundwall, p. 98).

ΔΙΟΓΕ. ΠΟΣΕΙ. *Dionysos standing with thyrsos* (*?*) *or Demeter with sceptre* (*?*) Date, *c.* B.C. 160 (Sundwall, p. 35).

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ. *Helios in quadriga.* Date, B.C. 152 (Sundwall, p. 99).

ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΣ ΜΑΓΑΣ. *No symbol.* Distinctly earlier in style than the series Ἀνδρέας—Χαριναύτης (*c.* B.C. 150), but not far removed from Χαριναύτης—Ἀριστέας (*c.* B.C. 170), with both of which series one of the third magistrates' names, Χαριναύτης, connects it.

ΔΩΡΟΘΕ. ΔΙΟΦ. *Forepart of lion.* In style this is apparently one of the earliest series in Class III, but Sundwall (p. 100) would place it much later (*c.* B.C. 112).

ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗΣ ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ. *Eagle on fulmen.* Date, B.C. 163 (Sundwall, p. 97).

ΕΥΒΟΥΛΙΔΗΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ. *Archaic Artemis with fawn.* Kirchner (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 81) has identified these two magistrates as brothers (?). They held office, according to Sundwall (p. 25), *c.* B.C. 165.

ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ. ΑΡΙΑΡΑ. *The three Charites.* Preuner (*Rhein. Mus.*, N. F., xlix. 371) has identified this Eurykleides as the nephew of the famous statesman Eurykleides of the third century B.C., and Ariara as Ariarathes V of Cappadocia, who, before his accession, B.C. 162, was resident in Athens and obtained the citizenship. The series is dated by Sundwall (p. 95) in B.C. 169 (cf. B. M. C., *Att.*, xlii).

ΞΩΙΛΟΣ ΕΥΑΝΔΡΟΣ. *Bee.* Date, B.C. 171 (Sundwall, p. 94).

ΗΡΑ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦ. *Club covered with lion-skin and bow in case.* Judging by style this series falls early in Class III. Kirchner and Sundwall date it somewhat later (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 77; Sundwall, p. 42).

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ ΕΥΚΛΗΣ. *Winged Tyche dropping vote into amphora.* Sundwall (p. 98) gives this series to the year B.C. 154; Kirchner (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 92) to *c.* B.C. 130.

ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟ. ΘΕΟΠΟΜΠΟΣ. *Trophy on prow of galley.* Date, B.C. 165 (Sundwall, p. 96).

ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΚΛΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ. *No symbol.* Date, according to Sundwall (p. 99), B.C. 153. The Roman name Πούπλι(ος) occurs among the third magistrates of this series.

ΘΕΟΦΡΑ. ΣΩΤΑ. *Winged fulmen.* Date, B.C. 150 (Sundwall, p. 99).

ΚΑΡΑΙΧ. ΕΡΓΟΚΛΕ. *Prow.* The name Καράϊχος occurs as second magistrate in the series Ἀντίοχος—Καράϊχος (B.C. 176), and as third magistrate in Πολύχαρμ(ος)—Νικογ(ένης) (*c.* B.C. 170). Sundwall dates this series B.C. 172.

ΛΥΣΑΝ. ΓΛΑΥΚΟΣ. *Cicada.* These two magistrates were brothers. See B. M. C., *Att.*, xliii, and Kirchner (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 82). The series is dated by Sundwall (p. 96) B.C. 159.

ΜΕΝΕΔ. ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟ. *Asklepios.* Date, B.C. 177 (Sundwall, p. 93).

ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ { ΜΙΛΤΙΑΔΗΣ / ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ } *Grapes.* Demosthenes succeeded Miltiades as second magistrate in the third month of the lunar year B.C. 151 (Sundwall, p. 99).

ΜΙΚΙΩΝ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ. *Dioskuri.* These two were brothers. Date, *c.* B.C. 150 (Preuner, *Rhein. Mus.*, xlix. 371 ff.; Kirchner, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. 83; B. M. C., *Att.*, xliv; Sundwall, p. 45).

ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΑΛΚΕΤΗΣ. *Tripod.* Date, B.C. 164 (Sundwall, p. 97; cf. Kirchner, p. 83).

ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜ. ΝΙΚΟΓ. *Caduceus.* Date, shortly after B.C. 170 (Sundwall, pp. 22 and 95).

ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩ. *Apollo Delios.* The archaic statue of the Delian Apollo (Overbeck, *Gr. Plastik*, i. 78) points to the time when Delos was presented to Athens by the Romans (B.C. 167–166). Sundwall (p. 97) would fix the date of this series as B.C. 162. About this time the Athenians in Delos may have issued the tetradrachms with the inscr. ΑΘΕ Ο ΔΕΜΟΣ in that island, and the bronze coins of the Apollo Delios type (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XIV. 9); see *infra*, p. 387.

ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΓΟ. *Anchor and Star.* The first name in this series is in the genitive case. In style these coins seem to belong to the earlier years of Class III.

ΦΑΝΟΚΛΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ *Artemis holding torch.* Date, according to Sundwall (p. 97), B.C. 161.

ΧΑΡΙΝΑΥΤΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ. *Artemis with two torches.* Date, *c.* B.C. 170

(Sundwall, p. 95). Charimautes, the first magistrate on this series, is probably identical with a third magistrate of the same name in the series Δώτιμος—Μάγας, but distinctly earlier than the second magistrate of the series Ἀνδρέας—Χαριναύτης.

Class III (β). Circ. B.C. 146–100. (14 *series.*)

In field ΑΘΕ. Three magistrates' names and adjunct symbol.

Workmanship rougher and more careless than in Class III (*a*). The helmet of Athena is flatter at the top and more coarsely decorated. The amphora is more elongated and the owl is increasingly rude in execution. In fabric the coins are thick and small. (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XII. 1–5.)

Fig. 216.

ΑΜΦΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ. *Two ears of corn.* Date, B.C. 104 (Sundwall, p. 100). Kirchner has pointed out (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 87) that Amphikrates and Epistratos were brothers.

ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ ΧΑΡΙΝΑΥΤΗΣ. *Demeter with two torches standing before seated figure.* Date, *c.* B.C. 146 (Sundwall, p. 51). The coins of this series are much later in style than those of the series Χαριναύτης—Ἀριστέας.

ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ. *Griffin* (Fig. 216). Date, *c.* B.C. 100 (Sundwall, p. 68). The first magistrate is Apellikon, the Philosopher of Teos (hence his symbol, the Griffin), who, some years later, became, with Aristion, a partizan of Mithradates. We meet with his name again as first magistrate in the series Ἀπελλικῶν—Ἀριστοτέλης.

ΑΡΟΠΟΣ ΜΝΑΣΑΓΟ. *Winged Agon with palm, crowning himself.* Date, *c.* B.C. 110 (Sundwall, p. 63).

ΔΗΜΕΑΣ ΕΡΜΟΚΛΗΣ. *Head-dress of Isis.* Date, *c.* B.C. 110 (Sundwall, p. 62). Some ten years later Demeas was again first magistrate in the series Δημέας—Καλλικρατίδης.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΙΠΠΟΣ. *Pilei of the Dioskuri.* Date, *c.* B.C. 110–100 (Sundwall, p. 64). The third magistrate's name on coins of this series is almost always abbreviated and sometimes omitted.

ΔΩΣΙΘΕΟΣ ΧΑΡΙΑΣ. *Tyche holding sceptre and cornucopiae.* These magistrates were brothers (Kirchner, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. 90). In style this is one of the latest series of Cl. III (*β*), though Sundwall (p. 58) places it as early as B.C. 120.

ΕΥΜΑΡΕΙΔΗΣ { ΑΛΚΙΔΑΜ. / ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝ. } *Triptolemos.* Date, B.C. 125 (Sundwall, p. 54). Eumareides and Alkidamos were brothers (Kirchner, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 91). Alkidamos was replaced after the second month in the year by Kleomenes.

ΕΥΜΗΛΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΦΩΝ. *Tyche.* Sundwall (p. 26) would assign this series to *c.* B.C. 165; Kirchner (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 78) to *c.* 146. Judging by style the latter date seems more probable.

ΙΚΕΣΙΟΣ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ. *Wreath.* Date, after B.C. 120 (Sundwall, p. 59). Style and fabric rude.

ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ ΚΛΕΑΣ. *Roma seated, crowned by Nike.* Date, shortly after B.C. 105 (Sundwall, p. 66).

ΝΙΚΗΤΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ. *Gorgon-head.* Date, *c.* B.C. 125. Niketes and Dionysios were brothers (Sundwall, pp. 27 and 52).

ΝΙΚΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΣ. *Hermes holding caduceus* (Stephanephoros, according to Sundwall). Date, *c.* B.C. 120 (Sundwall, p. 57).

ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΠΟΣΗΣ. *Dionysos with mask and thyrsos.* These two magistrates were brothers (Preuner, *Rhein. Mus.*, N. F., xlix. 366). Date, B.C. 115 (Sundwall, p. 100).

Class IV (a). *Circ.* B.C. 100–86. (9 *series.*)

In field ΑΘΕ. Two magistrates' names and adjunct symbol. Style increasingly careless. Fabric small and thick as in Class III (*β*).

ΑΠΕΛΛΙΚΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ. *Demeter standing with ears of corn.* Date, *c.* B.C. 100 (Sundwall, p. 109); cf. previous series Ἀπελλικῶν—Γοργίας.

ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ. *Pegasos drinking.* Date, B.C. 88–87. Aristion is the well-known tyrant of Athens and strong partizan of Mithradates. Hence his choice of the drinking Pegasos, the Mithradatic coin-type, for his symbol (Kirchner, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 88). The third magistrate's name is temporarily revived in this series (Sundwall, p. 104).

ΔΗΜΕΑΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ. *Isis standing.* Date, shortly after B.C. 100 (Sundwall, p. 109). The same Demeas was first magistrate some ten years earlier in the series Δημέας—Ἑρμοκλῆς, and third magistrate in Ἄρπος—Μνασαγόρας).

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΜΝΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ. *Dionysos standing with thyrsos.* Date, shortly after B.C. 100 (Sundwall, p. 109), (Bunbury, *N. C.*, 1881, Pl. IV. 4).

ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ. *Seated Sphinx.* Date, early in the first century B.C. (Sundwall, p. 109).

FIG. 217.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕ. ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ. *Star between crescents* (Fig. 217). This historically important series may be exactly dated B.C. 87–86, and follows that of Ἀριστίων—Φίλων. It is the only one of which gold staters are known (*N. C.*, 1897, Pl. IV. 9). This gold issue (like that at Ephesus (*q.v.*)) was occasioned by the military necessities of Mithradates in his war with Rome. It thus appears that gold coins were only issued at Athens on rare occasions and for special war requirements. For the previous issues (B.C. 407 and 339 ?) the precious metal was probably procured by melting down the gold treasures of the Parthenon. The gold for this issue was doubtless supplied by a subsidy from Mithradates to his agent Aristion.

ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ. *Trident and dolphin.*

ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ. *Coiled serpent.*
ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ. *Bonus seated.*

These three series were probably issued B.C. 91–89, corresponding with the archonship of Medeios, a period of strict oligarchical *régime*, during which an annual change of magistrates was not compulsory (Sundwall, p. 110).

Class IV (β). Circ. B.C. 86 *to time of Augustus.* (30 *series.*)

In field ΑΘΕ. Two magistrates' names and adjunct symbol. Style and fabric as in Class IV (*a*)

ΑΛΚΕΤΗΣ ΕΥΑΓΙΩΝ. *Helmet.* These two magistrates seem to have been brothers (Kirchner, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 95). Sundwall (p. 113) dates them shortly after Sulla's conquest.

ΑΜΦΙΑΣ ΟΙΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ. *Demeter with reversed torches.* Brothers, according to Kirchner (*op. cit.*, p. 96), *c.* B.C. 57. Style and fabric point to a somewhat earlier date.

ΑΠΟΛΗΞΙΣ ΛΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ. *Artemis huntress.* These magistrates were also brothers (Kirchner, *op. cit.*, p. 97). Date, *c.* B.C. 60 (Sundwall, p. 113).

ΑΡΧΙΤΙΜΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ. *Isis standing.* Date, *c.* B.C. 50 (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΑΡΧΙΤΙΜΟΣ ΠΑΜΜΕΝΗΣ. *Thyrsos.* Date, *c.* B.C. 30 (Sundwall, p. 115).

ΔΗΜΟΧΑΡΗΣ ΠΑΜΜΕΝΗΣ. *Cicada.* (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 261, Drachm.) After B.C. 30. Time of Augustus (Sundwall, p. 115).

ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ ΛΕΩΝΙΔΗΣ. *Asklepios.*

ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΥΤΕ. ΜΗΔΕΙΟΣ. *Hygieia.* (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XII. 7.)

ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ ΤΟ ΤΡΙ. ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ. *Dionysos seated.* (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XII. 8.)

ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ ΜΕΛΙ. ΜΗΔΕΙΟΣ. *Athena Parthenos.* (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XII. 9.)

The first three Diokles series belong, according to Sundwall (p. 115), to *c.* B.C. 40. The Διοκλῆς Μελιτεύς of the last series is a different man, and may be dated a few years later, *c.* B.C. 35.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ. *Caduceus.* Of this series drachms only are known. Sundwall (*Z. f. N.*, xxvi. 273), on account of the late form of the sigma, assigns it to the time of Augustus, and believes it to be the last autonomous Athenian issue of silver coins.

ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗΣ ΞΕΝΩΝ. *Apollo Lykeios.* (B. M. C., *Att.*, p. 53.) Brothers, according to Kirchner (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 100). Date, shortly before B.C. 50 (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΕΥΜΗΛΟΣ ΘΕΟΞΕΝΙΔΗΣ. *Ares*(?) *resting on spear.* Date, *c.* B.C. 60 (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ. *Eagle's head.* Date, *c.* B.C. 60 (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΘΕΟΦΡΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ. *Thick fillet tied as a wreath.* (Svoronos, *Riv. Ital. di Num.*, 1908.) Probably father and son. Date, B.C. 60–50 (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΣ ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ. *Triptolemos.* Date, shortly after Sulla's conquest (Sundwall, p. 113). According to Kirchner (*op. cit.*, p. 101) these two magistrates were cousins.

ΚΛΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΗΣ. *Conical stone* (βαίτυλος) *with knotted taenia hanging over it.* Date, shortly after Sulla's conquest (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΚΟΙΝΤΟΣ ΧΑΡΜΟΣΤΡΑ. *Two ears of corn.* This Κόϊντος is identified by Sundwall (pp. 67 and 114 note) with the archon of that name in B.C. 56–55, and is to be distinguished from the Κόϊντος of the Κόϊντος—Κλέας series, *c.* B.C. 105.

ΛΕΥΚΙΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ. *Artemis with two torches, and Demeter.* Lucius Antikrates was archon B.C. 59–58. The series belongs to about that time.

ΛΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΟΙΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ. *Poppy-head and two ears of corn.* Date, according to Kirchner (*op. cit.*, p. 97) and Sundwall (p. 113), *c.* B.C. [illegible].

ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. *Demeter seated.* Date, before B.C. 50 (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΜΕΝΝΕΑΣ ΗΡΩΔΗΣ. *Hekate triformis.* Herodes was archon B.C. 60–59. Sundwall dates this series *c.* B.C. 40.

ΜΕΝΤΩΡ ΜΟΣΧΙΩΝ. *Harmodios and Aristogeiton.* Date, *c.* B.C. 70 (Sundwall, p. 113).

ΜΝΑΣΕΑΣ ΝΕΣΤΩΡ. *Kerchnos.*

ΝΕΣΤΩΡ ΜΝΑΣΕΑΣ. *Stag.*

These two series probably belong to two successive years, *c.* B.C. 80 (Sundwall, p. 113).

ΠΑΝΤΑΚΛΗΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ. *Herakles μύστης holding in r. a little pig by the foot, and in l. the βάκχος* (Svoronos, *Riv. Ital. di Num.*, 1908). Sundwall (p. 114) places this series after B.C. 50.

ΣΩΤΑΔΗΣ ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ. Βάκχος. Date, *c.* B.C. 50. Themistokles seems to have been the son of Theophrastos; cf. the series Θεόφραστος—Θεμιστοκλῆς (Sundwall, p. 114).

ΤΡΥΦΩΝ ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡ Μ]ΟΣ. *Hekate triformis.* Polycharmos was archon shortly after the capture of Athens. Sundwall (p. 113) gives this series to *c.* B.C. 80.

ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΗΡΩΔΗΣ. *Dionysos with kantharos and thyrsos.* Herodes was archon B.C. 60–59. The form of the omega indicates that this series is earlier than that of ΜΕΝΝΕΑΣ ΗΡΩΔΗΣ (see *supra*).

ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΦΩΝ. *Nike.* Kalliphon was archon B.C. 58–57. This and the preceding series may therefore be placed shortly after that date (Sundwall, p. 114).

That the above enumerated 110 series of Athenian silver coins of the 'New Style' cover a period of about two centuries, *c.* B.C. 229 to the time of Augustus, has been proved by Kirchner, Sundwall, and others. The sequence of the various series, as outlined by me in the B. M. C. on stylistic grounds, has been, in the main, amply confirmed by these historical researches, although the duration of the issues has been extended from the conquest of Athens by Sulla down to the time of Augustus. It is important, however, to remark that from first to last there is a steady and continuous deterioration in style and change in fabric, which seem to leave no place for the inclusion in the list of the three following exceptional issues, which I am therefore inclined to regard as not struck at Athens itself:—

Non-Athenian Series.

(i) In field of *rev.* ΑΘΕ Ο ΔΕΜΟΣ. *Symbol.* Naked figure to front brandishing a sword (Harmodius (?), *N. C.*, 1902, Pl. XV. 14). This remarkable issue (of which four specimens only are at present known) is characterized by a very barbarous copy of the head of Athena on the *obv.*, while on the other hand the *rev.* is carefully engraved in the style of the first half of the second century B.C., which is clearly its approximate date of issue. The very rude execution of the *obv.* die makes it, however, impossible, in my opinion, to assign it to Athens. I would

therefore propose to attribute it to the Delian mint, and to regard it as the first issue of the Athenian Kleruchy in that island, when, in B.C. 166, it was presented to Athens by the Romans. From this time the administration of Delos was conducted in the name of ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἐν Δήλῳ κατοικούντων. It is quite possible that the well-executed *rev.* die may have been supplied to the first ἐπιμελητὴς Δήλου on his appointment to that office by the Areopagus (?) (Sundwall, p. 71) from the mint at Athens, and that the *obv.* die may have been cut by a less skilful workman at Delos itself. It is practically certain that the Athenians opened a mint there when they came into possession of the island, for it is hardly likely that the large numbers of small bronze coins reading AΘE which have been found in Delos can all have been imported from Athens. (Köhler, *Ath. Mitth.*, vi. 238; Svoronos, *Journ. Int.*, 1900, 51.)

(ii) Head of Athena resembling in style the coins of *c.* B.C. 150. *Rev.* Without AΘE. Owl on *round-bellied* amphora, on which A, or no numeral; in field two monograms, ⋀⋀ and ⋀⋀; no letters beneath (B.M.C., *Att.*, Pl. XIII. 7, 8). Of this series there are tetradrachms, drachms, and bronze coins. Stylistically there is no place for them either in the monogram series of Class I (B.C. 229–197) or in Sulla's time (*c.* B.C. 86). Although they are without AΘE, the numeral A on the amphora indicates conformity with the Athenian mint regulations. I venture, therefore, to attribute this series also to the mint of the Athenian Kleruchy in Delos, and to date the issue about the middle of the second century B.C.

(iii) Head of Athena resembling in style the coins of *c.* B.C. 86 or later. *Rev.* Without AΘE. Owl of thick and ungainly form on amphora; no numeral or mint-letters: in field, on either side, a trophy (*Z. f. N.*, xii. 381). The identity of these two trophies with those of Sulla's aureus and denarius struck in B.C. 82 is unmistakable. They are the two trophies erected by the Dictator in commemoration of his two victories over Archelaus, the general of Mithradates, at Chaeronea in B.C. 86 and at Orchomenus in B.C. 85 (Plut. *Sul.* xix). The absence of AΘE and the contrast in style between this tetradrachm and the Athenian issues of about the same date suggest the probability that, like the aureus and the denarius above mentioned, it was struck at some other mint than Athens for Sulla's war requirements, and that the choice of the Athenian types was a purely utilitarian one (of which examples are not wanting in all ages). Possibly these were the coins which Lucullus struck for Sulla during the Mithradatic war (Plut. *Luc.* iv; cf. Plut. *Sul.* xxv), but there is nothing to indicate the place of mintage.

Bronze Coinage in *Pre-Imperial Times.*

The bronze coinage of Athens is probably intermittent from its commencement, *circ.* B.C. 339, down to the time of Augustus, but it is almost impossible to classify exactly the numerous issues in chronological periods. I have already mentioned some of the types which seem to belong to the period before the reform of the silver coinage *circ.* B.C. 229 (p. 376 *supra*). Nor is there any difficulty in assigning to the period after 229 all coins with the head of Athena Parthenos with ornate helmet as on the silver coins of the new style. Some coins also bear types identical with the adjunct symbols on the tetradrachms, and one remarkable

specimen has the same two monograms as the silver coins (see *supra*, p. 388). This coin, like the silver, is without ΑΘΕ, and may have been struck at Delos. Even the presence of ΑΘΕ is not always a sure indication that a coin was actually struck at Athens, for many coins reading ΑΘΕ have been found in Delos, and as they mostly bear types appropriate to that island there can hardly be any doubt that they were issued there by the Athenians of Delos after B.C. 166, when the island was handed over to Athens by the Romans (Köhler, *Ath. Mitth.*, vi. 238; Svoronos, *Journ. Int. d'Arch. Num.*, 1900, 51). The bronze coins reading ΑΘΕ, found in Delos, would seem therefore to be contemporary with the remarkable tetradrachm reading ΑΘΕ Ο ΔΕΜΟΣ, which I propose also to attribute to the Athenian Kleruchy settled there (*ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἐν Δήλῳ κατοικούντων*, see *supra*, p. 388). The bronze coins of Athens before Imperial times fall into four categories: (i) those with purely Athenian types; (ii) those with Macedonian types; (iii) those with Eleusinian types; and (iv) those with Delian types. The material for study at present available is insufficient to warrant us in arranging these numerous issues in chronological order, or in discriminating between those which were struck at Athens and those which may have been struck by the Athenians in Delos or in connexion with the Eleusinian Festivals. For descriptions of the coins see B. M. C., *Attica*, &c.

Imperial Times.

From about the time of Augustus there is no absolute proof that any coins, even of bronze, were struck at Athens until Hadrian's reign at the earliest. In any case there must have been a long interval between the cessation of the autonomous coinage and the commencement of the quasi-autonomous bronze issues in Imperial times. When the privilege of coining bronze money was restored to the Athenians, they seem to have been also exempted from the obligation of placing the head of the reigning emperor upon the obverses of any of their coins, a special favour which apparently only a few Greek cities could boast of. From a historical point of view this is to be regretted, as it makes it much more difficult to define with precision the higher and lower limits of the local bronze currency of Imperial times. Comparing, however, the Athenian quasi-autonomous bronze coins in style and fabric with the Imperial coins of Corinth, we see clearly that they fall into the century, or thereabouts, between the reign of Hadrian, A.D. 117–138, and that of Gordian III, A.D. 238–244, and, moreover, that there is a distinct break between the earlier and the later issues (*Journ. Int.*, vii. 110). The earlier issues are distinguishable from the later by their somewhat larger module, by a darker tint in the metal, and by their finer style and execution. The obverse type is (except on a few small coins) a head or bust of Athena in a crested Corinthian helmet, with the occasional addition of her aegis. The reverse bears the inscription ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ or, more rarely, ΑΘΗ. The types are very numerous and interesting on account of the number of statues and groups which they represent. Some of these seem to be copies of works of art mentioned by Pausanias (who visited Athens in the reign of M. Aurelius), among which are the following:—Athena Promachos (Paus. i. 28. 2); Athena Parthenos (Paus. i. 24. 7); Athena Polias (?) (Paus. i. 26. 7); Athena

ἱππία (?) in quadriga (Paus. i. 30. 4); Contest of Athena with Poseidon (Paus. i. 24. 3, 5); Apollo Alexikakos of Kalamis (*J. H. S.*, xxiv. 205); Apollo Lykeios (Lucian, *Anacharsis* 7); Zeus Olympios. (Paus. i. 18. 6); The Zeus of Leochares (Paus. i. 24. 4); The Dionysos of Alkamenes (Paus. i. 20. 3); Theseus standing (Paus. i. 8. 5); Theseus raising the rock (Paus. i. 27. 8); Theseus contending with Minotaur (Paus. i. 24. 1); Theseus (?) driving Marathonian bull[1] (Paus. i. 27. 10); Themistokles standing on galley (Paus. i. 36. 1); Monument of Miltiades and trophy at Marathon (Paus. i. 32. 4); Statue of Asklepios (Paus. i. 21. 4); Eirene and infant Ploutos (Paus. i. 8. 2; cf. ix. 16. 2); View of the Akropolis (Lange, *Arch. Zeit.*, N. F., xiv. 199); Theatre of Dionysos (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XIX. 8). See also Imhoof and Gardner, *Num. Com. on Pausanias.*

In addition to the above there are also some agonistic types among the later issues which can hardly be earlier than the time of Gordian III. The most interesting is an agonistic table on which is a bust of Athena between an owl and a wreath. The top of the table is variously inscribed. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΕΙΑ, ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΑ, or ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΕΑ, clearly indicating that even in Imperial times coins were specially issued to meet the requirements of the great public festivals. We have already seen that from the earliest ages the Athenian coin-types were intimately connected with the Panathenaea. The Hadrianeia and the Panhellenia were festivals founded by Hadrian, the latter on the completion of the Panhellenion, or temple of the Panhellenic Zeus, which Hadrian erected at Athens. (Ἀδριανὸς) ἀγῶνα ἐπ' αὐτῷ (ἐπὶ τῷ Πανελληνίῳ) κατεστήσατο (*Dio Cass.* 69. 16). It is probable that many other coins, less distinctly agonistic in character, were also struck for the public festivals, e.g. those with the seated figure of Zeus Olympios in connexion with the Olympia, an ancient festival dating from the time of the Pisistratidae, who began to build on the banks of the Ilissos the great temple of the Olympian Zeus, which remained incomplete until Hadrian's time. The old festival of the Olympia, long neglected, was revived by Hadrian: and the coins which bear the figure of the colossal statue of Zeus Olympios of ivory and gold set up by Hadrian in the Olympicion may well have been issued on the occasion of the re-established games. On one day also during the Panathenaic festival a Regatta, ἅμιλλα νεῶν, was held in full view of the tomb of Themistokles, in the Piraeus, hence doubtless the coin-type which shows Themistokles stepping upon the prow of a galley.

The above are a few of the principal coin-types which illustrate the various festivals of the Athenian calendar (cf. A. Mommsen, *Feste der Stadt Athen*).

Denominations of Athenian Bronze Coins.

With regard to the denominations of the Athenian bronze coins we have little definite information. Pollux (ix. 65) says that the obol contained eight χαλκοῖ, and it is probable that the χαλκοῦς consisted of four κόλλυβοι (Hultsch, p. 228, note 2). We hear also of a division of the χαλκοῖς into seven λεπτά, but, as there is considerable divergency in both

[1] This type may, however, refer to the Athenian Festivals of the Διπόλια, on which occasions a bull was sacrificed to Zeus Polieus (A. Mommsen, *Feste d. Stadt Athen*, 512 sqq.).

the weight and the size of bronze coins of one and the same type, it is quite impossible to give names to the various sizes. It seems certain, however, that as the χαλκοῦς was the eighth part of the obol all the bronze coins of autonomous times, except the very small ones, are multiples of the χαλκοῦς, e.g. δίχαλκον, equivalent to the $\frac{2}{8}$ obol or τεταρτημόριον; the τρίχαλκον = $\frac{3}{8}$ obol, τριημιταρτημόριον; the τετράχαλκον = $\frac{4}{8}$ obol (ἡμιωβόλιον), &c. In Imperial times the commonest bronze coin was probably the Graeco-Roman 'Assarion', the $\frac{1}{12}$ (or perhaps the $\frac{1}{16}$) part of the Denarius, corresponding in value either to the older τετράχαλκον, = $\frac{1}{2}$ obol, = $\frac{1}{12}$ drachm, or to the τρίχαλκον, = $\frac{3}{8}$ obol, = $\frac{1}{16}$ drachm or denarius.

Additional Note on the Reform of the Coinage by Hippias.

(See p. 370, note 1.)

If the word χαρακτήρ in the above-cited passage (Pseudo-Aristot. *Oecon.* ii. 4) is to be understood in its original sense as *the* special type or παράσημον of the city, and not, in its secondary sense, as the chief and characteristic coin or denomination, then we must suppose that Hippias did not restrike the coins which he had called in for that special purpose, but that he simply reissued the identical coins with no alteration in the types. There can be little doubt, however, that he changed the denominations and reissued, *as drachms*, the coins of 270 grs. formerly reckoned *as didrachms*.

If, on this occasion, he made no modification whatever in the coin-types, the addition of the olive-leaves on the helmet and of the moon behind the owl must have been made at a later date, and, most probably, as Six and Babelon (*Traité*, pp. 762 sqq.) have suggested, immediately after the battle of Marathon, B.C. 490.

Eleusis was the only Attic deme which was allowed by Athens (perhaps on account of its sacred character) to coin bronze money for the requirements of the Eleusinian Festivals. This privilege it possessed, however, only during a limited period, apparently from about B.C. 339 to 322. Cf. contemporary bronze coins of Athens :—

Triptolemos seated or standing in winged car drawn by serpents, the lower part of his body draped, the upper part bare (Paus. i. 38, 6). [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XX. 1–4.]	ΕΛΕΥΣΙ Boar standing on Eleusinian βάκχος, on the earlier specimens encircled with a wreath of corn. The more recent coins have an adjunct symbol in the exergue or field . . Æ ·7–·55
Head of Demeter or Persephone. [*Num. Chron.*, 1881, Pl. IV. 5.]	ΕΛΕΥΣ Eleusinian 'kerchnos' standing on two Athenian kalathoi Æ ·5

Triptolemos was the great hero of the Eleusinian mysteries; his temple at Eleusis is mentioned by Pausanias (i. 38). He is here represented passing over the lands in his dragon-chariot making man acquainted with the blessings of agriculture. On some few specimens the figure has been taken for Demeter, but on the majority it is undoubtedly male. For other varieties see *Rev. Num.*, 1890, 63 and 1908, 311; *Journ. Int. d'arch. num.*, 1901, 513; and *Ath. Mitth.*, IV. 250.

Oropus stood on the northern coast of Attica, exactly opposite Eretria in Euboea. The port of Oropus was the sacred harbour of Delphinium

(Strab. ix. 403). It may have obtained autonomy when Flamininus proclaimed the freedom of Greece, B.C. 196; or the coins may be later, and perhaps struck for the requirements of the quinquennial festivals of the Amphiaraea, which after Sulla's time rose in importance and were celebrated with greater splendour.

Circ. B.C. 196–146, *or later.*

Head of Apollo [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. IV. 10] or of Amphiaraos. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XX. 5.]	ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ Dolphin coiled round a trident . . . . . Æ ·75
Bearded head (Amphiaraos ?) laureate. [Cadalvène, *Recueil*, 168.]	ΩΡΩΠΙΩΝ Serpent coiled round a staff . . . . . Æ ·8

With the reverse type of the first of these coins cf. the name of the harbour, Delphinium. That of the second, if it is not identical with the first, and wrongly engraved by Cadalvène, may refer to the worship of Amphiaraos, who at Oropus possessed a famous oracle and a statue mentioned by Pausanias (i. 34). On an Imperial coin of Gallienus, if indeed that coin be of the same Oropus, Amphiaraos is seen seated with a serpent beside him (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XX. 6) (cf. Paus. i. 34. 2). The cultus of this seer bore a close resemblance to that of Asklepios (Newton, *Travels in the Levant*, i. 30).

Salamis. From the first half of the sixth century Salamis formed part of the dominions of Athens until B.C. 318, when it fell into the hands of the Macedonians. It was again recovered by Athens, B.C. 232. It appears to have possessed the right of coining in bronze between *circ.* B.C. 339 and 318 (Köhler, *Ath. Mitth.*, iv. 250).

Female head wearing stephane (Salamis ?), or corn-wreath (Persephone ?). [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XX. 7–9.]	ΣΑΛΑ Shield with side-openings, as on coins of Boeotia. On it or beside it, sword in sheath with strap; other varieties have a triskeles, a gorgon-head, or an eagle, on the shield . . Æ ·65–·45

The shield and sword are those of Ajax, the son of Telamon, to whom there was a temple in the island (Paus. i. 35. 3), and in whose honour the festivals called Αἰάντεια were celebrated. The above-mentioned coins were doubtless issued on these occasions.

See also *Imperial* (Wellenheim, 3965, perhaps, however, misread) of Caracalla R Demeter standing with torch and ears of corn.

MEGARIS

Aegosthena, at the head of the Corinthian gulf and at the foot of Mt. Cithaeron, possessed a temple of the prophet Melampus (Paus. i. 44. 5), who first established the worship of Dionysos in Greece, and in whose honour an annual festival was held. *Imperial coins* only. Sept. Severus and Geta, Inscr. ΑΙΓΟϹΘΕΝΙ[ΩΝ] Infant (Melampus ?) suckled by

: goat. Round building (Melampodeion?), from which springs a tree entwined by a serpent.

Megara, in ancient times the flourishing capital of the territory between Attica and the isthmus of Corinth, commanded the trade routes between Peloponnesus and Central Greece. Svoronos, in *Journ. Int. Arch. num.*, i. p. 373, has suggested that during the sixth century B.C. Megara may have been the place of mintage of the series of archaic didrachms, &c., of the Wheel type and of Euboïc weight, described above under Euboea (p. 358); see also Babelon, *Traité*, p. 778. This attribution is, however, conjectural, though by no means improbable.

The earliest inscribed coins of Megara belong to the first half of the fourth century B.C. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Attica*, &c., Pl. XXI. 1–4.

Head of Apollo.	ΜΕΓ ΑΡΕ Lyre . . . Æ 122 grs.
Id.	Μ Ε Γ Α and Η between five crescents . . . . . Æ 50 grs.
Id.	Μ Ε Γ between three crescents . . Æ 23 grs.
Id.	Lyre . . . . . Æ 18·2 grs.

It is uncertain to what standard the above coins belong. From the battle of Chaeroneia until the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who conferred freedom on Megara in B.C. 307, it would appear that no money was struck there.

After circ. B.C. 307.

Head of Apollo, resembling in style some of the finest tetradrachms of Demetrius. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXI. 5, 6.]	ΜΕΓΑ ΡΕΩΝ Lyre, sometimes with fillet attached . Æ Attic Drachm.
Id.	ΜΕΓΑ ΡΕΩΝ Id. . Æ ½ Drachm.
Id.	ΜΕΓΑ Prow, with magistrate's name. Æ Tetrob.
Head of Apollo (*Ibid.*, Figs. 7, 8).	ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ Lyre . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	„ Tripod . . . Æ ·7
Id.	Μ Ε Γ in wreath . . . . Æ ·55
Prow on which tripod (*Ibid.*, Fig. 10).	ΜΕΓ Two dolphins . . . Æ ·7–·55
ΜΕΓΑ Prow (*Ibid.*, Fig. 12).	Tripod between dolphins . . Æ ·6
Id.	Obelisk of Apollo Karinos between dolphins . . . . . Æ ·55
Μ Ε Tripod.	Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·35

Shortly after this the town fell again into the power of the Macedonian kings, in whose hands it remained until B.C. 243, when Aratus united it to the Achaean League. Some of the above described bronze coins may be as late as B.C. 243, but the silver pieces can hardly be placed after *circ.* B.C. 300.

The Megarean coin-types refer to the worship of Apollo, who was said to have assisted Alkathoos to build the walls of the town. In honour of this god the lesser Pythian games were held at Megara. The obelisk is probably the stone at Megara which was called Apollo Καρινός (Paus. i.

44. 2); cf. the similar obelisk at Ambracia, called Apollo Ἀγυιεύς (p. 320). The prow is doubtless that of the trireme which was preserved in the Olympieion at Megara (Paus. i. 40. 4).

For coins struck at Megara between B.C. 243 and 146 see **Achaean League**.

Imperial Times (?).

ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ Bearded head of the philosopher Eucleides of Megara, veiled and wearing ear-ring. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXI. 14.]	Artemis (Soteira (?), Paus. i. 40. 2) running with torch in each hand; probably a copy of the statue made by Strongylion for the Megarians Æ 1·0

This remarkable type refers to the story that Eucleides attended the lectures of Socrates in the disguise of a woman, the Athenians having passed a decree that no citizens of Megara should be admitted within their walls (Aulus Gellius, *Noct. Att.*, vi. 10).

On the *Imperial coins* with Emperors' heads, Antoninus Pius—Geta, the following types may be mentioned (B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXII. 1–10):—

Demeter standing holding two torches before a third tall torch fixed in the ground (Paus. i. 40. 6). Asklepios and Hygieia (Paus. i. 40. 6). Tyche sacrificing at altar (Paus. i. 43. 6, statue by Praxiteles). Artemis running with two torches. Artemis Agrotera holding bow and drawing arrow from quiver at her shoulder (Paus. i. 41. 3). Pythian Apollo with lyre, beside altar (Paus. i. 42. 2, 5). Apollo, Artemis, and Leto (Paus. i. 44. 2). Statue of Athena, probably that of gold and ivory on the Acropolis, mentioned by Pausanias (i. 42. 4). Dionysos standing (Paus. i. 43. 5). Herakles at rest. Term in temple. Zeus Olympios (?) seated (Paus. i. 40. 4). Zeus advancing.

Pagae, the port or harbour of Megara on the Corinthian gulf. After B.C. 243 it became a member of the Achaean League, and independent of Megara (see **Achaean League**, p. 417). *Imperial coins* are also known; inscr. ΠΑΓΑΙΩΝ, M. Aurelius—Sept. Severus; types Temple containing statue of Artemis running with torches (Paus. i. 44. 4). Temple between Palm and Olive-tree with an owl seated amid the branches (*N. C.* 1900, 11). Kybele seated; at her feet, lion. Dionysos seated. Isis in temple. Bust of Tyche. Tyche standing before statue of Artemis. Horseman. Gate with three entrances, on which figures, &c. Herakles on basis in building.

AEGINA

The island of Aegina was the earliest state in European Greece to adopt the use of coined money. Ancient tradition, which ascribed to Pheidon, king of Argos, the credit of having been the first to strike coins in this island, is perhaps due to the undisputed priority over all other coins of European Greece of the oldest staters of the Turtle type (*Rev. Num.*, 1903, 359, n. 2). Unfortunately, however, there is much doubt about the date of Pheidon (Th. Reinach, *Rev. Num.*, 1894, 1). As to the earliest Aeginetic coins there can be little doubt that they belong to about the middle of the seventh century. The principal ancient writers who mention Pheidon as

having struck coins in Aegina, or the Aeginetans as having been the first to strike money, are—Ephorus in Strabo, viii. p. 358; Aelian. *Var. Hist.*, 12. 20; and the Parian Chronicle, Boeckh, C. I. G. 2374, v. 45 (*Φείδων ὁ Ἀργεῖος ἐδήμευσε τὰ μέτρα . . . καὶ ἀνεσκεύασε, καὶ νόμισμα ἀργυροῦν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ ἐποίησεν*). Cf. also *Etym. Magn. s. v. ὀβελίσκος*—, *πάντων δὲ πρῶτος Φείδων Ἀργεῖος νόμισμα ἔκοψεν ἐν Αἰγίνῃ.* Why Aegina rather than Argos should have been chosen as a place of mintage is not difficult to understand, when we remember that from very early times down to its conquest by Athens in B.C. 456 Aegina was one of the greatest commercial states of Greece, while Argos was to some extent removed from the main current of the stream of trade which flowed through the Saronic gulf to and from the isthmus of Corinth. It is, however, more than doubtful whether Aegina ever formed part of Pheidon's dominions.

Whether the Aeginetic or Pheidonian standard was derived from the Phoenician, as the weights of some of the heaviest Aeginetic coins would lead us to suspect (B. V. Head, 'Ancient Systems of Weight,' *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, 1879), or from Egypt, with which country the Aeginetans were in close relations (Herod. ii. 178), is doubtful, and Ridgeway's solution of this problem is perhaps the true one, viz. that the Aeginetic silver standard was of independent origin, and based simply upon the relative values of gold and silver in Aegina when silver coins were first issued in that island. Supposing, as is highly probable, this relation to have been 15 : 1, a gold stater of Croesus or a daric of 130 grs. × 15 = 1,950 grs. of silver or 10 Aeginetic silver staters of 195 grs. (Ridgeway, *Origin of Metallic Currency*, p. 221). But the fact that the turtle, a creature sacred to Aphrodite (Frazer, *Paus.*, vol. iv, p. 105), was chosen as the coin-type, lends some probability to the theory first advanced by E. Curtius (*Num. Chron.*, 1870) that the Aeginetan mint was connected with the Temple of Aphrodite, which overlooked the great harbour of Aegina. The religious symbolism of the turtle as the *παράσημον* of Aegina is, however, disputed by Ridgeway (*op. cit.*, p. 331).

The coinage of Aegina, like that of Athens, exhibits considerable uniformity of type, a uniformity which characterizes it as *de facto* an international, and not a mere local, currency. Throughout Peloponnesus the coinage of Aegina was, down to the time of the Peloponnesian war, the only universally recognized medium of exchange. This is implied by several passages in ancient authors, e.g. Pollux ix. 74 *καὶ μὴν τὸ Πελοποννησίων νόμισμα χελώνην τινὲς ἠξίουν καλεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ τυπώματος*; Hesychius, *χελώνη νόμισμα Πελοποννησιακόν.*

By the Athenians the Aeginetic drachm was apparently called, in contradistinction to their own drachm, *ἡ παχεῖα δραχμή* (Poll. ix. 76). Hesychius also says, *λεπτὰς καὶ παχείας Ζάλευκος ἐν νόμοις τὰς δραχμάς, λεπτὰς μὲν τὰς ἑξωβόλους, παχείας δὲ τὰς πλέον ἐχούσας*: and *παχείᾳ δραχμῇ τὸ δίδραχμον Ἀχαιοί.*

From the weights of some exceptionally heavy specimens we gather that the Aeginetic stater originally weighed over 200 grs., and in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is a unique electrum stater, *obv.* Turtle. *rev.* Inc. square divided into two parts, weighing 207 grs. The date of this remarkable coin can hardly be much later than about B.C. 700. It belongs to the class of early electrum money struck on the Phoenician standard somewhat reduced. Its type seems to connect it with Aegina, although the form of the incuse reverse points to an Asiatic origin. It

suggests, however, the source whence the merchants of Aegina may have derived their standard of weight. Putting aside this coin, and some few silver staters of more than 200 grs., as exceptional, we may take the following scale as representing the ordinary full weights of the coins of Aegina:

Stater,	194 grs.
Drachm,	97 grs.
Triobol,	48 grs.
Diobol,	32 grs.
Trihemiobol,	24 grs.
Obol,	16 grs.
Hemiobol,	8 grs.
Tetartemorion,	4 grs.

The following are approximately the chronological periods into which the money of Aegina falls (see Earle Fox in *Corolla Num.*, pp. 34 sqq.).

Circ. B.C. 650–600.

FIG. 218.

Sea-turtle (*chelone caouana*) with plain shell, and, later, with row of dots down the middle of its back (Fig. 218).	Incuse square divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four or more are deeply hollowed out . . ℞ Staters and divisions

Circ. B.C. 600–550.

Sea-turtle as above. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXIII. 4–12.]	Incuse square of 'mill-sail' pattern, often irregular in shape . . . . . ℞ Staters and divisions.

A rare variety of the stater exhibits the first attempt to indicate the plates on the carapace of the turtle (E. Fox in *Corolla Num.*, Pl. I. 2 b).

Circ. B.C. 550–456.

Sea-turtle with row of dots down back, and an additional dot on each side at the front. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXIV. 1–7.]	Incuse square divided by broad bands into a conventional pattern of five compartments . . . . . ℞ Staters and divisions.

On these coins the original rough incuse square has already become a conventional pattern, maintained, there can be no question, not from

any lack of skill on the part of the engraver, who might, if the State had so willed it, have provided the coin with types on both sides, but for fear of damaging the credit of a currency, with the primitive aspect of which the traders of the Peloponnesian towns and of all the Aegean ports had, for more than a century, been familiar. There is, however, in the British Museum one very remarkable coin, with a reverse type, unlike any others known. It may be described as follows:

Sea-turtle, as on the other coins of the period. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 8.]	Incuse square, within which triskeles, consisting of three human legs with large boss in the middle . . . . . ℞ 187·5 grs.

The triskeles on the reverse of this stater seems to point to a monetary alliance between Aegina and Phlius (see *infra*, p. 408, and J. P. Six in *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 97). The fabric of this coin differs from that of the coins struck at the Aeginetan mint.

Circ. B.C. 456–431.

In B.C. 456 Aegina was made tributary to Athens; and in B.C. 431 the inhabitants were expelled *en masse*, and the island was occupied by Athenian kleruchs. During this period of semi-independence it would seem that no staters were issued. There are, however, triobols which may be assigned to this time.

Sea-turtle, the structure of the shell indicated; to l. A, to r. A. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXIV. 15.]	Incuse square of conventional pattern; in one compartment, a crescent . . ℞ Triobols.

Circ. B.C. 431–404.

During these twenty-seven years of the occupation of Aegina by the Athenians no coins with Aeginetan types appear to have been struck.

Circ. B.C. 404–350, *or later.*

In B.C. 404, after the great defeat of the Athenians, Lysander restored the remnant of the Aeginetan population to their old homes, when they seem to have begun again to strike money. For some unexplained reason, however, the Sea-turtle, the obverse type of all previous coins, was at this time replaced by the Land-tortoise (*testudo Graeca*).

Land-tortoise, the structure of the shell-plates clearly designed. On the later issues the letters A I are added on either side of the tortoise. (Fig. 219.) [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXV. 1–9.]	Shallow incuse square of the conventional pattern, the dividing bands usually thinner than on the older coins; on the later issues sometimes A I, AΙΓ I, or abbreviated names of magistrates and a dolphin in the divisions of the square . . . . . ℞ Staters and divisions.

Fig. 219.

Towards the close of this period bronze coins began to supplant the smaller denominations in silver.

Three or two dolphins, with A in the midst. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXV. 10–14.]	Shallow incuse square of the conventional pattern, often with abbreviated names in the divisions . . Æ ·55

Third and Second Centuries B.C.

Shortly after Alexander's time regal tetradrachms appear to have been struck in Aegina, with the tortoise and dolphin as symbols (Müller, 899). For the rest, Aegina in this period struck bronze money of various types:

AIΓINA Prow of galley.	Ram's head . . . . . Æ ·7
A I Bucranium.	AI Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., *Att.*, Pl. XXVI. 1–5.]	AI ΓI NI Archaic Apollo walking with bow and branch (cf. Pausanias ii. 30, 1) . . . . . Æ ·65

Imperial Times.

Severus and family. Inscr. AIΓEINHTΩN. Types:—Hekate. (Paus. ii. 30. 2.) Columnar Hermes. Hermes carrying a ram on his shoulders. The port of Aegina, indicated by a semicircular enclosure, in which is a galley, and above it a hexastyle temple or colonnade, in the midst of which is a flight of steps (Imhoof and Gardner, *Num. Comm. on Paus.*, ii. 29. 6, Pl. L. 1). Aphrodite draped, holding branch and apple. Demeter. Athena. Nike. Poseidon. Aphaia (?) (Britomartis) standing by Zeus (*Mus. Fontana*, Pl. II. 7), see Pausanias, ii. 30. 3. Zeus holding eagle and fulmen (Paus. *l. c.*). Aeakos seated as judge of the dead. For other varieties see Imhoof and Gardner, *op. cit.*

CORINTHIA

E. Curtius, *Hermes*, x. 215 sqq.; B. M. C., *Corinth. &c.*, 1889; C. Oman, 'Coins of Corinth' in *Corolla Num.*, pp. 208 sqq.

Corinth. This ancient and illustrious city on the isthmus between Peloponnesus and the mainland of Hellas occupied the meeting-point of the great routes of commerce between the East and the West.

Like Chalcis in Euboea, Corinth derived her standard for weighing the precious metals from Asia Minor, the unit of weight being the light Babylonic stater of *circ.* 130 grs.

The system of division by 3 and 6 which prevails in the Corinthian coinage sufficiently attests its Asiatic origin.

The style and peculiar flat fabric of most of the early Corinthian silver coins distinguish them from those of all the other states of European Greece.

At what precise time this wealthy commercial city began to send forth the well-known Pegasos staters it is not easy to determine, but we shall not be far from the truth in placing the commencement of the Corinthian coinage as early as the age of Cypselus, B.C. 657–625.

As Aegina in those days commanded the commerce of the eastern side of the isthmus, so Corinth, by means of her port Lechaeum, on the gulf which bore her name, monopolized that of the western seas, and imparted the use of the Corinthian standard of weight to her Colonies, Ambracia, Anactorium, Leucas, &c., on the shores of Epirus and Acarnania, and to the Achaean cities of Magna Graecia on the other side of the Ionian sea.

The connexion between the Corinthian standard with its system of division by 3 and 6 and the Achaean quasi-federal currency of S. Italy can be most satisfactorily proved not only by the weights of the coins of Croton, Sybaris, Metapontum, &c., but by their flat fabric, incuse reverse type, and by the fact that they are sometimes restruck on Corinthian coins of the archaic class.

The types of the Corinthian coins refer to the myth of Bellerophon and Pegasos, and to the worship of Athena Χαλινῖτις, for she it was who assisted Bellerophon to subdue the wondrous winged horse. Pegasos on his part was regarded as the author of fountains of fresh water, which with a stroke of his hoof he caused to gush forth from the rocks: cf. the fountain of the Muses, Hippokrene, which Pegasos produced in this way; hence Pegasos is also the horse of the Muses. On the Acrocorinthus he was said to have alighted, and to have drunk from the fountain of Peirene, where Bellerophon sought in vain to take and tame him, until at last, while the hero lay asleep beside the altar of Athena, the goddess came to him in a vision and gave him a golden bridle, which on awakening he found beside him, and with this he easily subdued the winged steed. Another version of the tale makes Athena herself tame Pegasos, and it is she who hands him over to Bellerophon.

The worship of Athena at Corinth, it may be here remarked, was also connected with the cultus of Poseidon and with the sea (cf. Preller, *Gr. Myth.*, i. 172).

The chief goddess of Corinth was, however, Aphrodite, and it is her head which on the drachms takes the place of that of Athena.

The Pegasos staters of Corinth, familiarly called πῶλοι (Poll. ix. 6, 76), were the principal medium of exchange along all the coasts of the Corinthian Gulf, and even beyond the seas in Italy and Sicily, where the largest hoards of them have been brought to light. In its divisional system the Corinthian coinage possessed a practical advantage over both the Attic and the Aeginetic, which enabled it to pass current in the territories of its great rivals. Thus the Corinthian stater of about 130 grs. would pass as a didrachm side by side with the tetradrachms of Athens, while the Corinthian drachm ($\frac{1}{3}$ stater) of about 44 grs. was practically equivalent to an Aeginetic hemidrachm. The region in which the Corinthian money circulated was therefore at no time confined to the narrow isthmus and limited territory of the town of Corinth.

The following are, as nearly as may be, the periods into which the coins of Corinth seem to fall.

Time of Cypselus, B.C. 657–625.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing. [B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. I. 1.]	Incuse square divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four are in relief, as on the earliest coins of Aegina, &c., which these coins resemble also in fabric [cf. B. M. C., *Aeg.*, Pl. XXIII]. . . . . ℞ Stater.

Time of Periander, B.C. 625–585, *and later to circ.* B.C. 500.

FIG. 220.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing (Fig. 220).	Incuse as above, gradually developing into the so-called *croix gammé* or *swastika* pattern [cf. *N. C.*, 1890, Pl. I. 8, and B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. I. 2–13] . . ℞ Stater and Drachm.
♀ Half Pegasos.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Drachm.
♀ Pegasos.	Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.
Head of Pegasos.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Obol.

The fabric of these coins is flatter than that of any other money of Greece proper. The Achaean mints of Southern Italy (Sybaris, &c.) seem to have been the only ones influenced by this early Corinthian method of striking coins. About the end of the sixth century the flat fabric is abandoned, the coins become smaller in module and more compact, and the head of Athena in an incuse square replaces the *croix gammé*.

Circ. B.C. 500–430.

Archaic Style.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Incuse square, within which head of Athena Chalinitis helmeted; pure archaic style. ℞ Stater and Drachm.
Id.	Incuse square. Head of Aphrodite (?) of archaic style; hair turned up behind . . . . . ℞ Drachm.
♀ Half Pegasos with curled wing.	Id. or head of Athena . ℞ ½ Drachm.
♀ Head of bridled Pegasos.	Incuse square, containing large Δ . . ℞ Diobol.
♀ Pegasos with curled wings; symbol, trident.	Incuse square, within which Gorgon head and T P I H . ℞ Trihemiobol.
♀ Head of Pegasos.	Incuse square containing large H . . ℞ Hemiobol.

For illustrations of the above coins see B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. II. 1–18.

Circ. B.C. 430–400.

Transitional Style.

♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Incuse square. Head of Athena of transitional style (eye in profile), sometimes with symbol (usually a trident) behind . . . . . Ꞧ Stater
♀ Bellerophon, naked and bare-headed, riding on Pegasos.[1]	Incuse square, in which Chimaera to r. Ꞧ Trihemidrachm.
♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite l., hair rolled . Ꞧ Drachm.
♀ Pegasos with curled wing, symbol, vine-branch.	Incuse square. Pegasos prancing, to front, inscr. Δ I O . . Ꞧ Diobol.

For the above see B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pl. II. 19–26, and C. Oman, in *Corolla Num.*, Pl. XI.

Circ. B.C. 400–338.

Fine Style.

FIG. 221.

♀ Pegasos, usually flying, with pointed wing (Fig. 221), but occasionally standing or walking, with curled wing, or attached by a cord to a ring fixed in the wall above him; on some few specimens he is represented as drinking.	Head of Athena, of fine style, in Corinthian helmet over large neck-flap. In the field a magistrate's symbol, which was changed perhaps annually; sometimes also there are one or more dolphins in the field, which cannot be regarded as magistrates' symbols . . . . . Ꞧ Stater.
♀ Pegasos with pointed wings.	Head of Aphrodite variously represented; often with adjunct symbol . Ꞧ Drachm.
♀ Half Pegasos with curled wing.	Head of Aphrodite; her hair variously dressed . . . . . Ꞧ ½ Drachm.
♀ Pegasos with curled wing.	Pegasos with curled wings, prancing or trotting; sometimes with dolphin or inscr. Δ I O . . . . Ꞧ Diobol.
♀ Pegasos with pointed wings.	Gorgon-head with mouth closed . . . Ꞧ Trihemiobol.
♀ Pegasos with curled or with pointed wings.	Cross of Swastika form . . Ꞧ Obol.
♀ Id.	Trident . . . . . Ꞧ Obol.
♀ Head of Pegasos.	Trident . . . . . Ꞧ Hemiobol.

For illustrations see B. M. C., *Cor.*, Pls. III–V.

[1] The trihemidrachms on which Bellerophon wears a petasos and chlamys belong to later period, *circ.* B.C. 338. They usually have the letters Δ I in the field. [B. M. C., Pl. XII. 28.]

Some of the smaller denominations mentioned above might, with almost equal probability, be attributed to the period before B.C. 400, but they were not superseded by bronze coins until after the middle of the fourth century.

Fourth and Third Centuries to circ. B.C. 243.

Next in order, though in part contemporary with the series above described, there follows a large class of staters, drachms, &c., with magistrates' letters or monograms in the field of the reverse, in addition to the adjunct symbol. These series, like the others, always have the letter Ϙ on the obverse.

Although it is very difficult to speak with assurance as to the chronological sequence of these lettered coins, the following dates may be perhaps accepted as approximately correct. The list includes only such specimens as I have myself seen (cf. A. Blanchet, in *Rev. Num.*, 1907).

Before B.C. 400	Ξ	*Symbols*:	Shell (on obv. Pegasos of archaic style, with curled wing).
Circ. B.C. 400–350	AΛ	,,	Trident.
,,	Ǝ or E	,,	Forepart of bull; torch; rose; bow; poppy-head; star. (Pegasos on obv., often walking.)
,,	EP	,,	Nike holding thymiaterion.
,,	EY	,,	Naked figure holding fillet; tripod. (Pegasos on obv., sometimes walking.)
,,	ꞮYƎ	,,	Rose and dolphin.
,,	EY⊙	,,	Double-bodied owl; chimaera; bell (?).
	EYTY	,,	No symbol. (Pegasos on obv. with curled wing, attached to ring by cord.)
,,	IΔ	,,	Dolphins around.
,,	Ꙗ or KA	,,	Trident.
,,	Ꙃ or Ꙅ	,,	Dolphin (cf. Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 24).
Circ. B.C. 350–338	A	,,	Shield, on which trident; bee; oak-wreath; astragalos; harpa; sword; helmet with broad flap; stork.
,,	AΛ	,,	Wheel; apple; bearded mask; three crescents; cuirass; trophy.
,,	AY	,,	Figure holding torch and cornucopiae.
,,	Δ	,,	Dionysos standing; krater; ivy-wreath; vine-wreath; head of Helios; wolf; cuirass.
,,	Λ	,,	Nike and dolphin; astragalos; kausia; trophy; thyrsos and tympanum crossed; trophy and ivy-leaf.
,,	N or NI	,,	Corn-wreath; three crescents in circle; kantharos; Ares(?); prow; oenochoë; cock's head; bucranium; term; Macedonian helmet.

Circ. B.C. 338	Γ	*Symbols*:	Thyrsos; dove in wreath.
,,	Ι	,,	Nike with fillet; cock on club; star; bow in case; owl.
,,	ΚΑ (in mon.)	,,	Crested Macedonian helmet.
Circ. B.C. 338–300	ΑΡ	,,	Boar; ivy-leaf; plough; aegis; Palladium; chimaera; helmet; cornucopiae; eagle; Triton? (Helmet of Athena, on this series always laureate.)
,,	ΔΙ	,,	Cow and calf; wreath; Zeus seated; Athena, holding Nike, or with spear; Artemis, huntress; Artemis with torch; term with cornucopiae; amphora—the last on trihemidrachms of the Bellerophon type.
Circ. B.C. 300–243	Β	,,	Grapes; term.
,,	Λ	,,	Naval standard.
,,	Var. Mons.	,,	Term; eagle; helmet, &c.

Bronze Coins.

Circ. B.C. 350–243.

Ϙ Pegasos with pointed wing.

Head of Athena, wearing crested Corinthian helmet.

Head of Athena as above.

Head of Poseidon with hair falling in heavy locks, and bound with wreath of marine plant, as on the coins of Antigonus Gonatas, or Doson.

Head of bearded Herakles, wearing wreath.

Young male head l. laur.; behind, aplustre.

Trident with various symbols and letters in the field . . . . . Æ ·5

ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ Trident, often with letter in the field . . . . Æ ·75

Κ Pegasos with pointed wing . Æ ·55

ΚΟΡ or Ϙ, and various letters. Bellerophon mounted on Pegasos and striking downwards with his spear . . . Æ ·8

Ϙ and various letters. Forepart of Pegasos flying r. . . . . Æ ·55

Ϙ Pegasos with pointed wing to l. [*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. XXXVI. 19] Æ ·6

Corinth, although occupied by a Macedonian garrison from B.C. 338–243, when it was delivered by Aratus, does not seem to have been deprived of the right of coinage, for its Pegasos staters continued to be struck, though much less plentifully than of old, until it became a member of the Achaean League. But in B.C. 223 Corinth was surrendered by the League to Antigonus Doson, and between this time and 196, when it was again set free by the Romans and reunited to the League, it does not appear to have been allowed to strike money, unless indeed the bronze pieces with the heads of Poseidon and Herakles are to be assigned to this period.

For illustrations of many of the above-mentioned coins see B. M. C., *Corinth*, Pls. VI–XIV.

Corinth a Roman Colony.

[B. M. C., *Cor.*, xxxiii-xlvi and Plates XV-XXIII.]

From its destruction by Mummius in B.C. 146, Corinth remained a heap of ruins for the space of one hundred years. In B.C. 44 Caesar sent a colony there (Colonia Laus Iulia Corinthus), and the city became once more a flourishing place, as, from the natural advantages of its position, it could hardly have failed to become. Henceforth it struck bronze coins with Latin legends, LAVS IVLI CORINT, CORINT, or COR, which, down to the death of Galba, usually bear the names of Duoviri.

Of these annual Duoviri there are at least twenty-three pairs or single names which occur on coins in the ablative case, accompanied by the title IIVIR, sometimes with the addition of ITER[um] or QVIN[quennalibus]. The title QVIN. appears to have been added only in the years in which the Census was taken, on which occasions the Duoviri were entitled 'Duoviri censoria potestate quinquennales.'

For a list of the Corinthian Duoviri see Earle Fox in *Journ. Int. d'arch. num.*, 1899, 89 f., and for the arrangement of the names upon the coins see Froehner in *Rev. Num.*, 1907, pp. 164 ff.

Vespasian, A.D. 69, withdrew the privileges which Nero had granted to the Greeks and reconstituted Achaea as a Senatorial province. Henceforth until the reign of Domitian (A.D. 81) no coins were struck at Corinth. But in his reign a new series of coins begins, one of which expressly states the fact that it was issued PERM[issu] IMP[eratoris] (Imhoof and Gardner, *Num. Comm. on Paus.*, Pl. B. XXI).

From the reign of Domitian to that of Gordian III the legends are COL. IVL. FLAV. AVG. COR., COL. IVL. COR., or C. L. I. COR, while the magistrates' names are discontinued.

Among the types deserving of special mention on the coins of Corinth as a Roman colony are the following:—Bellerophon holding or subduing Pegasos. Bellerophon standing beside Pegasos while he drinks from a stream at the foot of the Acrocorinthus. Bellerophon mounted on Pegasos contending with the Chimaera. Pegasos leaping from the point of the rock of the Acrocorinthus. Other frequent types refer to the myth of Melikertes or Palaemon, in whose honour the games called Isthmia were celebrated at the Isthmus. Such are the boy Melikertes lying on the back of a dolphin under a pine-tree (Paus. ii. 1. 3); the body of Melikertes lying on a dolphin, which is placed on an altar beneath a tree with Isthmos as a naked youth holding a rudder, or Poseidon with his trident standing by; Palaemon standing or riding on the back of the dolphin; circular temple of Palaemon, sometimes with sacrificial bull in front; Ino holding her child Melikertes in her arms, before her, sometimes Isthmos seated on a rock, with a dolphin representing the sea; Ino throwing herself from the rock Moluris with Melikertes in her arms, in front, dolphin, or sea-god stretching out his arms to receive the child. The following types are also worthy of note:—

Isthmos personified as a naked youth, either seated or standing, and holding one or two rudders, in allusion to the two ports of Corinth, inscr. in one instance ISTHMVS. The two ports Lechaeum and Cenchreae as nymphs holding rudders, legend sometimes LECH, CENCH, or as recumbent male figures with the Acrocorinthus between them. The port

of Cenchreae with statue of Poseidon in the centre, on either side of the harbour are the temple of Aphrodite and the sanctuaries of Asklepios and Isis, while below are three galleys (Paus. ii. 2. 3). Statues of Poseidon in various attitudes. Temple of Poseidon with Tritons on the roof (Paus. ii. 1. 7). Poseidon in chariot drawn by hippocamps. Isis Pharia. Artemis huntress. Artemis Ephesia. Among the numerous copies of statues on the coins of Corinth one of the most interesting is that of the Aphrodite of the Acrocorinthus, standing naked to waist, and holding the shield of Ares, on the polished surface of which she is gazing at her reflection as in a mirror. This type illustrates the epithet ὡπλισμένη applied by Pausanias (ii. 5. 1) to the statue. The Acrocorinthus with temple of Aphrodite on the top, and buildings and a tree at the foot. Head of Aphrodite or of the famous Hetaira Laïs, *rev.* Tomb of Laïs, consisting of the capital of a column surmounted by a lioness standing over a prostrate ram, as described by Pausanias (ii. 2. 4). τάφος Λαΐδος, ᾧ δὴ λέαινα ἐπίθημά ἐστι κριὸν ἔχουσα ἐν τοῖς προτέροις ποσίν. Statue of Athena Chalinitis holding bridle, spear, and shield (Paus. ii. 4. 1), or bridling Pegasos. The sacred Fountain Peirene personified as a nymph seated on a rock and holding a vase, or seated at the foot of the Acrocorinthus, on the summit of which is the temple of Aphrodite, while in front is Pegasos drinking the water of the spring. Agonistic types, wrestlers, runners, &c. Stadium with meta in the centre between two horsemen racing at full speed. ISTHMIA in a wreath, &c. Dionysos standing or seated. Hermes with ram, standing or seated, or carrying infant Dionysos. Tyche standing or seated. Zeus standing. Athena standing. Herakles standing. Helios in quadriga. Kybele seated. Asklepios and Hygieia. Hygieia seated feeding serpent. Kronos with sickle. Hephaestos with tongs. Ares. Triptolemos in serpent-car. The Propylaea surmounted by quadrigas. The Genius of the Colony holding cornucopiae and patera, inscr. GEN. COL. COR. The Temple of the Gens Julia, inscribed on the front CAESAR. AVGVSTVS, or GENT. IVLI. Head of Roma, inscr. ROMAE ET IMPERIO. Head of the Senate, inscr. SENAT. P. Q. R. The later coins of Nero record his visit to Greece, ADVE[ntus] AVG., ADLO[cutio] AVG., &c.

For numerous other types, which we have not space to mention, see Imhoof and Gardner, *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, in the *Journ. Hell. Stud.*, 1885; and Earle Fox, in *Journ. Int. d'arch. num.*, 1899, 89 f., and 1903, 5 f.; B. M. C., *Cor.*, xlvi, and *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 56.

Marks of Value. Some of the Corinthian bronze coins of Imperial times bear marks of value, e.g. those of the Duoviri, Ins.... and L. Cas...., of which the larger specimens are countermarked A (= *As*) and the smaller S (= *Semis*), although these latter were issued as *quadrantes*, as they bear the letter Q in the field (B. M. C., *Cor.*, p. xl). A still smaller coin (E. Fox, *op. cit.*, 1899, 99) is countermarked with three globules (= *Quadrans*). The letters SE on certain other coins (B. M. C., xl) may also stand for *Semis*.

Tenea, originally a village about six miles south of Corinth, issued bronze coins as a member of the Achaean League. It rose in importance after the destruction of Corinth, and in Imperial times struck a few coins with heads of S. Severus and Domna. Inscr. ΤΕΝΕΑΤΩΝ; Types, Tyche; Dionysos standing (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, 57; *Z. f. N.*, 1874, 319).

COLONIES OF CORINTH

B. M. C., *Cor.*, pp. xlviii-lxviii and Plates XXIV XXXIX.

Under this general heading it is convenient to classify all those copies of the Corinthian Pegasos staters which are without the letter Ϙ. They were issued by various towns in Acarnania, Corcyra, Epirus, Illyricum, Sicily, and Bruttium.

(*a*) *In Acarnania:*

Alyzia (B.C. 350–250), with Α, Α, ΑΛΥ, ΑΛΥΞΑΙΩΝ.

Anactorium (B.C. 500–250), Ϝ, Ν, Ν, Α, ΑΝ, ΑΝΑ, ΑΝΑΚΤ, ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΩΝ, ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΕΩΝ, also ΑΚΤΙΟ and ΑΚΤΙΑΣ in reference to the Actian games in connexion with the temple of Apollo on the Actian promontory in the territory of Anactorium (B. M. C., *Cor.*, lix). Abbreviated names of magistrates, perhaps officials of the Acarnanian League, with their symbols, occur on coins subsequent to B.C. 350.

Argos-Amphilochicum (B.C. 350–270), Α, ΑΡ, ΑΡΓΕΙ, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, ΑΡΓΕΩΝ and ΑΡΓΙΩΝ. Later with ΑΜ, ΑΜΦ, ΑΜΦΙ, ΑΜΦΙΛ, ΑΜΦΙΛΟ, ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΩΝ.

Astacus (*circ.* B.C. 350), with ΑΣ and symbol, Crayfish, ἀστακός.

Coronta (*?*) (*circ.* B.C. 350–250), with Κ.

Echinus (*?*) (*circ.* B.C. 300–250), with Ε and symbol, Fish-hoo

Leucas (*circ.* B.C. 500–250), Λ, Λ, ΛΕ, ΛΕΥ, ΛΕΥΚΑΔ and ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ.

Metropolis (*circ.* B.C. 300–250), Μ and Μ.

Stratus (*circ.* B.C. 350–250), ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΝ and symbol, head of Acheloös. [*Z. f. N.*, xv, Pl. III. 6.]

Thyrrheium (*circ.* B.C. 350–250), Θ, ΘΥ, ΘΥΡ, ΘΥΡΡ.

Acarnanian Federal with Ϡ, struck in Leucas (*circ.* B.C. 300–250), and later (*circ.* B.C. 250–167) (at Thyrrheium ?) on a standard reduced to 106 grs., the weight of a double Victoriatus.

(*b*) *In Corcyra:*—(*circ.* B.C. 338–250), Κ, Ϡ, Ϥ, and ΚΟΡ, or ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ.

(*c*) *In Epirus:*—

Ambracia (*circ.* B.C. 480 and 432–350), Α, Α, ΑΜ, ΑΜΠ, ΑΜΠΡΑ, ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙ, ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙΟΤΑΝ, ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ, and ΑΜΒΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ.

Epirote federal (after B.C. 295), ΠΕ (ΑΠΕΙ) and Α (probably for Ambracia), and after B.C. 238 hemidrachms on the standard of the half Victoriatus, 26 grs. with Α.

(*d*) *In Illyricum:*—

Apollonia (*circ.* B.C. 350), ΑΠΟΛ.

Epidamnus-Dyrrhachium, with Ϟ (*circ.* B.C. 450), or Δ, ΔΥΡ, ΔΥΡΑ, ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΝΩΝ (*circ.* B.C. 350–229).

(*e*) *In Sicily:*—

Eryx with ארך (*circ.* B.C. 344 *?*).

Leontini, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. (Time of Dion, *circ.* 356–353.)

Syracuse, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ (*circ.* 356–353) and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ (*circ.* B.C. 344, 317–306, and 306–289 or later), or triskeles, with or without inscr.

(*f*) *In Bruttium*:

Locri Epizephyrii (*circ.* B.C. 350–268). ΛΟ. ΛΟΚ. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ.
Mesma (*circ.* B.C. 350–300). Μ and ΜΕ.
Rhegium (*circ.* B.C. 350–300), ΡΗ.
Terina (*circ.* B.C. 325), Τ.

Of the above cities which adopted the Corinthian stater, Anactorium, Leucas, and perhaps Ambracia appear to be the only ones which did so before the close of the fifth century, for of these towns alone, in addition to Corinth, are staters extant of the transitional and early fine style.

Epidamnus, Argos-Amphilochicum, and Alyzia followed their example at a somewhat later period, but it was not until after the middle of the fourth century that the Corinthian stater came into general use in the western parts of Greece, in Bruttium, and in Sicily. From this time until the middle of the third century the Pegasos staters continued to be issued in large quantities, chiefly, it is to be inferred, for the purposes of trade with Italy and Sicily, where the largest finds of this class of coin have been brought to light.

The Pegasos coinage, common though it undoubtedly was to many cities, is not to be confounded with a federal coinage properly so called, such as that of the Achaean League, as there is no reason to suppose that it was adopted in pursuance of reciprocal treaties between Corinth on the one part, and the towns participating in the coinage on the other. The various cities would seem rather to have selected the Corinthian types independently of one another, and for their own individual convenience and profit, much in the same way as many Asiatic cities, long after the death of Alexander, copied the Macedonian tetradrachm, which his conquests had raised to the rank of an international coin, familiar in all the markets of the Greek East.

In the outset no doubt the Corinthian coinage may have been imposed either by choice or by necessity upon Anactorium and Leucas by the mother city, Corinth; but from these mints the system appears to have spread naturally enough throughout the Acheloüs district among towns which, as members of the Acarnanian League, were quite beyond the influence of the 'city of the two seas'.

Thus, as Imhoof-Blumer (*Acarnania*, p. 12) has pointed out, the Pegasos staters within the limits of Acarnania became a quasi-federal Acarnanian coinage, while outside those limits they would circulate freely side by side with the staters of Corinth herself, Ambracia, Syracuse, &c., as a generally recognized international currency.

PELOPONNESUS

[B. M. C., *Pelop.*, 1887]

The history of the coinage of the Peloponnesus, regarded as a whole, may be summed up in a few words. From the age of Pheidon of Argos down to the Persian wars the only coins generally current in Peloponnesus were on the north coast the Corinthian Pegasos staters, elsewhere the staters of Aegina. In the interior the Arcadian triobols served the purpose of small change. The Aeginetic standard continued to be everywhere prevalent in Peloponnesus.

The splendid and varied series of Elis does not begin before the close of the period of archaic art (*circ.* B.C. 471). Between the Persian and Peloponnesian wars we note an increase in the number of Arcadian mints, Cleitor, Heraea, Mantineia, Pallantium, Paroreia, and Psophis all issuing small silver coins in addition to the money of the Arcadian League. In the next period, B.C. 430–370, the Arcadian Federal money is entirely superseded by the local issues of the various Arcadian cities. The place occupied of old by the Aeginetic stater is now filled by the beautiful staters of Elis, Sicyon, and Argos.

With the restoration of Messene and the renewal, under Theban auspices, of the Arcadian Confederation, B.C. 370 Messene and Megalopolis were added to the now considerable number of Peloponnesian mints. After B.C. 322, when Peloponnesus had for the most part fallen under Macedonian dominion, the greater number of the Peloponnesian towns ceased to strike silver in their own names, and between B.C. 280 and 146 the Federal coinage of the Achaean League became little by little the chief currency in Peloponnesus, the types and style of which the few mints which held aloof from the League tended more and more to imitate.

With the constitution of the Roman Province in B.C. 146, all silver money (except perhaps at Patrae) was put an end to. Bronze coins continued, however, to be issued at many towns. As a rule the Imperial coinage is confined to the time of Sept. Severus and his family.

PHLIASIA

Phlius, in N.E. Peloponnesus, was situated at a point commanding three narrow valleys through which flowed the tributary head-streams of the R. Asopus. At the junction of these valleys was a fortified summit, Τρικάρανον. The following staters of Euboïc weight, formerly assigned to Phaselis in Lycia (*Hist. Num.*, 1st ed., p. 579), are attributed by J. P. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 97) to Phlius. The triskeles, he thinks, is an indication of the geographical conformation of the territory of the city.

Sixth century B.C.

⦶ between the legs of a triskeles. [Babelon, *Traité*, p. 813.]	Incuse square of eight triangles . . . Æ Euboïc Stater.

The incuse on the reverse is of the early Aeginetic rather than of the Euboïc pattern, and the fact that all the later coins of Phlius are of Aeginetic weight is sufficient to show that the commercial relations of Phlius were more intimate with Aegina than with Athens or Euboea. Cf. the stater of Aegina (?) with the Phliasian (?) triskeles on the reverse (see **Aegina**, p. 397). The next series of Phliasian coins dates from the latter part of the fifth century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 430–322.

Bull with head lowered (tauriform Dionysos, or river-god Asopos). In exergue ΦΛΕΙΑ (sometimes retrogr.).	ΣΙΟΝ (end of obv. inscr.) in the four corners of an incuse square, within which a wheel . . . Æ Drachm.

In the centre of the wheel there is usually a pellet enclosed in a circle, which may symbolize the ὀμφαλός, a sacred stone at Phlius, which the inhabitants, with unaccountable ignorance of distances, affirmed to be the centre of Peloponnesus (Paus. ii. 13, 3).

The hemidrachms and smaller coins are uninscribed, but bear on the reverse a large Φ instead of the wheel, sometimes accompanied by pellets or bunches of grapes.

The types of the Phliasian coins remained unchanged down to the time of the Macedonian conquest, *circ.* B.C. 322, except that on the latest class the Φ on the reverse is encircled with an ivy-wreath. After B.C. 322 the coinage of Phlius comes to an end.

The bronze coins of the fourth century for the most part resemble the silver, but on some specimens the bull on the obverse is replaced by a head of Athena or of Zeus. See also **Achaean League**.

Imperial of Severus, Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. Types: Artemis huntress, Herakles standing, Asklepios, Tyche sacrificing.

SICYONIA

[*Annali di Corrispondenza archeologica*, 1830, p. 336; B. M. C., *Pelop.*; Lambros, *Pelop.*, 34 ff.; Babelon, *Traité*, pp. 816 ff.]

Sicyon, during the period of its greatest prosperity, consisted of an acropolis about two miles from the Corinthian Gulf, a lower town at its foot, and a port-town. The large number of its coins still extant sufficiently attests the ancient wealth and commercial importance of the city. It does not appear to have struck many coins before the Persian wars, nor indeed does its money become plentiful much before B.C. 400, but from this time down to the Roman conquest (B.C. 146) the Sicyonian mint would seem to have been the most prolific in the whole of Peloponnesus.

Fifth century B.C.

Dove with open wings, in act of alighting.	Large Σ in incuse square; within the letter, sometimes a floral ornament . Æ Drachm.
Chimaera; beneath, Σ.	Dove flying in incuse square; in corners W [= Σ] and Δ (for Δραχμή) . . Æ Drachm.
Chimaera.	Dove flying in incuse square; in corners Σ and T (Τριώβολον) . Æ Triob.
Forepart of chimaera.	Id. Σ and O (Ὀβολός) . Æ Obol.
Dove with closed wings.	Σ in incuse square . . . Æ ½ Obol.
Id.	Dove flying in incuse square; in corners Σ and H (Ἡμιωβόλιον). Æ ½ Obol.
Dove's head.	Id. . . . . Æ ¼ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 400 *or earlier to circ.* B.C. 323.

Without Incuse Square.

ΣΕ Chimaera.	Flying dove . . . . . Æ Triob.
Apollo, kneeling on one knee, with bow and arrows.	ΣΕ in laurel-wreath . . Æ ½ Obol.

FIG. 222.

ΣΕ (later ΣΙ) Chimaera; above, sometimes, wreath: beneath, sometimes, kneeling Apollo with bow or head of river-god Asopos (?), &c.	Dove flying in laurel-wreath, often with letters in field, Α, Ε, Ι, Ν, ΑΟ, ΑΡ, ΠΑ, ΣΙΒΥΡΤΙΟ|Σ, &c., or symbols, bow, ivy-leaf, &c. (Fig. 222) . . . . ℞ Stater and Drachm
ΣΕ or ΣΙ Dove alighting.	Id. . . . . ℞ Drachm.
ΣΕ or ΣΙ Chimaera.	Dove flying. Letters in field . . . . ℞ Triobol
Id.	Id. . . . . ℞ Diobol.
Σ or ΣΙ Dove alighting.	Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.
Ϛ or Σ Lion walking.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Obol.
Head of Apollo.	Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.
Id.	Lyre in wreath . . . . ℞ Obol.
Apollo kneeling with bow and arrows.	Lyre . . . . . ℞ ½ Obol.
Apollo with lyre, seated on rock.	ΣΕ in wreath . . . . ℞ ½ Obol.
Head of Apollo.	ΣΕ in monogram . . . ℞ ½ Obol

GOLD.

The two following gold coins (wt. c. 47 grs.), if they are genuine, which is very doubtful, must be assigned to this period:—

ΣΙ Head of Apollo r. laur. [*Z. f. N.* xvii. Pl. I. 5.]	Dove flying; beneath, minute dolphin: the whole in laurel-wreath . . . . ⅋ ½ Drachm.
Same die. [Paris, *Ibid.*, p. 5.]	Dove flying with taenia in beak: the whole in laurel-wreath . . . . . ⅋ ½ Drachm.

BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 323–251.

The bronze coins of Sicyon are numerous. Some of them certainly belong to the latter part of the fourth century and to the first half of the third century B.C. Weil (*Z. f. N.*, vii. 376) would attribute them to an earlier period, because some of them bear on the reverse the letters ΕΥ which he believes to stand for Euphron, one of the tyrants of Sicyon, shortly after B.C. 368.

Naked Apollo holding up a long fillet, which falls behind his back; in field, dove. [Imhoof, *Num. Zeit.*, 1884.]	ΣΙ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Dove flying.	Tripod in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	Σ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	Σ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·75
Dove flying.	Magistrates' names, ΕΥ, ΔΗ. ΘΕΥ. ΚΛΕ. ΜΕ, ΤΕ, within a wreath . Æ ·65
ΣΙ Dove feeding.	ΣΙ Tripod in wreath . . . Æ ·7

After the close of the Lamian war, B.C. 322, Sicyon passed for a time into the hands of the Macedonians, under whose rule tetradrachms were struck there, with the name and types of Alexander the Great (B. C. 316-308), (Müller, *Mon. d'Alex.*, Nos. 864–898). A large number of such tetradrachms was discovered near Patrae in 1850 (C. T. Newton, *Num. Chron.*, 1853, p. 29). Some of the accessory symbols on these coins, such as Apollo holding a fillet behind his back, and the Chimaera, are undoubtedly Sicyonian. The whole class is distinguished by its peculiar fabric. The majority of the specimens have the throne of Zeus surmounted by two small figures of Nike.

Circ. B.C. 251–146.

Later in style than these Alexandrine tetradrachms are the following series of Aeginetic triobols (or Attic tetrobols) and bronze :-

Flying dove.	Large Σ surrounded by magistrate's name: all in shallow incuse square . Æ Triobol.

Among the magistrates' names the following occur:—ΑΙΝΕΙΑΣ, ΑΛΕΞΙΩΝ, ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΣ, ΑΝΔΡΩΝΙΔΑΣ, ΘΡΑΣΥΚΛΗΣ, ΚΛΕΑΝΔΡΟΣ, ΛΥΔΙΑΔΑΣ, ΞΕΝΟΤΙΜΟΣ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΑΣ, ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ΠΡΟΜΑΧΙΔΑΣ, ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ.

Flying dove and one of the above names.	ΣΙ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Dove feeding, ΑΝΔΡΟΤΙΜΟΣ.	ΣΙ Tripod in wreath . . . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo.	ΣΙ Dove flying, carrying fillet, and magistrate's name . . . . Æ ·75

From the late style of these coins it seems certain that they are autonomous issues struck for local use after B.C. 251, in which year Sicyon joined the Achaean League. They are consequently contemporary with her silver and bronze money of the Federal types. See p. 417.

Concerning the coins of Sicyon, Leake remarks (*Num. Hell.*, p. 95) that 'the change from ΣΕΚΥΩΝ or ΣΕΙΚΥΩΝ to ΣΙΚΥΩΝ occurred about the time of Alexander the Great. The bird is probably the rock pigeon, great numbers of which still inhabit the cliffs that surround the ancient site. They were perhaps sacred to Apollo or Aphrodite, whose temple was one of the principal edifices of Sicyon, and in which there was a seated statue of the goddess by Canachus (Paus. ii. 10).'

The Σ, which so frequently occurs as a coin type, was the device of the city, and was placed by the Sicyonians on their shields (Xen. *Hell.* iv. 4). The use of the initial letter as a blazon was common in the Peloponnesus. Cf. on coins, Argos, Heraea, Epidaurus, Cleonae, &c., and for shields, Lacedaemon and Messene.

Imperial coins exist from Nero to Geta. Inscr., ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ. Types, various; the most remarkable is a representation of a tomb (cf. Paus. ii. 7, 2). The coin shows a small distyle temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees. Another coin has for type a Maenad in attitude of frenzy, holding a sword and a bunch of grapes, perhaps one of the Maenads in the temple of Dionysos at Sicyon mentioned by Pausanias (ii. 7. 5). Another very frequent type is a

naked Apollo with hands raised, holding a long fillet. There also occur on Imperial coins of Sicyon figures of Aphrodite and Eros, of Dionysos, of Pan, of Artemis Pheraea (Paus. ii. 10. 7), of Demeter, of Tyche 'Ασφαλεία (Paus. ii. 7. 5), of Apollo Kitharoedos (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 60), &c.

ACHAIA

Aegae was one of the most ancient cities in Peloponnesus. Its coins, the oldest of which must be as early as B.C. 500, are triobols of the Aeginetic standard. The goat is clearly a *type parlant*, as at Aegae in Macedon, Aegeira, Aegospotami, &c. The town gradually fell into decay, and was destroyed *circ.* B.C. 370, when its coinage ceased. For illustrations see *Zeit. f. Num.*, v. Pl. I; B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. IV; and Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXVII. Cf. Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 157, who, however, attributes the coins to Aegium.

Before B.C. 480.

ƆϟΑ (= ΑΙΓ) Forepart of goat.	Irregular incuse square, sometimes quartered . . . . . Ar Triobol
ƆΙΑ Similar.	ΑΙΟΝ Head of bearded Dionysos ivy crowned, in incuse square Ar Triobol.
ƆΙΑ Similar.	ΝΟΙΑƆΙΑ Similar . . Ar Triobol.

Circ. B.C. 480–370.

ΑΙϹ Similar.	ΑΙϹΑΙΟΝ or ΑΙΓΑΙΟΝ Similar head of fine style . . . . Ar Triobol.
Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned.	ΑΙϹΑΙΟΝ Goat standing Ar Obol.

Aegeira. To this town, which stood between Aegae and Pellene, the inhabitants of the former place removed when it fell into decay (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. IV. 7–11).

Circ. B.C. 330.

Head of Athena in close-fitting crested helmet.	ΑΙΓΙ Forepart of goat in wreath . . Æ ·55

For Federal coins see **Achaean League**, p. 417.

After B.C. 351.

ΑΙΓΙΡΑΤΑΝ Veiled female head.	Goat standing in wreath . . Æ ·65

Imperial, Severus, Domna, Geta, and Plautilla. Inscr., ΑΙΓΕΙΡΑΤΩΝ, rarely ΑΙΓΙΡΑΤΩΝ. *Types.* Zeus seated; Nike; Artemis huntress. (Cf. Paus. vii. 26. 2.)

Aegium, the chief political and religious centre of Achaia, and the meeting-place of the delegates of the various cities which composed the League. With the exception of the federal money (p. 417), bronze coins only are known, unless the silver coins described under Aegae belong, as Imhoof thinks (*Mon. gr.*, p. 157), to this town.

After B.C. 146.

ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of Zeus.	ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ (magistrates' names) The boy Zeus hurling fulmen and holding eagle . . . . Æ ·95
Head of young Dionysos.	ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ Eagle, wings closed . . . . . Æ ·8
" Bust of Artemis.	ΚΛΗΤΑΙΟΣ ΘΕΟΞΙΟΣ Eileithyia (?) standing, holding torches (cf. Paus. vii. 23, 5) . . . . . Æ ·7

Also of *Imperial times*, without or with heads of Emperors, Hadrian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ. Types numerous. (See Imhoof and Gardner, *Paus.*, Pl. R.) Among those of interest are the following:—ΖΕΥϹ ΠΑΙϹ, the boy Zeus as above, copied from the archaic statue of Zeus as a boy at Aegium by Ageladas (Paus. vii. 24. 4; *N. C.*, 1902, Pl. XV. 13). Asklepios seated before altar, round which a serpent coils, in ex. ΑϹ·Γ (= 3 Assaria) M. Aurelius. Another coin of M. Aurelius, also with ΑϹ·Γ, has on the reverse the archaic temple of Eileithyia with two long torches standing in front of it (Paus. vii. 23. 5). The following smaller coins are half obols in bronze:—

ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Head of Zeus.	ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ River-god (Selinos) . Æ ·8
ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of Zeus.	ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Boy Zeus hurling fulmen . . . . . Æ ·9
ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of Zeus.	ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Nymph Phthia with inflated veil, following a dove, which looks back at her . . . . Æ ·85

The type of this coin alludes to a local myth, which told how Zeus in the form of a dove seduced the nymph Phthia (Athenaeus, ix. p. 395; Aelian, *Var. Hist.*, i. 15). ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ is a variant of ἡμιωβόλιον (*J. H. S.*, 1897, p. 83).

ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ Head of Zeus. [Imhoof and Gardner, *Paus.*, Pl. R. 14.]	ΗΜΙΟΒΕΛΙΝ Infant Zeus suckled by goat between two trees; the goat looks up at an eagle . . . Æ ·7

This type is explained by Strabo viii. p. 387 ἱστοροῦσι δ' ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὸν Δία ὑπ' αἰγὸς τραφῆναι καθάπερ φησὶ καὶ Ἄρατος.

Bura, destroyed by an earthquake B.C. 373, but subsequently rebuilt, joined the Achaean League B.C. 275, but none of its federal coins have as yet been found. *Imperial*, of Severus and his family. *Inscr.*, ΒΟΥΡΑΕΩΝ and ΒΟΥΡΕΑΤΩΝ. *Types*: Herakles holding club, perhaps a copy of the statue of Herakles Βουραϊκός in the oracular cavern, sacred to Herakles, between Bura and the Corinthian Gulf. Temple on hill, at foot of which a portico containing a statue of Herakles (?) (Paus. vii. 25). Eileithyia facing, holding torch. Demeter seated facing, &c. (*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. XXXVII. 22).

Ceryneia. Federal coins only (see p. 417).

Dyme, the most western city of Achaia, bordering upon Elis, struck small silver and bronze coins *circ.* B.C. 350 (*Zeit f. Num.*, vii. 366). Inscr., ΔΥ or ΔΥΜΑ.

Circ. B.C. 350.

ΔΥ Female head.	Amphora . . . . . Ar Obol.
Id.	ΔΥΜΑ Broad fish . . . . Æ ·65

Circ. B.C. 146 *or later.*

Head of Athena.	ΔΥ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
Female head, veiled.	Id. . . . . Æ ·65

For other varieties, and for coins struck at Dyme as a Roman colony, reading C. I. D. or C. I. A. DVM. (Colonia Julia Augusta Dumaeorum), J. Caesar to Tiberius, sometimes with names of the Duumviri quinquennales followed by the formula EX. D. D. (ex decreto decurionum), see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 162 sqq.

See also Federal Coins, p. 417.

Helice, the most ancient of all the cities of Achaia, was totally destroyed in the earthquake of B.C. 373, when its territory was incorporated with that of Aegium. The following bronze coin can hardly have been struck long before the destruction of the city.

Circ. B.C. 373.

ΕΛΙΚ (retrog.) Head of Poseidon diademed within a circle of waves.	Trident between dolphins, in wreath (*Z. f. N.*, vii. Pl. VIII. 6) . Æ ·7

At this city was a famous temple of Poseidon, called Helikonios, to whose anger the destruction of the town was attributed (*Num. Chron.*, 1861, p. 216).

Patrae, originally known under the name of Aroë, was a port on the Corinthian Gulf between Aegium and Dyme. As a member of the Achaean League from B.C. 280 it issued silver coins (p. 417), but apparently none of bronze.

Circ. B.C. 146—B.C. 32.

After the dissolution of the League it appears to have been allowed to retain the exceptional privilege of striking money both in silver and bronze.

Head of Aphrodite (?).	ΠΑΤΡ (in mon.) and ΔΑΜΑCΙΑC, all in wreath . . . . . Ar 36 grs.
Head of Zeus.	Same mon. and ΑΓΥC ΑΙCΧΡΙωΝΟC in wreath . . . . . Ar 36 grs.
ΠΑΤΡΕωΝ *Cista mystica* of Dionysos; all in wreath of ivy.	Same mon. and ΑΡΙCΤΑΡΧΟC ΔΑΜωΝΟC Dionysos holding thyrsos. Æ ·75

Among other types are the following, bearing the names of various magistrates in full:—

Head of bearded Herakles.	Monogr. of ΠΑΤΡΕ Athena, with shield and spear, advancing (cf. Paus. vii. 20) . . . . . Æ ·95–·8
Head of Athena.	Same mon. Poseidon wielding trident (cf. Paus. vii. 21) . . Æ ·85–·75
Owl: magistrate, ΑΑΜΑCΙΑC.	Trident, between Π Α . . Æ ·55

It was at Patrae that M. Antonius passed the winter before the battle of Actium, B.C. 32–31, and it must have been on this occasion that coins were struck at Patrae with the portrait of Cleopatra, *rev.* Head-dress of Isis. After the battle of Actium, Augustus established a colony at Patrae, which continued to strike money until the time of Gordian III, *Inscr.* C. A. A. P. (Colonia Augusta Aroë Patrensis). Among the remarkable types are copies of the statue of Artemis Laphria, with her dog beside her, by Menaechmus and Soidas, in the temple of that goddess at Patrae. This statue was transported to Patrae by Augustus from Aetolia. Pausanias (vii. 18. 6) thus describes it, *σχῆμα τοῦ ἀγάλματος τοιόνδε ἐστιν· ἐλέφαντος δὲ καὶ χρυσοῦ πεποίηται.* A coin of Nero shows the hound, bow, and quiver of the goddess, with the inscr. ΔΕΑΝΑΙ ΑΥΓΥΣΤΑΙ (Imhoof, in *Rev. Suisse*, xiv. Pl. VI. 15).

In honour of this goddess a splendid festival was celebrated at Patrae, in which, as Pausanias tells us, the priestess of the goddess, a maiden drawn in a biga of stags, closed the festal procession. This type occurs on coins of M. Aurelius. Another statue mentioned by Pausanias (vii. 20) which is copied on coins of Commodus, is that of Asklepios. Other types show Hermes seated on a rock, with a ram before him, perhaps copied from a statue at Corinth (Paus. ii. 3. 4). The following topographical type is also worthy of remark:—Plan of the town and harbour of Patrae; above, three temples; below, a statue on a pedestal. This type is varied on coins of Gordian, where we see a colossal statue in the centre of the harbour, galleys within the port, and several small buildings over it.

Pellene, the most eastern town in Achaia, struck silver and bronze coins in the latter half of the fourth century.

Circ. B.C. 370–322.

Head of Apollo.	ΠΕΛ in laurel-wreath . . Æ Triob.
Lyre.	Π Ε Tripod . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Apollo.	ΠΕ (in mon.) Ram's head in wreath . Æ ·65

Apollo Theoxenios was the god chiefly worshipped at Pellene, *ἔστι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Θεοξενίου Πελληνεῦσιν ἱερόν· τὸ δὲ ἄγαλμα χαλκοῦ πεποίηται* (Paus. vii. 27).

Pellene became a member of the Achaean League about B.C. 274 (see p. 417).

On the *Imperial coins* (Severus and family), *inscr.* ΠΕΛΛΗΝΕΩΝ, are figures of Dionysos Lampter (Paus. *l.c.*), standing naked with kantharos

and thyrsos; of Apollo with bow; and of Artemis with torch and bow (Paus. *l. c.*): πλησίον δὲ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ναός ἐστιν Ἀρτέμιδος, τοξευούσης δὲ ἡ θεὸς παρέχεται σχῆμα.

ACHAEAN LEAGUE

Leicester Warren, *Greek Federal Coinage*, London, 1863; Lambros, P., *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, 1875, p. 160; Weil, R., *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1882, p. 199; Clerk, M. G., *Coins of the Achaean League*, 1895.]

The earliest Federal coinage of the Achaeans, if the following attribution is correct (*N. C.*, 1902, 324), shows that after the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, the Achaean Communes, like those of Arcadia, combined to strike money in the common name of the entire people, and, moreover, that one of the hemidrachms of this first federal coinage, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Ϡ (the monogram of the Achaeans), was the prototype of the well-known coinage of the famous League, as it was reconstituted after the lapse of nearly a whole century, *circ.* B.C. 280. The coins of the earlier League are the following:—

B.C. 370–360.

Head of Artemis Laphria (?) with necklace and earring of three pendants, her hair gathered up and tied in a knot on the top of her head. [*N. C.*, 1902, Pl. XVI. 4.]	ΑΧΑΙΩΝ (*each letter separately punched*) Zeus Amarios or Aphesios enthroned, three quarters towards l.; from his extended r. hand an eagle takes flight; his l. rests on sceptre. Symbol in field, crested helmet . . . . ℞ Stater 1[illegible] grs.
Same head. [B. M. C., *Thes.*, Pl. X. 17.]	ΑΧΑΙΩΝ (*punched letters*) Athena, Amaria, or Panachaia (?) charging r. ℞ 39·2 grs.
Head of Zeus of fine style, r. laur. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. I. 1.]	Ϡ in laurel-wreath, concave field . . ℞ 41·5 grs.
Similar head of Zeus. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 2.]	Id. . . . . Æ Size ·55

The head of Artemis on the above-described beautiful stater is apparently Peloponnesian in style (cf. the contemporary staters of Stymphalus), and the reverse type of Zeus seems to have been suggested by the seated Zeus on the early Arcadian coins. The attribution of these coins to the Achaeans of Phthiotis, proposed by Gardner (B. M. C., *Thes.*, xxix), is therefore open to grave doubt.

Circ. B.C. 280–146.

It was not, however, until the reorganization of the League in B.C. 280, when Patrae and Dyme succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Macedonians, that the plentiful coinage, which for about 130 years formed the staple of the currency of Peloponnesus, regularly commenced. Gradually, as town after town was brought within the political union, the circle of federal mints went on widening, each town on its admission to the League agreeing to adopt a uniform coinage, not only in silver, but also

in bronze: for identity of laws, weights, measures, and coinage was, as Polybius (ii. 37) informs us, imposed by the central authorities upon all the members of the Confederation: *ὥστε μὴ μόνον συμμαχικὴν καὶ φιλικὴν κοινωνίαν γεγονέναι πραγμάτων πέρι αὐτούς, ἀλλὰ καὶ νόμοις χρῆσθαι τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ σταθμοῖς καὶ μέτροις καὶ νομίσμασι, κ.τ.λ.*

The types of the federal silver coin were as follows:—

Fig. 223.

Head of Zeus Amarios (Fig. 223). | The Achaean monogram; around which various letters, monograms, local symbols, names of magistrates or of cities, usually abbreviated; all within wreath of bay . . . . . Ꞧ 40–32 grs.

It is upon these symbols, &c., that the classification to particular cities is with more or less probability based.

The bronze coinage is historically much more important than the silver, since it offers the name of each city in full, preceded by the name of the Achaeans collectively, e.g. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ, &c. Types as follows:—

Full length figure of Zeus Amarios holding Nike and leaning on sceptre. | Demeter Panachaia (?) seated, holding wreath and resting on sceptre . . . Æ ·85–·65

On one side is the name of the city, on the other a local magistrate's name, nearly always at full length.

Zeus Amarios (Strab. 385), called Homagyrios by Pausanias, and Demeter Panachaia were the protecting divinities of the League. Their temples stood side by side at Aegium, where the central assembly held its meetings, *ἐφεξῆς δὲ τῷ Ὁμαγυρίῳ Διὶ Παναχαιᾶς ἐστὶ Δήμητρος* (Paus. vii. 24. 2).

The towns which took part in this federal currency were about forty-three in number. The probable date B.C. of admission to the League is added wherever I have been able to ascertain it.

In Achaia.

Aegeira, 274 (?)	Ꞧ Symb. *Half-goat*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΙΡΑΤΩΝ.
Aegium, 275 .	Ꞧ Symb. freq. *Fulmen* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΩΝ.
Ceryneia, 273	Ꞧ „ *Trident* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΡΥΝΕΩΝ.
Dyme, 280 .	Ꞧ „ *Fish*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΔΥΜΑΙΩΝ.
Patrae, 280 .	Ꞧ „ *Dolphin.*	
Pellene, 274 (?)	Ꞧ Symb. *Lyre or vase* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΕΛΛΑΝΕΩΝ
Sicyon, 251 .	Ꞧ Symb. *Dove, tripod* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ.
Phlius, 228 .	. . . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΛΕΙΑΣΙΩΝ.
Corinth, 243 .	Ꞧ Symb. Ϙ *or Pegasos* . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ.
Megara, 243 .	Ꞧ „ *Lyre*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ.
Pagae, 208 .	. . . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΓΑΙΩΝ.
Tenea .	. . . . .	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΤΕΝΕΑΤΩΝ.

In Argolis.

Argos, 228	℞ Symb. *Wolf's-head, harpa, club*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ.
Cleonae, 229		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΛΕΩΝΑΙΩΝ.
Epidaurus, 243	℞ Symb. *Serpent, cupping-vessel*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΕΩΝ.
Hermione, 229		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΡΜΙΟΝΕΩΝ.

In Arcadia.

Alea, before 235		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΑΤΑΝ.
Alipheira, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΙΦΕΙΡΕΩΝ.
Asea, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΣΕΑΤΑΝ (or ΩΝ).
Callista, 194 (?)		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΑΤΑΝ.
Caphyae, 227	℞ Symb. *Head of Athena*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΦΥΕΩΝ.
Cleitor	℞ Letters ΚΛΗ Symb. *Head of Helios*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΩΝ.
Dipaea, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΔΙΠΑΙΕΩΝ.
Elisphasii, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΛΙΣΦΑΣΙΩΝ.
Gortys, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ.
Heraea, before 234		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΗΡΑΙΕΩΝ.
Lusi	℞ Letters ΛΟΥ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΛΟΥΣΙΑΤΑΝ.
Mantineia, before 222	℞ Symb. *Trident.*	
Mantineia, called Antigoneia, 222	℞ Letters ΑΝ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΕΩΝ.
Megalopolis, 234	℞ Symb. *Syrinx, pedum, fulmen*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Methydrium		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΘΥΔΡΙΕΩΝ.
Pallantium, 194	℞ Symb. ΠΑΛ, *Trident*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΛΛΑΝΤΕΩΝ.
Pheneus, 234	℞ „ *Caduceus*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΕΝΕΩΝ.
Phigaleia, 208		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΙΓΑΛΕΩΝ or ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ.
Stymphalus, before 234		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ.
Tegea, 222	℞ Letters ΤΕ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ.
Teuthis		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΤΕΥΘΙΔΑΝ.
Theisoa, 194		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΘΙΣΟΑΙΩΝ (or ΕΩΝ).
Thelpusa, before 234		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΘΕΛΠΟΥΣΙΩΝ.

In Elis.

Elis, 191	℞ Letters FA, *Eagle, dove, fulmen*	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΙΩΝ.
Hypana		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΥΠΑΝΩΝ.

In Messenia.

Asine		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΣΙΝΑΙΩΝ.
Corone, 184		Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΩΝΑΙΩΝ.
Messene, 191	℞ Letters ΜΕΣ or ΜΕ	Æ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ.

In Laconia.

Lacedaemon, 192	℞ Symb. *Pilei of Dioskuri.*	

ACHAIA (Roman Province)

The only Imperial coins of the Roman Province of Achaia which call for special notice are the following, which belong rather to the class of dedicatory medallions than to the ordinary currency, although it is possible that they also circulated as money. It was no unusual thing for wealthy individuals to undertake, on behalf of their native cities, the entire expenses of religious festivals, games, dedications of temples, or other solemnities, in return for municipal honours of various kinds. The sums paid into the local exchequer by such public benefactors, when issued in the form of coin, frequently bore the name of the donor in the nominative case, together with his honorary title and the verb ἀνέθηκε, followed by the name of the city or province in the dative or genitive.

Such dedicatory pieces are not uncommon in Asia Minor, but in Europe they are very rarely met with.

The following examples were struck at Corinth by Hostilius Marcellus, the priest of the cultus of the deified Antinoüs, and by him dedicated to the Achaeans and Corinthians:—

ΟΣΤΙΛΙΟΣ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ Ο ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΥ Bust of Antinoüs.

Rev., ΤΟΙΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΙΣ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ Antinoüs as Hermes leaning on terminal figure, or as Bellerophon taming Pegasos (Mion., ii. 160. 97, 98).

Another, but with ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ.

Rev. Type, Helios in biga (Mion., ii. 180. 239).

ELIS

[Head, P., *N. C.*, 1879, 221; B. M. C., *Pelop.*; Wroth, *N. C.*, 1892, 11; Bibliogr., *N. C.*, 1898, 328; 1899, 254; 1900, 365; *Z. f. N.*, vii. 110; xix. 204; xxi. 209; *B. C. H.*, v. 13, and Kekulé, *Bonner Stud.*, 1890, 40; Babelon, *Traité*, pp. 879 sqq.]

Circ. B.C. 471–421.

Figs. 224, 225.

The beautiful silver coins of Elis, of the Aeginetic standard, form a series which, for the variety of treatment and the high artistic ability which it displays, is excelled by no other class of coins in European Greece.

There are no coins of Elis which apparently belong to the period of archaic art before the Persian wars, for the Eleians down to B.C. 471 were not collected into a single city (Diod. xi. 154); Babelon, however

(*Traité*, p. 899), sees in this fact no reason why coins should not have been struck in their name at an earlier date. From about B.C. 471 until Elis became dependent upon Macedon after the Lamian war, B.C. 322, the silver staters of Elis form an almost unbroken series. On the earliest specimens the reverse type is in an incuse circle (Figs. 224, 225). Towards the middle of the fifth century a square takes the place of the circle, but not for long, for the circular incuse is reverted to before B.C. 421, and gradually fades off into a slightly concave field during the fourth century.

The inscriptions are FA, FAΛEON or FAΛEION variously abbreviated and in one instance ΝΟΚΙΠΝΥΛΟ, clearly indicating an intimate connexion between the coinage and the Olympic games. Babelon (*Traité*, p. 887) would date the last-mentioned coin as early as, if not earlier than, B.C. 500.

The whole land of Elis was sacred to the Olympian Zeus, and the symbols of this god, *the Thunderbolt*, and *the Eagle with a tortoise, a serpent, a hare, or other animal in his claws*, the well-known omen of victory sent by Zeus, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο (Il. xii. 211), form the constant

Figs. 226, 227.

types of the coins of Elis from about B.C. 471–421 (Figs. 226, 227). Other varieties in this period exhibit *Nike* in various attitudes, running to crown a victor in the games, standing with the sacred fillet in her hand, or seated on a basis, with spread wings and holding palm, fillet, or wreath in her hand. This type is one of the finest compositions in

Fig. 228.

Greek numismatic art (Fig. 228). The types of the obverses and the fabric of the pieces connect them with the series ending *circ.* B.C. 421. To this period of transition from archaic to finest art I am inclined to think should also be assigned the rare coins bearing the figure of the Olympian Zeus standing wielding his thunderbolt and holding on his outstretched arm his eagle, *inscr.* ΝΟΚΙΠΝΥΛΟ (Lambros, Pl. V. 5; *Z. f. N.*, xix. 204 ff.), or seated with eagle and sceptre (Lambros, No. 6). Various highly decorative and fanciful designs of thunderbolts (Fig. 227) can be proved also to be contemporary with the types above-mentioned,

by the fact that they are frequently combined with the same obverse dies (*N. C.*, 1892, 12).

The later series of the period, ending about B.C. 421, are as follows: —

Round convex shield on which is an eagle with closed wings, clutching a serpent or a ram, with beak and claws. B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XI. 11, 12.]	F A (one or both letters frequently incuse) Fulmen, sometimes with furled wings, or wingless and flaming at one end, the whole within the concave side of the shield which is conspicuous on the obverse; the rim and inside handles of the shield are sometimes indicated . . . ℞ Stater.

The fabric of the coins of this series is peculiar. The *flans*, before striking, were evidently cast together in a mould consisting of a number of circular chambers connected by a passage for the silver to run through from one to another.

Eagle with closed wings, tearing a hare. B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XI. 9.]	F A Fulmen with wings at one end and volutes at the other; the whole in wreath of olive . . . ℞ Stater

On the reverse of these staters the olive-wreath surrounding the type, henceforth very prevalent, makes its first appearance.

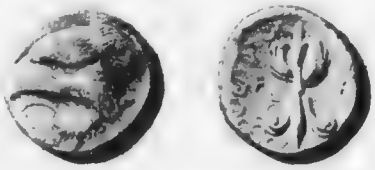


FIG. 229.

Eagle's head, usually above an ivy-leaf, beneath, sometimes, AA or ΠΟ (Fig. 229). B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XII. 1–8.]	F A Fulmen as above, in olive-wreath ℞ Stater and divisions.

On the drachm the Eagle's head is sometimes accompanied by a Lizard (cf. Frazer, *Paus.*, iv. 5). The smallest divisions of this series have the simple mark of value T (= Tetartemorion), in place of a type, on the reverse. A stater in Sir H. Weber's Coll. has the eagle's head on a convex shield and a large incuse F as countermark. Cf. the shield series described above.

Circ. B.C. 421–409.

The first introduction of the head of Hera as a coin-type is supposed by Gardner (*op. cit.*) to have taken place both at Elis and Argos about the time of the alliance contracted, *circ.* B.C. 420, between Elis, Argos, and Mantineia. But, although it is quite conceivable that in the worship of Hera the Argives and Eleians may have found a bond of union, which they expressed upon their respective coinages, we must not

attach too much importance to political considerations as influencing coin-types in this period.

Fig. 230.

A somewhat earlier head than that of Hera (cf. the older type of fulmen on the reverse) is the powerful and severe head of Zeus (Fig. 230) (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XII. 10). The smaller denominations which apparently belong to this stater are the following:—

Head of Zeus.
[B. M. C., *Pelop.*, No. 81.]

Female head. [B. M.]

Three letters Τ arranged in *triskeles* fashion; in the spaces F A A . . .
Ꞧ Tritetartemorion 9·7 grs.

Τ, on either side of which, F A . . .
Ꞧ Tetartemorion 3 grs.

The series which I would place next in chronological order is that which is distinguished by the noble head of Hera on the obverse and by a more realistic type of fulmen on the reverse:

Fig. 231.

Head of Hera wearing lofty stephanos adorned with conventional floral design. On some specimens is the legend ΗΡΑ either above the head or on the stephanos (Fig. 231).
[B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XII. 11–18.]

F A Fulmen flaming at both ends; the whole in olive-wreath . . . . .
Ꞧ Stater, Drachm, ½ Drachm and Obol.

It is instructive to compare the bold and large treatment of the features of the goddess on the coins of this series with the weaker, if more delicate, work which characterizes the coins with the same head struck some years later.

The period ending about B.C. 400 also includes the following highly interesting specimens.

ΦΑΛΕΙΟΝ Head of Zeus bound with olive (*i*)-wreath.
[B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XIII. 1.]

ΦΑΛΕΙΟΝ Head of Zeus; same die as preceding coin.
[B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XIII. 2.]

ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ Head of Olympia; hair confined in sphendone . Ꞧ Stater.

Eagle with closed wings standing on capital of Ionic column . Ꞧ Stater.

FIG. 232.

The head of the Olympian Zeus on these coins is softer and more ornate in style than the large and more severe conception of the same god (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XII. 10) noticed above. It is no less distinguishable from the Zeus-heads which follow it, first, by the smooth and flowing beard instead of the crisp and curly one which characterizes the coins of Arcadia (B.C. 370), and secondly, by the large-leaved wreath which encircles the head and dominates the brow, while the wreath on the later coins is comparatively inconspicuous and often half-hidden in masses of hair.

The head of the nymph Olympia, accompanied by her name ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, is easily distinguished from that of Hera by her head-dress. The Eleians in the choice of this type perhaps intended to emphasize their claim to the sole administration of the Olympic games.

On the following series a similar head of Olympia occupies the obverse instead of the reverse.

F A Head of Olympia; hair confined in sphendone. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XIII. 3–5.]	Eagle standing with closed wings in olive-wreath . . . . . AR Stater and divisions.

It is also to the close of the period ending about B.C. 400 that I would ascribe the fine Hera-head on the following stater. In style (though it is difficult to compare a female head with a male one) it strongly resembles the head of Zeus above described (*ibid.*, Pl. XIII. 1).

F A Head of Hera wearing stephanos bound with large olive-wreath. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XIII. 12.]	Eagle standing with closed wings in olive-wreath . . . . AR Stater.

Circ. B.C. 400–365.

During the next half-century there are fewer varieties of coin-types. Hera seems to be the only divinity represented, and the predominant type is a more feminine rendering of the bold and large-featured head of the same goddess on the coins of the previous period.

F A Head of Hera wearing ear-ring, necklace, and stephanos adorned with various floral patterns, and sometimes inscribed, ΗΡΑ or ΦΑΛΕΙΩΝ. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XIII. 13–15; XIV. 1–11, 13, 14.]	Eagle with open wings, sometimes on stag's head or hare; the whole in olive-wreath . . . . . AR Stater and divisions.

This is the last series of Eleian staters on which the wreath of wild olive surrounds the reverse type, although it recurs on small coins of

a much later period. Note also the first occurrence of Ω for O not earlier than B.C. 400.

Circ. B.C. 365–323.

In the year B.C. 364 the Pisatans, under the protection of the Arcadians, succeeded in wresting from the Eleians the presidency of the Olympic games, and struck on that occasion some small gold coins (see **Pisa**) with a head of Zeus similar in style to that on the coins of Elis of the last period. Elis, however, before the next festival, was again in a position to assert her supremacy, and from this time down to the Macedonian conquest issued, as occasion required, silver staters bearing on the obverse heads of Zeus. Stylistically these heads differ very considerably from those above described. At first they closely resemble the ideal Zeus-head on the fine coins of the newly founded Arcadian *κοινόν*; cf. the thick and curly beard, and luxurious growth of hair streaming downwards from the temples over the back of the neck in grand wave-like fashion and high relief, which throws into the background the laurel-wreath, hitherto the predominant emblem of the kingship of Zeus. This new and more leonine type of Zeus-head was henceforth universally adopted throughout the Hellenic world (cf. the coins of Philip of Macedon, Alexander of Epirus, &c.) as the final and perfect expression of an almighty god, father and king of gods and men. No further improvement on this noble conception of the head of the supreme deity was possible. It thus became conventional and a type to be copied by successive die-engravers, who, little by little, became more and more careless in workmanship, intent with roughly reproducing its most salient features.

FIG. 233.

The earliest and finest examples of this new conception of the head of Zeus on coins of Elis are the following:

Head of Zeus, r. laur. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XIII. 8.]	ΓΑΛΕΙΩΝ or Γ Α Eagle, wings closed, standing r. on capital of column . . ℞ Stater and divisions.
Id. (Fig. 233). [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 12.]	Γ Α Eagle, wings open . ℞ Stater

The later and inferior examples (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XV. 1–3, 7, 8) have on the reverse Γ Α and an eagle with closed wings, sometimes standing on a capital of column or ram's head, &c., and with various symbols and letters in the field:—fulmen, coiled serpent and ΔΙ (Fig. 234); fulmen, coiled serpent and Η; coiled serpent and ΑΡ; fulmen, wreath, and ΑΡΙ, &c. These coins are all more or less degenerate in style, but it is questionable whether their issue extended beyond the beginning of the Macedonian dominion, B.C. 323. Those reading ΑΡΙ are attributed by Gardner to the tyrant Aristotimus, B.C. 272–271; but this conjecture is

disputed by Löbbecke (*Z. f. N.*, xvii. 6) and Lambropoulos (*Coins found at Mycenae*, p. 22), who suggest that the letters ΑΡΙ may stand for an officina of a mint, as they occur also on contemporary coins of Argos, and of Corinth. All three cities may have had their money struck at one mint.

FIG. 234.

Circ. B.C. 323–312.

If any coins were struck at Elis during this period of Macedonian supremacy, they will probably be identified among the Alexandrine tetradrachms with symbol, fulmen (cf. Müller, Nos. 894–5).

Circ. B.C. 312–191.

On the expulsion of Telesphorus, the general of Antigonus, Elis recovered her autonomy and renewed the issue of silver coins, but either on a debased or on a different coin-standard which is identical with that of the coins of the Achaean League.

Eagle, wings raised, clutching hare. B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XV. 9, 10.]
Head of Zeus, r. laur. [*Ibid.*, 12.]

ΓΑ Winged fulmen, sometimes with symbol and letters in field AR 70 grs.
ΓΑ Fulmen within olive-wreath, often with letters ΑΡΙ . . . AR 40 grs.

The first of these coins is a curious reversion to an ancient type long fallen into disuse. The same type of fulmen occurs on late Æ of Lacedaemon.

BRONZE COINAGE. B.C. 323–191.

It is improbable that Elis issued bronze coins much before Macedonian times. The following types are chiefly subsequent to B.C. 312. *Obv.* Head of Zeus or of Hera. *Rev.* ΓΑ Eagle, Free horse, Zeus hurling fulmen. Fulmen in wreath (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pls. XV. 13–16 and XVI. 1; Wroth., *N. C.*, 1905, p. 334).

Circ. B.C. 191–146.

In B.C. 191 Elis was compelled by the Achaeans, much against her will, to join their League (p. 418, *supra*).

Circ. B.C. 146–43.

With the Roman conquest the series of the silver coins of Elis comes to an end, but the town still continued to issue bronze money of base style.

Head of Zeus. ΓΑΛΕΙΩΝ in wreath of wild olive . . AE 18

Imperial Times.

Hadrian to Caracalla. Inscr., ΗΛΕΙΩΝ or ΗΛΕΙϢΝ. The following types deserve especial mention. Hadrian, rev., *Figure of Zeus Olympios* seated on throne, holding Nike, and resting on sceptre. Hadrian, rev., *Head of Zeus Olympios* (Gardner, *Types of Gk. Coins*, Pl. XV. 18 and 19). There can be no doubt that these two remarkable coins are copies of the head, and of the entire statue, of the world-renowned chryselephantine Zeus of Pheidias at Olympia, and moreover that they are the most faithful copies of this masterpiece which have been handed down to us (cf. Gardner, *Coins of Elis*, p. 47 sq., and *J. H. S.* 1908, p. 48 sq.). Hadrian, rev., *River-god Alpheios* reclining, holding in his right hand a wreath and in his left a reed, at his feet a prize crown containing a palm. It was on the banks of this river that the Olympian games were solemnized, to which the palm in a prize crown here alludes. *Aphrodite* riding on goat. *Dionysos* to front holding rhyton and thyrsos, between panther and tympanum (Imhoof and Gardner, *Num. Comm. on Paus.*, 73, 74). *Goddess* (Olympia ?) standing; holding eagle and olive-branch, between two recumbent river-gods (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. Pl. III. 1).

Pisa. The ancient city of Pisa, a little to the east of Olympia, had been destroyed by the Eleians in B.C. 572, but the descendants of its former inhabitants continued to be distinguished as Pisatans, and in B.C. 364 the Arcadians determined to restore to them their ancient right of presiding over the Olympic games. This attempt proved successful on the occasion of the 104th Olympiad. The Pisatans then seized the temple treasures, and converted them into coin for the payment of troops. A few specimens of this money, which is of gold, have been preserved (R. Weil, *Pisa*, *Z. f. N.*, xxii. 1900, 1 ff.).

Head of Zeus. [*Num. Chron.*, 1879, Pl. XIV. 7.]	ΠΙΣΑ Three half-thunderbolts . . .	Ꞗ Trihemiobol, 24 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 8.]	„ Thunderbolt . . .	Ꞗ Obol.

After this bold attempt on the part of the Pisatans, the Eleians recovered the presidency of the games, and forthwith ordered the 104th celebration, as having been illegal, to be omitted from the official list of Olympiads.

ISLANDS OFF ELIS

De Bosset, *Sur les Méd. des îles de Cephallenia et d'Ithaca*, London. 1845. *Numismatische Zeitung*, 1837. Gardner, *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 81; B. M. C., *Pelop.*; Babelon, *Traité*, p. 907.]

Cephallenia, the largest of the Ionian islands, derived its name from the hero Kephalos. In historical times this island was a tetrapolis, the land being divided between the four towns, Same, Proni, Pale, and Cranii, each of which seems to have been independent of its neighbours. The money standard of the Cephallenian towns was the same as that

which prevailed in Corcyra (see p. 326). (Stater, 172 grs.; [Drachm, 86 grs.]; Tetrobol, 58 grs.; Triobol, 44 grs.; Diobol, 29 grs.; Trihemiobol, 22 grs.; Obol, 14 grs.)

Cranii, B.C. 500 *or later*. The archaic silver money of this town, *Inscr.*, KR, KRA, KRANI, &c., shows on the obverse a ram's head (Stater); ram (Triob.); forepart of ram, R. TRI (Trihemiob.); head of ram (Obol). The usual reverse type is a bow.

Somewhat later than the foregoing are the following coins which have been assigned to Cranii on account of their reverse type.

Female bust of Prokris (?) wearing tephane, ear-ring and necklace. [Babelon. *Traité*, Pl. XXXIX.]	Ram's head in incuse square . . . . ℞ 57·4 grs.
	Id. . . . . ℞ 19·4 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400.

Ram's head.	KPA Animal's hoof . . . ℞ Obol.
Gorgon-head.	.. TTT . . ℞ Tritetartemorion.
Ram's head.	.. H . . . . . ℞ Hemiobol.

On the bronze coins of the fourth century the usual types are:—*Ram*, rev., *bow*; *Bull's head*, rev., K; *Ram*, rev., H; *Kephalos* standing resting on spear, rev., KPA, *ram's head* or *hoof*; *Head of Athena*, rev., K or H; *Head of Athena*, rev., *Kephalos kneeling* with bow in hand; *Helmet*, rev., K; &c.

It will be seen that the types for the most part refer to the myth of Kephalos, and to the cultus of Hermes, his reputed father, to whom the ram was sacred.

In B.C. 189 Cephallenia became subject to the Romans, and henceforth no coins seem to have been issued in the island until the time of Augustus, when C. Proculeius issued coins bearing his own name in Latin with the monogram of Cranium in the Greek character (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XVII. 7, 8).

Imperial.—Domna, Maximinus, Philip I, and Otacilia. *Inscr.*, ΚΡΑΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types:*—Man leading bull to the sacrifice; head of Athena, &c. (Lambros, *Pelop.*, 61, cf. *Num. Zeitung*, 1837, 113).

Pale:

Circ. B.C. 480–430.

Γ Ram.	Incuse square, in which pine-cone and leaves . . . . . ℞ Triobol.

Circ. B.C. 430–370.

ΓΑ Head of Kephalos, bare.	ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ Kephalos naked, seated on rock holding spear . . . . . ℞ Tetrobol and Diobol.
Head of Prokris in sphendone; behind, stork. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XVII. 13.]	ΚΕΦΑ Head of Kephalos in pilos; *symbols*, dog's head and spear-head . ℞ Diobol

Circ. B.C. 370 *and later.*

ΓΑ Female head crowned with corn, copied from the prevalent Syracusan type, but possibly intended for Prokris.	ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ Kephalos seated on rock [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XVII. 14–17] ⅛ Tetrob. and Diob.
Head of Prokris (?) in sphendone.	ΓΑ Dolphin [*Ibid.*, Fig. 18] . . . . ⅛ Tetrob.
Similar. [*N. C.*, 1895, Pl. X. 4.]	Three corn-grains between letters Τ Τ Τ arranged foot to foot . ⅛ Tritetartemorion.
ΓΑ Ear of corn copied from coins of Metapontum.	Rudder between dolphin and spear-head [*Ibid.*, Fig. 19] . . . ⅛ Triob.
Head of Athena.	Corn-grain within the letter Γ [*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. XXXVIII. 12] . . ⅛ Tetartemorion.

Some of these types occur on the bronze coins. The most frequent reverse type is the *corn-grain* within the letter Γ, or the letters ΓΑ in monogram.

Proni, on the south-eastern coast of Cephallenia, was dominated by Mt. Aenus, on the summit of which was the temple of Zeus Αἰνήσιος. This mountain is still covered with forests of fir-trees, which the fir-cone shows must also have been the case in ancient times.

Circ. B.C. 370.

Head of Kephalos.	ΠΡΩΝΝΩΝ Club . . . ⅛ Triob.
Head of Prokris.	Corn-grain within letters ΠΡ in monogram . . . . . ⅛ 1½ Ob.
Head of Zeus Aenesios.	ΠΡ Fir-cone . . . Æ ·85 and ·65

Same, the most ancient city in Cephallenia, stood upon the eastern cost of the island.

Circ. B.C. 400–370.

Head of Kephalos with short hair, laureate.	ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ Hound . . . . . ⅛ Tetrob., Diob., and Obol.

Circ. B.C. 370 *and later.*

Head of Athena to front.	ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ Ram. ⅛ Triob. and Æ.
Head of Prokris (?), laur.	ΣΑ Hound . . . ⅛ Obol.

For other varieties see B. M. C., *Pelop.*, and Lambros, *op. cit.*

The dog on the silver coins of Same is the hound Lailaps presented to Kephalos by Prokris.

Ithaca. This island, which derives its chief interest from the poems of Homer, issued autonomous bronze coins, which appear to belong chiefly to the fourth and third centuries. Inscr., ΙΘΑ, ΙΘΑΚΩΝ (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXI. 8–13).

Head of Odysseus in conical pilos.	Fulmen in olive-wreath . . Æ ·65
Head of Athena.	Head of Odysseus . . . Æ ·85–·6
Id.	Odysseus naked, standing resting on spear[1] . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	Cock . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Odysseus.	Id. . . . . Æ ·65

[1] This coin is attributed by Earle Fox, more probably, to Mantinea.

Zacynthus, an important island about ten miles south of Cephallenia, and the same distance west of the coast of Elis, contained but one city which bore the same name as the island, derived, it is said, from Zakynthos, son of Dardanos. The coin-types, however, suggest that Zakynthos was locally identified with Apollo (cf. the epithet Κίνθιος). The crescent moon, on early Zacynthian coins, also suggests a cultus of Artemis Selene or Κίνθια. The chief deities of Zacynthus were certainly Apollo, to whom there was a temple in the lower town, Dionysos, and Artemis. Pliny (xxxv. 15) mentions Mt. Elatus as a remarkable feature in the island, 'Mons Elatus ibi nobilis.' On this mountain fragments of an inscription have been found which show that a temple of Artemis once stood there (Bursian, *Geog.*, ii. 379). The silver money of Zacynthus falls into the following chronological periods. (For illustrations see *N. C.*, 1885, Pls. III, IV; B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pls. XIX–XXI; Lambros, *Πελοπ.*, Pl. IX, and Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXIX.) The weight standard of the silver money corresponds with that of Cephallenia. The stater weighs about 180 grs. (max.). Its divisions are thirds, 60 grs., sixths, 30 grs., and eighteenths, 10 grs.

Circ. B.C. 500–456.

Tripod with • and ☾ between legs. [*N. C.*, 1885, Pl. III. 1.]	Incuse square divided into six triangles. Æ 55 grs.
ΖΑ Crescent; *symbol*, sometimes, ivy-leaf. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 3. 4.]	Tripod in incuse square . Æ 29·5 grs.
ΖΑ Amphora. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 2 and 5–7.]	Id. . . . Æ 58·2 grs. and divisions.

Circ. B.C. 456–370.

Head of Apollo laureate, of early style.	ΖΑ or ΖΑΚΥΝΘΙΟΝ Tripod; *symbol*, on larger coins, cock's head . . . Æ Stater, Tetrobol, Diobol, &c.
Id.	„ Two laurel leaves . . Æ Obol.
Id.	„ Laurel leaf in incuse square . . . Æ ½ Obol.

Some of the small coins of variable weights bear marks of value, O for Obol, H for Hemiobol.

Head of Apollo laureate, of early style.	ΖΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ Zakynthos (?) naked, seated on rock, playing lyre . . . Æ Stater and Tetrobol.
Head of Apollo laureate, of fine style.	ΖΑΚΥΝΘΟΣ Zakynthos seated l. on rock, placing his hand on the head of a coiled serpent . . Æ Stater.

FIG. 235

Head of Apollo laureate, of fine style (Fig. 235).	ΙΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ Infant Zakynthos (*i*) fondling two serpents . Æ Stater.

The reverse type of this coin was perhaps suggested by that of the alliance coins issued by Byzantium, Cnidus, Ephesus, Samos, Iasus, and Rhodes, after the battle of Cnidus, B.C. 394. Cf. similar borrowed types on contemporary coins of Thebes and Locri Epizephyrii. Von Sallet (*Z. f. N.*, xviii. 197) would identify the child on the Zacynthian coin with the infant Asklepios, but his arguments are not convincing.

Circ. B.C. 370–350 *and later.*

Head of Apollo laureate, of fine style.	ΙΑΚΥΝ or ΙΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ Tripod and magistrate's name, ΑΓΕ . Æ Stater.
Id.	Ι Α Tripod in laurel-wreath . . . . Æ Tetrobol.
Id.	ΙΑΚΥ Tripod and symbol Æ Diobol.
Id.	Ι Α Κ Altar of Apollo, laur. . . . Æ Obol or ½ Obol.
Lyre.	Ι Α Tripod . . . . . Æ ·75

Head of Apollo laureate.	Ι Α Tripod, around which the name ΔΙΩΝΟΣ, ΑΝΑΞΙΠ., or ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩΡΟΥ . . . Æ Stater.
Id.	Ι Α Tripod. *Symbol*, large crescent. *Mag.* ΣΤΡΑ, or no name . . . . Æ Tetrob., Obol, &c.
Head of Apollo laureate.	Large Ι within which ΙΑ and ΔΙ . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo laureate.	Ι Α Tripod in wreath, ΔΙ, &c. Æ ·55

It is quite possible that the magistrate Dion, whose name occurs on some of the Zacynthian staters, may have been Dion of Syracuse, who, while preparing his expedition against Dionysius the Younger, B.C. 357, made Zacynthus his head-quarters, and before embarking offered solemn sacrifice with great magnificence to Apollo (Plut. *Dion.* xxii).

The remaining silver and bronze coins of autonomous times are of various types, mostly small, and of careless work. The half-Pegasos on some of them points to relations with Corinth (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XX. 7–10).

Circ. B.C. 39–32.

The next series of coins which can be accurately dated are bronze pieces issued by C. Sosius, the general of M. Antony, who must have been for a time governor of the island. Some of these bear the head of Antony, others those of Apollo, Poseidon, or a Dolphin, with ΖΑ, and, in successive years (B.C. 39–32), C. SOSIVS Q[uaestor], IMP[erator]. COS. DES[ignatus], and COS. (Lambros, *Pelop.*, 73).

The *Imperial* coins of Zacynthus range from Antoninus Pius to

Elagabalus, *inscr.* ΖΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ, *types*, Nike, Zeus, Pan carrying infant Dionysos, Dionysos standing, River-god, Asklepios, Athena, Artemis, Hermes, &c.

MESSENIA

Messene. From the close of the second Messenian war, B.C. 668, for the space of 300 years Messenia was subject to Sparta and incorporated in Laconia. It was not until after the battle of Leuctra that the exiled descendants of the Messenians were restored to their country, under the auspices of Epaminondas, and the city of Messene founded B.C. 369 on the western slope of Mt. Ithome, where stood a temple of Zeus Ithomatas, whose figure appears on the coinage, and in whose honour an annual festival (Ἰθώμαια) was held (Paus. iv. 33). The coins of Messene fall into the following periods:—

Circ. B.C. 369–330.

FIG. 236.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn, of the finest style of art (Fig. 236). [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXII. 1.]
Similar. [*Ibid.*, 2, 3.]
Similar. [*Ibid.*, 4.]

ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Zeus Ithomatas striding to right, wielding fulmen and holding eagle . Æ Aeginetic Stater.
ΜΕ Σ Tripod . . Æ Obol and Æ ·4
ΜΕ in plain concave field . . Æ ·65

The beautiful head of Demeter crowned with corn on these coins is a free copy of the popular type first introduced by Euaenetos, the Syracusan engraver. Cf. the contemporary coins of the Opuntian Locrians and of Pheneus in Arcadia.

The temple of Demeter on Mt. Ithome is mentioned by Pausanias (iv. 31) as a place of peculiar sanctity. *Δήμητρος ἱερὸν Μεσσηνίοις ἐστὶν ἅγιον.* The figure of Zeus on the reverse was probably suggested by the statue executed by Ageladas for the Messenians while they were settled at Naupactus, *τὸ δὲ ἄγαλμα τοῦ Διὸς Ἀγελάδα μέν ἐστιν ἔργον, ἐποιήθη δὲ ἐξ ἀρχῆς τοῖς οἰκήσασιν ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ Μεσσηνίων* (Paus. iv. 33). On the restoration of the Messenians to their native land the statue appears to have been transported to Messene. It was not, however, placed in the temple of Zeus on Mt. Ithome, but kept in the Priest's house in the lower city.

After circ. B.C. 330.

The Messenians after Macedonian times adopted the Attic standard in place of the Aeginetic previously in use. Tetradrachms were now issued with the old types modified.

Fig. 237.

Head of Demeter of poor style (Fig. 237). [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXII. 6, 7.]	ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Zeus Ithomatas as before, but of more slim proportions; behind, sometimes ΙΘΩΜ. In front, tripod and magistrate's name . . . Æ Attic Tetradr.

After circ. B. C. 280.

The next series of Messenian silver money resembles in style the contemporary coinage of the Achaean League.

Head of Zeus.	ΜΕΣ Tripod, sometimes with magistrate's name; all in wreath . . . Æ Attic Tetrobol = Aeginetic Triobol.

There are bronze coins of all the above periods, of which the types for the most part resemble the silver.

For Federal coins of the Achaean League see p. 418.

Imperial Times. M. Aurelius to Geta.

ΜΕCCΗΝΙϢΝ Bust of Messene veiled and turreted, or bust of Emperor.	Zeus Ithomatas as above, or Asklepios standing, Herakles, Hygieia, Artemis Laphria, Athena, &c. . Æ ·75

The obverse of the first of these coins represents Messene, the daughter of Triopas, of whom there was a temple at Messene with a statue of gold and Parian marble (Paus. iv. 31).

Asine. A town of Messenia built by the Dryopes when they were expelled from Asine in Argolis, at a very early date.

The Asinaeans were proud of their Dryopian origin, and in addition to a temple of Apollo they had a shrine and an ἄγαλμα ἀρχαῖον of Dryops, in whose honour they celebrated a mystery every other year (Paus. iv. 34).

Second century B. C.

Head of Apollo. [*Corolla Num.*, p. 157.]	[Δ]ΡΥΟΨ ΑΣΙΝΑΙΩ[Ν] Dryops seated holding kantharos . Æ ·65

For Federal bronze coins see **Achaean League**, p. 418.

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑCΙΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Apollo Pythaeos leaning on pillar (Paus. ii. 36. 5), Asklepios, Hermes, Perseus, &c.

Colone. *Imperial* of Severus, Domna, and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΩΝΙΕΩΝ and ΚΟΛϢΝΕΙΤϢΝ. *Types*—Artemis, Asklepios, Poseidon, Bull, Aphrodite facing, resting on sceptre and holding apple.

The autonomous coins formerly attributed to this city belong to Colone in the Troad.

Corone derived its name from Coroneia in Boeotia, whence it was founded. In the Acropolis was a bronze statue of Athena holding a crow in her hand. It is the head of this goddess which appears on the coins.

Before circ. B.C. 184.

Head of Athena.	ΚΟΡ Grapes in ivy-wreath Æ Tetrobol.
Id.	ΚΟΡΩΝΑΙΩΝ Grapes; beneath, ΟΙΤ Æ ·8

For Federal coins after B.C. 184 see **Achaean League,** p. 418.

Cyparissia, the port of Messene. *Imperial*—Severus to Sev. Alex. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Dionysos, Athena, Poseidon, &c.

Mothone. Autonomous bronze. Third century B.C. (?).

Hephaestos running with torch.	ΜΟ in plain field [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. E. 2] . . . . . Æ ·7

This coin-type would lead us to suppose that Lampadephoria were celebrated at Mothone in honour of Hephaestos. Imhoof (*op. cit.*), p. 171. See also *Rev. Num.*, 1864, p. 187.

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΜΟΘΩΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Poseidon, Athena, Isis, &c., and the Port of Mothone in the form of an amphitheatre with a galley about to enter it (Paus. iv. 35. 1).

Pylus. *Imperial*—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΠΥΛΙΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Dionysos, Athena, and Ram on a basis.

Thuria. Bronze of late autonomous times.

Head of Demeter.	ΘΟΥ Zeus Ithomatas . . . Æ ·9
Head of Zeus.	ΘΟΥ Athena standing . . . Æ ·85
Head of Athena.	ΘΟΥ in wreath of corn . . Æ ·5

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΘΟΥΡΙΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus, Athena, Asklepios, &c., all with letters ΛΑ in the field, indicating that Thuria, although geographically situated in Messenia, belonged at this time politically to Laconia (cf. Paus. iv. 31. 1).

LACONIA

Asopus. *Imperial*—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑϹΩΠΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus, Athena, Artemis, Poseidon, Dionysos, Nemesis, &c.

Boeae. *Imperial*—Domna to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΒΟΙΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Poseidon, Athena, Asklepios, Artemis, Isis, Eros, Bull, &c.

Gythium, the port of Sparta. *Imperial*—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*

ΓΥΘΕΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Apollo Karneios, with statue of Pan on pedestal behind him, Herakles, Dionysos, Zeus, Athena, Aphrodite holding apple, Asklepios, Hermes, the Dioskuri, &c.

Lacedaemon. Of the traditional iron money of Sparta no specimens have come down to us, nor indeed is there any money of any metal known to have been struck at Sparta until the third century B.C., the earliest coins being tetradrachms and drachms copied from those of Alexander the Great, but reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΕΟΣ (Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XI. 6). It is also to the reign of Areus that the following tetradrachms seem to belong. The portraits on the few known specimens vary considerably. Some of them resemble in general type the heads of Demetrius Poliorcetes (Lambros, *ib.*, Fig. 7; *N. C.*, 1897, Pl. V. 1; B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXIV. 1).

King Areus, B.C. 310–266.

Fig. 238.

Head of king diademed (Fig. 238).

Λ Α Archaic agalma of the Apollo of Amyclae helmeted, holding spear and bow, and adorned on the side with a cock standing on an aplustre; beside the statue, a goat; in field, wreath. Ꭱ Tetradrachm.

The reverse type corresponds with the description given by Pausanias (iii. 19) of the Apollo of Amyclae, but he makes no mention of the goat, ἔχει δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ κράνος, λόγχην δὲ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ καὶ τόξον.

The coins which seem to follow next in order of time, and which I would assign to the period between the death of Areus and the usurpation of the tyrant Nabis, are the following:—

Circ. B.C. 266–207.

Fig. 239.

Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet (Fig. 239).	Λ Α Herakles seated on rock, resting on his club . Æ Tetradr. 235 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXIV. 2.]	Λ Α (?) Club between the two stars of the Dioskuri . . . . Æ 14 grs.
Head of young Herakles. [B. M.]	Λ Α Similar . . . . . Æ ·8
Eagle with closed wings on fulmen. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXIV. 3.]	Λ Α Winged fulmen . . . Æ ·9
Eagle with open wings. [B. M.]	Λ Α Fulmen between stars . Æ ·8

King Nabis, B.C. 207–192.

Head of Nabis with short beard and whiskers, bound with laurel-wreath tied at back of neck. [*N. C.*, 1897, Pl. V. 2.]	ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ ΝΑΒΙΟΣ Bearded Herakles seated on rock and resting on his club . . . Æ Tetradr. 263 grs.
Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet. [Lambros, *Pelop.*, p. 89.]	Λ Α ΝΑΒΙΟΣ Similar type between two stars . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

On these coins ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ and ΝΑΒΙΟΣ are not blunders for βασιλέος and Νάβιος, but Laconian dialectic forms (see Perdrizet, *N. C.*, 1898, 1). When, in B.C. 192, Sparta joined the Achaean League after the defeat of Nabis, she seems to have struck both Federal and autonomous coins down to the time of Augustus, though the silver money doubtless ceased in B.C. 146.

Circ. B.C. 192–146 *and later.*

Bearded head of Herakles diademed, laureate, or crowned with ivy. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXIV. 4–6.]	Λ Α Amphora between the pilei of the Dioskuri; serpent sometimes twisted round amphora . . . Æ Tetrob.

The autonomous bronze money of Lacedaemon is plentiful. The series commences in the third century B.C., and extends into Roman times. The principal obverse types are heads of Apollo, of the Dioskuri, of Athena, of Herakles, of Lykurgos, &c., while those of the reverse are Club, Owl, Eagle, Two amphorae, head of Artemis, the Dioskuri, Pan seated on rock, Artemis huntress, Artemis with torch, Club and caduceus united, &c.

The following coin must also be ascribed to Lacedaemon:—

ΡΩΜΑ Head of Roma bare.	ΚΟΙ[νὸν] ΛΑΚΕ[δαιμονίων] ΤΙ ΚΥΠΑΡΙϹϹΙΑ Artemis Kyparissia standing Æ ·8

(See *Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. p. 17.) The magistrate ΤΙ may be Timaristos the Ephor whose name occurs in full on other coins. It is doubtful whether Κυπαρισσία is here an epithet of Artemis or the name of an agonistic festival; the latter seems more probable.

Among other magistrates' names is also that of ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗΣ, who was governor of Laconia under Augustus (Strab., p. 366), and of ΑΤΡΑΤΙΝΟΣ (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 172).

The following may also be mentioned :—

ΣΠΑΡΤΗ Diademed bust of Sparta, daughter of Eurotas and wife of Lakedaemon, fourth king of Laconia. Head of Zeus.	ΛΑ ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ The Dioskuri galloping . . . . . Æ 1·0
	ΛΑ ΕΠΙ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ Heads of the Dioskuri . . . . . Æ ·8

C. Julius Lacon succeeded his father Eurycles in the government of Lacedaemon. His name also occurs on a coin of Claudius.

Heads of the Dioskuri.	ΛΑ, Mag. ΑΡΙCΤΟΚΡΑΤΗC, in wreath Æ 1·0
ΕΦΟΡΩΝ Head of Apollo.	ΛΑ Artemis running with torch. Mag. ΤΙΜΑΡΙCΤΟC . . . Æ 1·15–9
ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟC Head of Lycurgus.	ΛΑ ΕΦΟΡΩΝ ΤΙΜΑΡΙCΤΟC Club and caduceus combined . . Æ ·9

These coins are remarkable for the mention of the Ephors, a title which does not occur, so far as I am aware, on the coins of any other city. For the history of the family of C. Julius Eurycles see R. Weil (*Mittheilungen des Archäologischen Instituts in Athen*, Band vi).

There are also Lacedaemonian bronze coins with the following remarkable inscriptions :—

ΓΕΡΟΝΤΩΝ Head of Apollo.	Λ Λ Artemis huntress . . . Æ ·8
ΝΟΜΟΦΥΛΑΚΕC Bust of Athena.	Λ Λ The Dioskuri, Mag. ΑΡΙCΤΑΝΔΡΟC . . . . . Æ ·8

Imperial—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΛΑ, ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ. *Principal Types*—The Dioskuri, Apollo Amyklaios, Apollo in the attitude of Apollo Lykios with his hand upon his head, Aphrodite Morpho veiled, seated on square cippus, and apparently with bonds about her feet, as described by Pausanias (iii. 15), Asklepios, Hygieia, Hermes Agoraios carrying infant Dionysos (Paus. iii. 11, 14), &c., sometimes with marks of value AC[σάρια], Δ, ϟ, H (= 4, 6, 8) in field (Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 173).

(For illustrations see B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pls. XXIV–XXVI, and Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pls. X, XI.)

Las. This ancient Homeric city was situated a few miles south of Gythium, near the western coast of the Laconic Gulf.

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΩΝ. *Types*—Athena, Artemis, Herakles, Asklepios, Hygieia, &c.

ISLAND OFF LACONIA

Cythera. This island had in early times received from the Phoenicians the worship of Aphrodite, and throughout historical times it continued to be a special seat of that cultus. Its coins are all of bronze, and for the most part belong apparently to the third and second centuries B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΥ, ΚΥΘ, ΚΥΘΗΡΙΩΝ, &c.

Head of Aphrodite, sometimes crowned by flying Eros. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 6.]	Dove standing or flying . . . Æ ·6

For varieties see B. M. C., *Pelop.*, 107 ff., and Lambros, *Pelop.*, 92.

ARGOLIS

Argos, renowned in legend as one of the most ancient cities in Greece, lay at the foot of a lofty hill overlooking a wide plain, bounded on the south by the broad Argolic Gulf. In the earliest historical times it is said to have been the centre of an amphictyony of all the neighbouring towns. None of these ancient cities, unless Aegina was one of them, seem to have coined money before the Persian wars. On the archaic staters with two dolphins, sometimes attributed to Argos, see **Uncertain archaic coins of the Aegaean Islands,** *infra*, p. 480 f.

A few years before the Persian wars Argos met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Spartans, which crippled her power and put an end to her prosperity for the space of an entire generation. It was not until about B.C. 468 that, by the destruction of several neighbouring cities, including Mycenae, and the removal of their population to Argos, she regained her ancient importance and began to issue silver coins.

Circ. B.C. 468–421 *or later.*

The coins which I would attribute to this period are the following:—

Wolf.	Large A, above which, two deep square indentations: all in incuse square . ℞ Dr.
Half-Wolf.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Dr.
Wolf's head.	Id. . . . . ℞ Obol.
B.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Obol.

Most of these coins have from one to four pellets within or about the A in the incuse square. They are not marks of value, as they do not correspond with the denominations on which they occur. Other small silver coins attributed to Argos bear a helmet on both sides or a rosette on the obverse, and a helmet on the reverse (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXVII. 7, 8). The flower may be a symbol of Hera *Ἀνθεία.*

The wolf is the well-known symbol of Apollo Lykios, whose worship at Argos dates from very remote times. Hence Sophocles (*Electr.* 6) calls the agora of Argos *τοῦ λυκοκτόνου θεοῦ ἀγορὰ Λύκειος*, for here stood the temple of the god (Paus. ii. 19). The archaic aspirate B on the Hemiobol can hardly in this instance stand for a mark of value for *ἡμιωβόλιον*, for it frequently recurs on bronze coins of Argos, where such an interpretation is inadmissible. I take it to be the initial letter of the name of the goddess Hera, or of games (Heraea), handed down from archaic times like the Q at Corinth, the F at Elis, and the M (= Σ) at Sicyon (cf. the ☧ as a Christian symbol). That the letter B has this signification seems on other grounds highly probable, for it also occurs stamped upon a roof-tile from the *old* temple of Hera near Argos, with which may be compared a fragment of large bowl from the same site inscribed TAMBEPAMEINI (*τᾶς Ἥρας εἰμί*) (Waldstein, *The Argive Heraeum*, I. 224).

Iron Money.

It is probable that down to the age of Pheidon, king of Argos, iron was the principal medium of exchange throughout Peloponnesus in the form of spits, ὀβελίσκοι, and that the statement of Aristotle (*Fr.* 481), that Pheidon dedicated specimens of these ὀβελίσκοι in the Heraeum, is worthy of credit. Whether he dedicated them as official standards for regulating the exact weights of the uncoined currency of his own time, as Reinach ingeniously suggests (*L'hist. par les monnaies*, p. 35 ff.), or whether he dedicated them to the goddess merely as specimens of the obsolete currency superseded by stamped lumps of silver, said to have been introduced by him into Peloponnesus in connexion with his reform of weights and measures, is a doubtful point. It is noteworthy, however, that a bundle of these iron ὀβελίσκοι has actually been discovered on the site of the Heraeum (Waldstein, *Heraeum*, I. pp. 63, 177). In any case it would seem that even after the introduction of silver coins into Peloponnesus iron continued to be used as money, and that it was occasionally cast (not struck) in the form of coins. Only a few specimens of this iron coinage have survived. They bear the types of Argos, Heraea, and Tegea, and belong to the same period as the early silver coins of those cities (*Ath. Mitth.*, vii. 2, 377: cf. *Journ. Int. Num.*, 1907, p. 269, and *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1908). Those of Argos have on the *obv.* the forepart of a wolf and on the *rev.* the letter A. (Cf. **Heraea** and **Tegea.**)

Circ. B.C. 421–322 *or later.*

The coins of Argos in this period are among the most beautiful in Greece, as might be expected from the high standing of Argos as a school of art.

Fig. 240.

Head of Hera wearing stephanos, on which floral ornament (Fig. 240).

ΑΡΛΕΙΟΝ, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, and ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Two dolphins in opposite directions; between them, wolf, helmet, grapes, ivy-branch, crab, tripod, bucranium, swan, human head, lyre, pomegranate, or column, &c. . . . *Æ* Stater.

Id. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXVII. 12, 13.]

ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ Diomedes, naked but for chlamys, grasping sword, stepping stealthily along and carrying the Palladium on his extended hand; below, sometimes, a swan *Æ* Drachm

Female head.
[B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXVII. 14.]

Harpa and club in parsley (?) wreath . *Æ* 37·2 grs.

Head of Hera in stephanos. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 15.]	AP or API Athena Promachos or Palladium . . . . . ℞ 23 grs.
Wolf: above, Β or Θ. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 20.]	AP, ΠΥ, or ΔΕ Crested helmet . . . . ℞ 18 grs.
Head of Hera in stephanos. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 10.]	ΤΤΤ (τριτεταρτημόριον) round filleted Temple-key . . . . . ℞ 9 grs.
Head of Hera in stephanos.	Athena Promachos . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Apollo.	A; beneath, lyre . . . . . Æ ·65

Concerning the beautiful head of Hera on these coins see Gardner (*Types of Greek Coins*, p. 138). The statue of the Argive Hera by Polycleitus wore a stephanos adorned with figures of the Horae and Charites (Paus. ii. 17. 4). As such complicated ornaments could not well be reproduced on a small scale, a coin-engraver might naturally substitute a more simple form of decoration. As the Argive hero Diomedes was believed to have brought to Argos the Palladium which he carried off from Troy, the exploit is appropriately represented on Argive coins. The swan and the dolphins are Apolline symbols.

The column which appears as a symbol between the dolphins on some of the staters has hitherto been called a quiver, but I believe it to represent a columnar pump or drinking fountain, in connexion with the sacred '*water of freedom*' ἐλευθέριον ὕδωρ, used by the priestesses in the Heraeum, which, after flowing down a rock-hewn aqueduct, supplied the holy well called *Kynadra* at Argos (Waldstein, *Heraeum*, i. p. 18). A minute examination of this object on a specimen in the Brit. Mus. reveals on one side of the column a pump-handle and on the other side a projection (basin (?)) supporting a vase thus placed to receive the water seen dripping from the cone-shaped top of the pillar. On late bronze coins the same pillar-fountain is represented furnished with spouts half-way up the column (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXVIII. 8), and on a coin in the Hunter Coll. (*Cat.*, vol. ii. Pl. XXXIX. 12) the pump is shown with two handles on each side of the shaft.

With regard to the Temple-key see *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* (iii. 113-22). This symbol may refer to Hera as the guardian and custodian goddess of Argos; cf. the epithet κληδοῦχος applied in this sense to Athena (Arist. *Thesm.* 1143).

Circ. B.C. 322–229 *and later.*

During the century which followed the Lamian war it is probable that if large coins were struck at Argos they were tetradrachms of the Alexandrine types, resembling those of Sicyon of the same time. The smaller coins consisted of Attic tetrobols (or Aeginetic triobols) as follows:

Forepart of wolf.	Large A in incuse square with adjunct symbol and letters or magistrates' names at full length . . . . . ℞ Attic Tetrob.
Wolf's head.	Id. . . . . ℞ Aeginetic ¾ Ob.

It is to this period that the autonomous bronze money of Argos for the most part belongs, though some of it may be earlier.

Head of Apollo.	Wolf . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of wolf or of Hera.	A (various symbols) . . . . Æ ·45
Id.	Pillar fountain (see *supra*); *symbols*. B, wolf's head, helmet, trident, prow, &c. . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	Tripod; *symbol*, B . . . . Æ ·65
Forepart of wolf.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ Forepart of bull Æ ·65

This last type refers to the battle of the wolf and the bull, which took place while Danaos and Gelanor were contending for the sovereignty of Argolis. The omen was interpreted as deciding the contest in favour of Danaos, who, in consequence, erected a temple in honour of Apollo Lykios.

Circ. B.C. 229–146.

For coins of this period see **Achaean League**, p. 418.

Imperial Times.

Trajan to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ or ΝΕΜΕΙΑ, ΝΕΜΕΙΑ ΗΡΑΙΑ. or ΗΡΑΙΑ, without the ethnic, in allusion to the Nemean and Heraean games. The types are numerous and of considerable interest. The following are some of the more important:—Herakles strangling the Nemean lion. Opheltes. Hypsipyle and the serpent. Herakles resting at the foot of Mount Apesas. The three Charites. Hera seated with Hebe before her and a peacock between them. Perseus with Gorgon's head, sometimes resting his shield upon a cippus. Apollo variously represented. Zeus seated or standing. Tyche standing. Hermes standing. Kleobis and Biton drawing their mother in a chariot (Paus. ii. 20. 3). Asklepios. Leto with small figure, Chloris, beside her (Paus. ii. 21. 9). Demeter standing. Eileithyia holding in each hand a torch, one raised and one lowered. Hekate triformis. Palladium, sometimes in temple on Acropolis. Diomedes carrying off the Palladium. Dionysos. Danaë receiving the golden shower. Ares. Aphrodite (?) standing. Poseidon pursuing Amymone. Nemesis. Isis, &c. Nearly all these types are figured in Imhoof and Gardner's *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, from which the above list is taken. Some of the later Imperial coins of Valerian, Gallienus, &c., bear marks of value = 6, 7, or 10 Assaria (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 162).

Cleonae, a small town on the road from Corinth to Argos, about twenty miles north of the latter. The Nemean games were celebrated in its territory. At Cleonae was a temple of Herakles on the spot where he slew Eurytos (Diod. iv. 33).

Circ. B.C. 471–421.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXIX. 1–4.]	Large K behind which two square indentations; all in incuse square . . Æ Obol.
Lion's head, l.	Similar . . . . . Æ ½ Obol.

Late Fourth Century B.C.

Head of Asklepios (?), r. laur.	K A and club, in parsley wreath Æ ·7
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.	KΛEΩ Similar . . . . . Æ ·6

These bronze coins are, however, assigned by Gardner to the occasion of the Nemean Festival presided over by the Cleonaeans in B.C. 235 (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, p. 154; Plut. *Arat.* xxviii).

For Federal money of the Achaean League see p. 418.

Imperial—Commodus to Geta. *Inscr.*, KΛEONAIΩN or KΛEΩNAIΩN. A coin of Severus has for type Asklepios seated, as on silver coins of Epidaurus of the fourth century B.C. Another type which refers to Asklepian games at Cleonae is the head of Asklepios placed on the back of a bridled horse. (Cf. a coiled serpent on horseback, of similar signification, on a coin of Philadelphia, Lydiae.) Among other Imperial types may be mentioned an archaic statue of Athena, perhaps copied from the one by Dipoenus and Scyllis mentioned by Pausanias (ii. 15. 1), Isis Pharia, Artemis between two cypress trees, &c.

Epidaurus. This city was in historical times chiefly celebrated for its great sanctuary of Asklepios, to whose cultus its coins bear ample testimony.

Circ. B.C. 350–323 *or later.*

Head of Asklepios laureate.	EΓ in wreath . Æ Aeginetic ½ Dr.
Head of Apollo.	E in wreath . . Æ Obol.
E. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXIX. 11–13.]	Γ . . . . . Æ ¼ Obol.
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 14.]	E Asklepios seated on throne holding sceptre, his other hand extended over the head of a serpent; beneath throne, a dog lying . . . . . Æ Aeginetic Dr. of light weight.
Head of Asklepios, r. laur. [*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. I. 17.]	Similar . . Æ Dr. plated, 82·1 grs.

These remarkable coins are of considerable archaeological interest, corresponding as they do most minutely with the description given by Pausanias (ii. 27) of the chryselephantine statue of Asklepios at Epidaurus, the work of Thrasymedes of Paros (B.C. 350 or later, *N. C.*, 1892, p. 15). The dog beside the god is the animal which watched over him when as an infant he was exposed on Mount Tittheion and suckled by a goat.

Bronze after B.C. 350.

Head of Asklepios laureate.	EΓ Epione wife of Asklepios carrying phiale; *symbol*, sometimes, cupping vessel σικύα (cf. Paus. ii. 27. 5; 29. 1) . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Asklepios.	EΓ She-goat recumbent . . Æ ·65
Id.	EΓ Coiled serpent . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Apollo.	EΓ Thymiaterion between two cupping vessels . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Asklepios or of Apollo.	E in wreath . . . . . Æ ·45

For illustrations see B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXIX, and Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XII.

In B.C. 243 Epidaurus became a member of the Achaean League (see p. 418).

Imperial—Ant. Pius to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΑϹ ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ or ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟ[Υ] Bust of Asklepios (?). *Rev.* ΑϹΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ in wreath, in reference to the Asklepian games celebrated at Epidaurus every five years. *Types*—Shepherd finding Asklepios suckled by goat. Asklepios seated with dog and serpent. Asklepios standing. Poseidon standing. Hygieia standing in round temple. Concerning this rotunda see Svoronos, *Die Polykletische 'Tholos' in Epidauros* (*Journ. Int. d'arch. num.*, 1901, 1 ff.); Reinach (*Rev. des Études grecq.*, 1901, 412), and Dörpfeld (*Hermes*, 1902, 250 and 483).

Hermione. An ancient Dryopian city on the south coast of Argolis, distinguished for its sanctuary of Demeter Chthonia, in whose honour an annual festival called Χθόνια was celebrated.

Circ. B.C. 350–322.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn. Id.	ΕΡ in corn-wreath Æ Aeginetic Triob.
	Ε Ρ Torch in corn-wreath . Æ Obol.
Head of Demeter facing. Id. in profile.	ΕΡ in wreath . . . . . Æ ·65
	Ε Ρ Torch in corn-wreath . Æ ·5

For Federal money of the Achaean League see p. 418.

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΕΡΜΙΟΝΕΩΝ. *Types*—Hermes; Poseidon (Paus. ii. 35. 1); Zeus; Kybele; a victimarius leading a cow to the sacrifice (Paus. ii. 35. 4); Tyche standing (Paus. ii. 35. 3); Aphrodite with Eros (Paus. ii. 34. 11); Dionysos, &c.

Methana. An obscure town a few miles north of Troezen. Pausanias (ii. 34) mentions hot springs which burst forth near this city in the time of Antigonus Gonatas. The whole region still bears evidences of violent volcanic action. Hence the worship of Hephaestos and his head on the coins.

Circ. B.C. 350–322.

Head of Hephaestos in conical pilos.	ΜΕΘ in corn-wreath . . . Æ ·6–·5

Circ. B.C. 221–203.

Under Ptolemaic influence Methana bore for a time the name of **Arsinoë** and struck bronze coins, which have been hitherto assigned to **Arsinoë** in Crete, p. 459.

Bust of Arsinoë wife of Ptolemy IV. [*Journ. Int. d'arch. num.*, 1904. 397.]	ΑΡ ΣΙ Naked helmeted figure standing resting with r. on spear, round which, sometimes, a serpent twines, and with l. on shield . . . . . Æ ·75

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΜΕΘΑΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus, Poseidon, Athena, Artemis huntress, Aphrodite Anadyomene.

Tiryns. This ancient city was destroyed by the Argives about the same time as Mycenae (B.C. 468), and its expelled inhabitants settled at the sea-port of Halice in the territory of Hermione at the entrance of the Argolic Gulf. Henceforth they were spoken of as Ἁλιεῖς οἱ ἐκ Τίρυνθος or simply as Ἁλιεῖς, but on their coins they clung to their ancient name (see Svoronos in *Journ. Int. d'arch. num.*, 1907, 5 sqq.). The following coins belong undoubtedly to the fourth century B.C.

Female head r.	Harpa and club in wreath . Æ 10 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles r. in lion-skin.	Club between two stars . Æ 14 grs.
Id. l.	Club . . . . . Æ 14 grs.
Id.	TIPYN ΘIΩN Club . . Æ 12 grs.
Id. r.	T I Palm-tree . . . . Æ size ·7
Head of Apollo.	T I, TIRY, or TIPYNΘIΩN &c. Palm-tree between lyre and grapes Æ ·6–·4

Troezen occupied a fertile maritime plain in the south-east corner of Argolis. Poseidon and Athena are said to have contended for the land of the Troezenians, and these two divinities jointly received worship in the city. Hence, as Pausanias remarks (ii. 30), the trident and the head of Athena were placed upon the coinage καὶ δὴ καὶ νόμισμα αὐτοῖς τὸ ἐπιχώριον ἐπίσημα ἔχει τρίαιναν καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς πρόσωπον. Troezen was from of old intimately connected with Athens, which accounts for the fact that it is, perhaps, the only Peloponnesian city which made use of the Attic standard of weight.

Circ. B.C. 430–400 *or earlier.*

Head of Athena (?) facing. [Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XIII. 4.]	TRO Trident in incuse square . . . Æ 61 grs.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ 46 grs.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ 10 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–322.

Head of Apollo (Thearios ?). [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXX. 18–23.]	TPO Trident . . Æ Attic Drachm.
Id.	„ Id. . Æ Attic Triobol and Obol.
Id.	„ Double Trident . Æ Attic Diob.

After circ. B.C. 322.

Head of Athena.	TPO Trident . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Poseidon.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo (Thearios ?).	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·55

For other varieties see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 181, and B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXI; and for later Æ coins *obv.* Head of Apollo or Poseidon, *rev.* Demeter standing with torch, Artemis (?) seated, or Dolphin, see Lambros, *Pelop.*, p. 107.

The oracular temple of Apollo Thearios stood in the agora of Troezen (Paus. ii. 31. 6).

Imperial—Commodus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, TPOIZHNIΩN. *Types*—Acropolis rock surmounted by temple of Athena Sthenias (Paus. ii. 32. 5). Archaic statue of Athena Sthenias, by Kallon of Aegina.

Artemis with dog hunting stag, probably Artemis Lykia, whose temple stood near the theatre and was said to have been founded by Hippolytos (Paus. ii. 31. 4). Apollo with arrow, leaning on tripod. The Dioskuri standing (Paus. ii. 31. 6). Zeus standing. Hippolytos as hunter with dog beside him leaning on trunk of tree (Paus. ii. 32. 1). Hippolytos with horse and dog. Hippolytos armed before Phaedra. Aphrodite Nymphia (?) standing (Paus. ii. 32. 7). Asklepios standing. Fountain, Ἡράκλειος κρήνη, in the form of a pillar with a lion seated on it and a basin in front into which water flows (cf. Paus. ii. 32. 4; see also column fountain on coins of Argos, p. 439). Theseus lifting the rock or slaying the Minotaur (Paus. ii. 32. 7). Tyche standing before altar, &c.

Nearly all these Imperial types are fully discussed and figured in Imhoof and Gardner's *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, p. 47. Sestini mentions also a coin with the type of Artemis Lykia holding a wolf's head (*Num. Vet.*, p. 215), but it is highly probable that he was mistaken with regard to the object held by Artemis.

ARCADIA

[A. v. Sallet, *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, ii. 139. J. Friedlaender, *Ibid.*, ii. 246. Imhoof-Blumer, *Ibid.*, iii. 289; *Mon. gr.*, 184 ff. R. Weil, *Z. f. N.*, ix. 18. Babelon, *Traité*, pp. 886 sqq.]

Concerning the political condition of Arcadia, from the time of the dissolution of the ancient monarchy in the early part of the seventh century B.C. down to the age of Epaminondas, our historical data lead us to infer that the country was split up into a number of independent cantons without any bond of union. Such an assumption is not, however, borne out by the evidence of the early Arcadian coinage. The extensive series of coins bearing the inscription ΑΡΚΑΔΙΚΟΝ, &c., ranging from *circ.* B.C. 490–417, proves most satisfactorily that the Arcadians, in spite of their continual dissensions, maintained from first to last something more than a mere tradition of unity, for this coinage, although not politically a federal currency like that of the later Achaean League, shows that the independent Arcadian towns and villages held fast to the religious bond which brought them together from time to time to celebrate in common their national festivals *Arcadica*. The place of mintage of this series of coins was probably **Heraea** (see *infra*, p. 447, and Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 184 ff.).

Concurrently with these Festival issues many of the Arcadian towns struck coins with their own local types for circulation within their respective territories.

From about B.C. 417–371 no Festival coins were struck in the name of the Arcadians; but, after the victory of Epaminondas at Leuctra, B.C. 371, the party in Arcadia opposed to Sparta seems to have re-established the national Arcadian Games, and to have issued Festival, or Federal, coins at the new Arcadian capital **Megalopolis**, which was founded, under the immediate auspices of Epaminondas, on the river Helisson, near the frontiers of Laconia. The money of the revived Arcadian κοινόν derived its types from the cults of Zeus Lykaeos, and of Pan, whose sanctuaries were situated on Mount Lycaeum, the Arcadian Olympus.

Circ. B.C. 370–362 *and later.*

FIG. 241.

Head of Zeus Lykaeos (Fig. 241).
[B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXII. 10.]

Head of young Pan with short horns.
[*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 5.]
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 6.]
Head of Zeus Lykaeos.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 13.]

Pan seated on rock, his lagobolon in his r. hand which rests on the rock; at his feet the syrinx, and in the field ΑΡΚ (in mon.); on the rock ΟΛΥΜ or ΧΑΡΙ . . . . . Ar Stater.
Arcadian mon. ΑΡΚ; beneath, syrinx . Ar Obol.
Id. with ΓΟ and ΘΕ . . . Æ ·65
Id. Syrinx and fulmen . . . Æ ·7

The inscriptions ΟΛΥΜ or ΧΑΡΙ in small characters on the side of the mountain or rock on which Pan is seated have been explained conjecturally as engravers' signatures (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, p. lix). May they not, however, be more probably abbreviated names of the Festival Games for which the coins were issued? e.g. ΟΛΥΜ, perhaps on the occasion of the 104th Olympiad celebrated by the Arcadians in B.C. 364 (cf. ΟΛΥΝΠΙΟΝ on coins of Elis (p. 420). Similarly ΧΑΡΙ might stand for Charisia or Charitesia (Pauly-Wissowa, *Encyclop.*, *s.v.* 'Charites,' III. 2155, v. 8), agonistic festivals in honour of the Charites; cf. also *Charisios*, the eponymous founder of the Arcadian town of Charisiae (Paus. viii. 3. 4).

The two names on the bronze coins are perhaps Possikrates and Theoxenos, two of the ten founders of Megalopolis (Paus. viii. 27. 2).

Head of Zeus Lykaeos.
[*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 11, 12.]

Pan seated on rock; in field, Arcadian mon. ΑΡΚ . . . . . Ar Triob.

The later specimens have an eagle in the field as well as the monogram.

Although Megalopolis issued these Festival, or possibly Federal, coins with the Arcadian monogram, it is abundantly proved by the local staters of Pheneus, Stymphalus, &c., which began to be issued after the fatal battle of Mantineia (B.C. 362), that Megalopolis can hardly have possessed a monopoly of coining money for the whole of Arcadia, for although triobols bearing the Arcadian monogram continued to be issued at Megalopolis apparently down to a much later date, this monogram is afterwards replaced by the letters ΜΕΓ (see **Megalopolis**, p. 450).

Imperial Coinage.

In the reign of Hadrian the cultus of Antinoüs was established on a grand scale at Mantineia, which was the mother city of Bithynium,

the birth-place of Antinoüs. It was probably at one of the great festivals in honour of this new god that a certain Veturius dedicated the following coins 'to the Arcadians'.

ΒΕΤΟΥΡΙΟC Bust of Antinoüs. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXIII. 1, 2.]	TOIC APKACI Horse stepping to right Æ 1·35 and ·85

Alea, a small place between Orchomenus and Stymphalus, where were temples of Artemis Ephesia, Athena Alea, and Dionysos (Paus. viii. 23. 1).

Circ. B.C. 430–370.

Head of Artemis.	AΛ Bow. [Imhoof, *Choix*, Pl. III. 82] Æ Obol and Æ ·6
Head of Artemis. [Hirsch, *Auctions-Cat.*, xiii, 2791.]	A Λ E in spaces between T T T . . . Æ Tritartemorion.
Head of Athena. [*N. Z.*, 1884, 264.]	AΛEA in wreath . . . . . Æ ·6

See also under **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Alipheira. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Antigoneia. See **Mantineia** (p. 450).

Asea. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Callista. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Caphya. Autonomous bronze coins of the third century B.C.

Head of Persephone. [Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XIV. 8.]	KAΦ Persephone standing holding pomegranate and corn . . Æ ·6
Head of Athena. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXIII. 4.]	KAΦ in corn-wreath . . . . Æ ·5

See also **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, KAΦYIATΩN. *Types*—Apollo, Artemis, Poseidon, Tyche, &c. (cf. Paus. viii. 23. 3).

Cleitor, between Pheneus and Psophis (*Zeit. f. Num.*, ii. 168, iii. 280, ix. 19; Imh., *Mon. gr.*, 187), said to have been founded by Kleitor, grandson of Arkas.

Circ. B.C. 450 *and later.*

Forepart of bridled horse.	Incuse square of mill-sail pattern . . Æ Triobol.
Horse's head.	E in incuse square . . Æ Hemiobol.
KAETO Naked horseman. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXIII. 9.]	Incuse square of mill-sail pattern . . Æ Triobol.
Free horse.	E in incuse square . . Æ Hemiobol.

The letter E on the reverse of these coins is a mark of value standing for 'Hemiobol'.

Circ. B.C. 400–322 *and earlier.*

Head of Athena.	ΚΑΗ Horse . . . . . Æ Obol.
Id.	ΚΑΗ Id. . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Helios facing.	ΚΑΗ Rushing bull; above, sometimes, small centaur or ivy-leaf Æ Triob.
Id.	ΚΑΗ (in mon.) . . . . Æ ·5
Id. in profile.	ΚΑΗ in laurel-wreath . . Æ ·4

See also **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Imperial—Severus, Domna, Plautilla. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΩΝ. *Types*. Asklepios, Tyche, Dioskuri, Demeter (?), Rider (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 65).

Cynaetha in northern Arcadia. *Imperial* of Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΝΑΙΘΕΩΝ Agora with colonnade containing temple and another building with statue and tree beside it (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 66).

Dipaea. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Elisphasii. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Gortys. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Heraea. The Heraeans were a numerous and influential clan occupying western Arcadia and the valleys of the Alpheius and the Ladon on the confines of Elis. They derived their name, according to tradition, from Heraios, one of the sons of Lykaon. Down to the fourth century B.C. they are said to have dwelt in villages, κατὰ κώμας, but the Heraean coins of the sixth century prove that at any rate they possessed a central mint, and therefore that they formed a separate community; cf. the Treaty between the Eleians and the Heraeans, B.C. 550–500 (Hicks and Hill, *Greek Hist. Inscr.*, p. 10).

Circ. B.C. 550–490.

Head of Demeter of archaic style veiled, wearing stephane and necklace. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXVIII.]	ϝ, ϝ, ϝϝ, ϝΡ, ϝϝ, ϝΡΑ, ΑϝϝΑ, ΑϝϝΑ, ϝΡ, ΕΡΑ, ΕΡΑΙ, &c., in an incuse square often bordered by zig-zag lines with dots in the angles or by a dotted square without the zig-zags . . . Æ Triobols and Obols.
Head of goddess (Despoina) without veil; her hair bound with string of pearls. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXVIII. 5.]	ΕΡΑ between plain and dotted lines within an incuse square Æ Triobol.

Between the beginning and the latter part of the fifth century no coins appear to have been struck in the name of the Heraeans, but, as Imhoof-Blumer has shown, it is almost certain that the rich series of triobols reading Ἀρκαδικόν, variously abbreviated, was issued at Heraea throughout this period, so that in point of fact the Heraean mint may have continued active from the earliest times down to the age of Epaminondas.

It would therefore seem that, early in the fifth century, the Heraeans assumed the presidency, or were entrusted with the management of the national Arcadian Games, and that at each recurring festival they issued

coins, not, as of old, in their own name merely for local circulation, but for the convenience of all Arcadians congregated during the festivals of Zeus Lykaios held periodically on the summit of Mt. Lycaeum (Paus. viii. 38. 7).

Circ. B.C. 490–417.

Zeus Lykaios, enthroned, or rarely, standing, letting fly his eagle from his outstretched r. hand and resting on sceptre. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXVIII. 8–18.]	ꓤA, AꓘꓤA, OꓢIꓠAꓢꓤA, AꓤKA-ΔIꝈOꓢ, AꓤKAΔIKON, &c. Incuse square, within which a female head variously represented in profile or three-quarter face, and ranging, according to date, from the archaic to the transitional style . . . . . Æ Triobols and Obols.

The head on the reverses of the coins of this interesting series is doubtless that of the goddess who was worshipped by the Arcadians under the name of Despoina (the Mistress), the daughter of Poseidon Hippios and Demeter, the dread goddess whose true name Pausanias (viii. 37) is afraid to communicate to the uninitiated.

The ancient Arcadian festivals appear to have been discontinued in the latter part of the fifth century, if we may draw this inference from the fact that Heraea after this time began again to coin money in her own name, which she continued to do, intermittently, down to the close of the fourth century.[1]

Circ. B.C. 420–322 *or later.*

Eagle with serpent in his claws,—type borrowed from coins of Elis. [Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XIV. 3.]	EPAI Young hunter (Heraeos the oekist) seated, resting on spear and holding bow . . . . . Æ Obol.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet.	EPA (retrogr.) Three large E's in incuse square . Æ Trihemiobol 23·8 grs.
Head of Artemis; in front, bow.	HPA (retrogr.) Large E in incuse square Æ 13 grs.
Dolphin.	E in incuse square . . Æ 11·9 grs.

The letter E on the above coins cannot stand for *hemiobolion*, as the weights prove. It signifies the mint of Heraea; cf. T at Tegea, M at Mantineia, &c. But the E thrice repeated on the Trihemiobol seems to combine the two meanings.

Pan standing at rest on spear, with foot on rock.	H P Female head; hair rolled . . . Æ 13 grs.
Head of Artemis, or of Athena.	H across the bar of which, a bow . . Æ 12 grs.
Head of Athena.	H with or without pellets around it, in plain field; *symbol* sometimes, bow . Æ ·7–·6
Head of Athena, as on staters of Alexander. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. Pl. VIII. 7.]	H across the bar of which a bow, inscr. HPAEΩN and ΘE or ΘEO . . Æ Triob.
Head of Athena.	H Artemis on one knee holding bow . Æ ·7

[1] *Iron money* (?) *circ.* B.C. 400 (?). In *Ath. Mitth.* vii. 377, Köhler describes an iron coin, *Obv.* Head of Athena, *Rev.* incuse circle containing a very obscure inscription read by him HPAOAI. I doubt whether this is the correct reading, and consequently whether the coin (if indeed it be a coin) belongs to Heraea.

For many other varieties see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, pp. 189 sqq.
See also **Achaean League** (p. 418).
Imperial—Severus and Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΑΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Archaic upright statue of Helios naked, facing. River-god Alpheios with a bull in front and fishes beneath, &c.

Lusi. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Mantineia, in eastern Arcadia, originally only the centre of a small group of villages surrounding an oracular sanctuary (*μαντεῖον*) of the Arcadian Poseidon Hippios, grew during the sixth century B.C. to be a fortified town, and from about B.C. 500 began to issue coins in its own name. Poseidon always remained the special god of Mantineia, and his emblem, the trident, was the scutcheon on the shields of the Mantineians (Frazer, *Paus.*, vol. iv. p. 217; B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXIV; Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XIV; Babelon, *Traité*, pp. 862 ff.).

Circ. B.C. 500–385.

Ε	MA In incuse square . . ℞ Triob.
Ι	,, Dolphin in incuse square ℞ Triob.
Ι	,, Trident in incuse square ℞ Triob.
Ιd.	,, Three acorns in incuse triangle . ℞ Triob.
Head of bear.	,, Acorn . . . . . ℞ Obol.
Acorn.	MAN Large Μ . . . . ℞ Obol.
MAN Three acorns.	Three Τ's . . ℞ Tritetartemorion.
Acorn.	MAN Large Ε . . . ℞ Hemiobol.

The bear refers to the myth of Kallisto, the mother of Arkas, who was transformed into a bear by Hera. The acorns remind us of the oak forest, Pelasgos, which encompassed the temple of Poseidon Hippios (Paus. viii. 9. 1). The Arcadians are called by Herodotus (i. 66) *βαλανηφάγοι ἄνδρες*, because they lived upon the edible acorn of the beech-oak (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1873, p. 125).

In B.C. 385 Mantineia was razed to the ground by the Spartans, and its inhabitants dispersed among the neighbouring villages. After the city was rebuilt, B.C. 370, its coins bear the following interesting types:—

After B.C. 370.

MANTI Bearded figure of Odysseus wearing conical pileus and tunic gathered up at waist, standing with bent knees in the act of planting his oar in the ground, and carrying a spear.	Altar of Poseidon (*ἄναξ, ἵππιος*) surmounted by two busts of the Dioskuri wearing conical hats and holding spears over their shoulders . . . ℞ Drachm.
Bearded helmeted head.	MANTI Head of Kallisto (?) with flowing hair . . . . . ℞ Dr.
MANTI Head of Athena. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXIV. 29; XXXV. 1.]	Female head with flowing hair ℞ Triob.
[Hirsch, *Auctions-Cat.*, xiii 2824.] B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXV. 2.]	MANTIN Trident . ℞ Trihemiob.
	M . . . . . ℞ Obol.

The first of these coins refers to the myth of Odysseus fixing his oar in

the ground in the country of the men who knew not the sea, according to the prophecy of Teiresias (*Od.* xi. 121), before performing his sacrifice to Poseidon, whose altar, surmounted by the busts of his ministers, the Dioskuri, is seen on the reverse (Paus. viii. 9. 2). These types plainly indicate the country, not mentioned in Homer, to which Odysseus went in search of a wayfarer who should mistake his oar for a threshing flail (Svoronos, *Gaz. Arch.*, 1888; B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXIV. 23; Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XIV. 14).

Head of Athena. (See also Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 198 sqq.)	MAN Odysseus as above, or Trident . Æ ·65
Odysseus as above. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXV. 3.]	,, Altar . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Poseidon.	,, Poseidon wielding trident Æ ·75
Head of Athena. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 200.]	,, Poseidon seated . . . Æ ·65

In B.C. 222 Mantineia was captured by Antigonus Doson, and its name changed to Antigoneia, under which designation it struck federal coins as a member of the Achaean League (see p. 418).

Imperial—Severus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, MANTINEΩN. *Types*—Apollo, Asklepios, Hygieia, Tyche, Artemis.

Pausanias informs us that in the reign of Hadrian the old name of the city was restored to it.

Megalopolis, founded *circ.* B.C. 370, under the auspices of Epaminondas, as the capital of the new Arcadian League, struck festival or federal money in the name of the entire body of the Arcadians down to, and perhaps during, Macedonian times (see *supra*, p. 444). The subsequent issues are as follows:—

Third and Second centuries B.C.

Head of Zeus Lykaeos. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXV. 10–13.]	MEΓ Pan seated on rocks; beside him, eagle. Magistrates' monograms . . Æ Triob.
Id.	MEΓ Id. in oak-wreath . Æ ·8
Id.	,, Eagle or fulmen in oak-wreath . Æ ·7

The above coins belong apparently to the age of the tyranny of Aristodemus at Megalopolis. After his assassination, B.C. 251, by Demophanes and Ecdemus, the disciples of the philosopher Arcesilaus, the federal constitution was for a time restored, and bronze coins issued at Megalopolis with the Arcadian monogram.

Head of Zeus Lykaeos. [B. M. C., Pl. XXXII. 19.]	ĀPK Syrinx in oak-wreath . . Æ ·8
Head of Athena.	,, in olive-wreath . . . . Æ ·7

But in B.C. 244 Megalopolis again fell into the hands of a tyrant by name Lydiadas, and the issue of coins reading MEΓ as above was resumed and perhaps continued after Megalopolis joined the Achaean League, B.C. 234. For coins of the League see p. 418.

Imperial—Severus to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Pan, Artemis, Apollo, Herakles, Zeus seated to front. *Games*—ΛΥΚΑΙΑ or ΛΥΚΕΑ (*N. C.*, 1893, 22; Paus. viii. 2. 1; 38. 4).

Methydrium, a town in central Arcadia founded from Orchomenus. Its inhabitants were transplanted to Megalopolis in B.C. 370, but subsequently the place became once more independent, when it struck bronze coins. *Inscr.*, ΜΕΘΥΔΡΙΕΩΝ. *Type*—Kallisto pierced by the arrow of Artemis, her child Arkas on the ground beside her (Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XV. 3). See also **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Orchomenus. The ancient capital of a royal dynasty which in early times ruled over the greater part of Arcadia. The town stood aloof from the confederacy of the Arcadians on the foundation of Megalopolis, B.C. 370 (Xen. *Hell.* vi. 5. 11). Its coins belong to the period immediately following that event.

Artemis clad in short chiton with petasos slung behind her back, kneeling on one knee and shooting arrow from bow; behind her, a dog seated. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXV. 15.]
Head of bearded or beardless hero helmeted.
Female head; hair in sphendone.

ΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ Kallisto falling back pierced in the breast by arrow of Artemis; on the ground beside her, the infant Arkas stretching out his arms towards his mother . Æ ·75
Ε Ρ Artemis standing shooting with bow . . . . . Æ ·7
Ε Ρ Armed figure standing at rest with spear held obliquely . . . Æ ·7

The story of the death of Kallisto as represented on these coins differs from the common version of the tale, according to which Kallisto was first transformed by Hera into a she-bear and then slain by Artemis (Dion Halic., *Ant. Rom.*, i. 49).

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΟΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios, Apollo, Herakles, Dionysos, Artemis, Poseidon, Herakles holding kantharos over his shoulder instead of his club and standing beside a satyr, Aphrodite holding apple, Tyche.

Pallantium. An ancient town in the district of Maenalia founded by Pallas, son of Lykaon.

Circ. B.C. 400.

Young male head. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXV. 21.]

ΓΑΛ (retrogr.) Large Ε Æ Hemiobol.

See also **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Parrhasia was the district of which the ancient city of Lycosura was the capital. Coins may have been struck there in the name of the Parrhasians. A less probable attribution is the small town of Paroreia (Imh., *Mon. gr.*, 204).

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Head of Apollo.
Bearded male head.
Male figure standing at rest with one foot on rock.

Large Γ . . . . . Æ Obol.
ΓΑΡ (retrogr.) Large Γ . Æ Obol.
„ Id. . . . . Æ Obol.

Pheneus, in the north-east of Arcadia, would appear, from the number of its coins still extant, to have been a place of considerable importance in the fourth century B.C. Pausanias (viii. 14. 10) tells us that Hermes was the god especially worshipped there. At Pheneus there was also a temple of Demeter Eleusinia (Paus. viii. 15. 1). The heads of both these divinities and the ram, the emblem of Hermes, occur on the coins.

Circ. B.C. 421–362.

Hermes naked, seated on basis of two steps.	ΦΕ Ram standing [*N. C.*, 1896, Pl. VII. 5; *J. H. S.*, xvii. p. 88] *Æ* Obol.
Head of Hermes with petasos at back of neck.	Id. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVI. 2] . *Æ* Obol.
Id. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVI. 1.]	ΦΕΝΙΚΟΝ Bull feeding . *Æ* Triob.

After circ. B.C. 362.

Head of Demeter crowned with corn-leaves and wearing ear-ring with five pendants. [*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 8; cf. Lambros, *Pelop.*, Pl. XVI. 8.]	ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes naked, running to left, and carrying on his arm the infant Arkas, in his r. caduceus; behind the child, sometimes, ΑΡΚΑΣ *Æ* Stater.
Head of Demeter as above. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVI. 8.]	ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes with chlamys round his shoulders and petasos hanging behind neck, seated on rocks . . . *Æ* Drachm.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 9.]	ΦΕΝΙΚΟΝ Bull . . . . *Æ* Triob.
Head of Hermes as above. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 3.]	ΦΕ Ram, beneath ΑΡ . . *Æ* Obol.
Head of Demeter as above.	Φ Ε Caduceus . . . . *Æ* ·7
Head of Hermes as above.	,, Ram . . . . . *Æ* ·5
Head of Artemis Heuripp̄e (cf. Paus. viii. 14. 4).	ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Horse feeding [*Z. f. N.*, ix. Pl. II. 10] . . . . *Æ* ·65
Id.	Φ Ε Caduceus in wreath . *Æ* ·5
Half ram.	Φ Ε Id. . . . . *Æ* ·5

The head of Demeter crowned with corn-leaves is a close copy of the famous type first introduced by Euainetos of Syracuse. Cf. also contemporary staters of the Locri Opuntii and of the Messenians.

The reverse type of the stater refers to the myth of the rescue of the child of Kallisto by Hermes, who took him to the nymph Maia on Mount Cyllene to be brought up (Apollod. iii. 8. 2). The style of this coin shows that the artist was strongly influenced by the school of Praxiteles.

The feeding horse on the bronze coins is the emblem of Poseidon Hippios, whose statue at Pheneus was said to have been dedicated by Odysseus, *ἀπολέσθαι γὰρ ἵππους τῷ Ὀδυσσεῖ, καὶ αὐτὸν γῆν τὴν Ἑλλάδα κατὰ ζήτησιν ἐπιόντα τῶν ἵππων. ἱδρύσασθαι μὲν ἱερὸν ἐνταῦθα Ἀρτέμιδος, καὶ Εὐρίππαν ὀνομάσαι τὴν θεόν, ἔνθα τῆς Φενεατικῆς χώρας εὗρε τὰς ἵππους· ἀναθεῖναι δὲ καὶ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ Ἱππίου.* Pausanias (viii. 14. 6) further relates that when Odysseus had found his mares he allowed them to pasture in the land of the Pheneatae. For other varieties of coins of Pheneus see Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 205. Among them is a curious coin of a late period reading ΕΠΙ ΙΕΡΕΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΞΟΟΥ.

For federal money see **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΦΕΝΕΑΤΩΝ.

Phigaleia or **Phialia.** See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—River Neda, naked figure, sometimes seated on rock holding sceptre (reed ?) and emptying vase, Athena, Artemis, Asklepios, Homonoia, Tyche (B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVI).

Psophis, in the narrow valley of the river Erymanthus, where it is joined by its tributary the Aroanius, was the scene of the contest of Herakles with the Erymanthian boar and the Keryneian stag.

Of this city there are archaic silver coins of the fifth century (see Imhoof, *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. pp. 117, 123).

Keryneian stag, forepart of stag, or stag's head. B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVI. 18–21.	X. XO. X̌O. ✱O, or XOⒹI (archaic forms of ΨΩ, ΨΩΦI) Fish, sometimes with acorn, in incuse square . . . . . Æ Tetrob. (62 grs.), Trihemiob., Obol, and ½ Obol, the last with large E (mark of value).
Head of Athena.	ΨΟΦΙΔΙΟΝ Club . . Æ Hemiobol.

The Keryneian stag, and on later coins the boar, were doubtless chosen as coin-types referring to the labours of Herakles. The river Aroanius was famed for its wonderful fish, which were said to sing like thrushes, a fable which is believed by the peasants of the neighbourhood to the present day (Frazer, *Paus.*, iv. 265). Pausanias, who half credited the story, tells us how he saw the fish, but did not hear them utter a sound, though he tarried on the river bank till sunset, when they were said to sing most (Paus. viii. 21. 2).

Second century B.C., *and later.*

Head of Athena.	ΨΩΦ, ΨΩΦI, ΨΩΦΙΔ. Stag	Æ ·65
Young male head.	ΨΩΦI Fish	Æ ·55
Bust of Herakles.	„ Boar running . . .	Æ ·65

Imperial—Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΨΩΦΙΔΙΩΝ or ΨΩΦΕΙΔΙΩΝ. *Types*—River Erymanthos, Artemis, Pan, Dionysos.

Stymphalus. The ancient city of Stymphalus was situated in the immediate vicinity of a lake, a river, and a mountain all bearing the same name, and a few miles south-east of Pheneus. It derived its name from Stymphalos, a grandson of Arkas. It is chiefly celebrated as the scene of the destruction by Herakles of the Stymphalian birds, which are described by Pausanias (viii. 22) as being as large as cranes and in form resembling the ibis, but with stronger beaks and not crooked like those of the ibis. They were said to have been as dangerous as lions or leopards, and to have flown at even armed men who came to hunt them. In Stymphalus there was an ancient temple of Artemis Stymphalia, under the roof of which the Stymphalian birds were represented. At the back of this temple stood marble statues of virgins with the legs of birds. The following coins were doubtless struck during festivals of the Stymphalian Artemis (Paus. viii. 22. 8).

Circ. B.C. 400–362.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVII. 1–3.]	ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΟΝ Head and neck of Stymphalian bird springing from the calyx of a flower with two poppy-heads . . . . . Æ Triob.
Id.	ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΟΝ Id. no flower Τ Υ . Æ Obol.
Id.	ΣΤ Id. . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 362.

Fig. 242

Head of Artemis Stymphalia laureate and wearing ear-ring with five pendants (Fig 242). [B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVII. 4.]	ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ Herakles striding to left and striking with uplifted club; bow, and quiver with lion-skin wrapped round it, in left hand; beneath, ΣΟ . . . . . Æ Stater.
Similar head.	ΣΤΥΜΦΑ Bow and quiver . Æ ·7

See also **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Tegea occupied the large valley in the south-east corner of Arcadia. The local mythology of the town is abundantly illustrated on its coins. (For illustrations see B. M. C., *Pelop.*, Pl. XXXVII. 6–21, and Imhoof and Gardner, *Paus.*, Pl. V. 20–24.)

Circ. B.C. 420–370.

Τ Gorgon-head with snake on either side.	Three large Ε's back to back . . . Æ Trihemiobol.
Laureate female head l., hair clubbed.	Τ . . . . . Æ Obol.
Helmet.	Τ . . . . . Æ Obol.
Owl.	Ε . . . . . Æ Hemiobol.
Head of Athena Alea.	ΤΕΓΕ Owl on olive-branch . . . . Æ Triobol.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·65.

IRON MONEY (?).

It is to this period that a specimen of what looks like money of iron must be attributed. *Obv.* Gorgon head, *Rev.* ΤΕΓΕ (?) Owl (*Atth. Mitth.*, vii. 377). See also **Argos** and **Heraea**.

After circ. B.C. 370.

Head of Athena Alea.	ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ Warrior, Kepheus (?), charging, armed with helmet, shield, and sword; on the ground, between his legs, a spear and ΑΡΚ (?) . Æ Triobol.
Id. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. Pl. II. 9.]	ΤΕΓΕΑ Kepheus (?) charging as above; between legs ΑΡΚ . . . . Æ ·75

The type of the charging warrior is almost identical with that of Ajax on the contemporary coins of the Opuntian Locrians and with that of Leukaspis on somewhat earlier coins of Syracuse.

Same head facing	ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ Infant Telephos suckled by hind . . . . . Æ ·7
Id. to r. in Corinthian helmet.	ΤΕΓΕΑ Similar . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Athena.	ΑΘΑΝΑΣ ΑΛΕΑΣ Owl on altar . . Æ ·8
Head of Eileithyia (?) with torch at her shoulder.	ΤΕΓΕΑ Athena presenting the hair of Medusa to her young priestess Sterope, who receives it in an amphora . Æ ·65
Head of Athena. [*N. C.*, 1888, Pl. I. 12.]	ΤΕΓΕ Cock . . . . . Æ ·6

See also **Achæan League** (p. 418).

After circ. B.C. 146.

Head of Eileithyia (?) with torch at shoulder.	ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ Athena presenting hair of Medusa to Sterope as above, but the coin is of later fabric. In field, magistrates' monograms . . Æ ·75
ΑΛΕΟΣ Head of Aleos bearded and diademed.	ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ Athena and Kepheus both armed; between them, Sterope receiving the hair of Medusa in an amphora Æ ·9

Imperial—Severus, Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ. *Types*—Atalanta spearing Kalydonian boar; Athena; Terminal figure of Herakles; Warrior, Kepheus (?) standing.

The myths referred to on the above interesting coins are the following. Aleos, one of the grandsons of Arkas, was the founder of the city of Tegea, and of the famous temple of Athena Alea, a full description of which is given by Pausanias (viii. 45). His daughter Auge became the mother by Herakles of Telephos who, by command of Aleos, was exposed on Mount Parthenium. Here he was suckled by a hind. The *τέμενος* of Telephos was still shown on the mountain in the time of Pausanias.

The son of Aleos was Kepheus, who on the silver coins is represented precisely as is Ajax, the son of Oileus, on the coins of Opus (p. 336). The incident recorded on the bronze coins is related by Pausanias (viii. 47) *Τεγεάταις δέ ἐστι καὶ ἄλλο ἱερὸν Ἀθηνᾶς Πολιάτιδος· ἑκάστου δὲ ἅπαξ ἔτους ἱερεὺς ἐς αὐτὸ ἕσεισι. τὸ τοῦ Ἐρύματος ἱερὸν ὀνομάζουσι, λέγοντες ὡς Κηφεῖ τῷ*

Ἀλέου γενόμενος ἔφηβος παρὰ Ἀθηνᾶς ἀνάλωτον ἐκ τοῦ πάντα χρόνον εἶναι Τεγεᾶτι αὐτῷ φυτεύει ἐν φυλακῇ τῆς πόλεως ἀποτεμοῦσαν τὴν θεὸν δοῦναι τριχῶν τῶν Μεδούσης. Apollodorus (ii. 7) tells the story in greater detail, and says that Sterope, the daughter of Kepheus, received the hair in a brazen hydria.

Teuthis. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Thaliadae is mentioned by Paus. viii. 25. 2 among other small places in the territory of Cleitor, on the upper course of the river Ladon. The following archaic coins have been assigned to it, but the attribution is very doubtful.

Hermes running, holding caduceus. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXXVIII. 21.]	Incuse square divided into six triangles by diagonal and upright bars . . . Æ Tetrobol, 61 grs.
ΘΑΛΙ (?) Hermes running holding caduceus. [*N. C.*, 1888, Pl. V. 6.]	'*Swastika*' in incuse square . . . . Æ Obol, 16 grs.

Theisoa. See **Achaean League** (p. 418).

Thelpusa took its name from the nymph Thelpusa, daughter of the river Ladon, an affluent of the Alpheius in western Arcadia. Demeter was worshipped at Thelpusa under the name of Erinys (Paus. viii. 25), and on the banks of the Ladon arose the myth of the pursuit of Demeter by Poseidon, when, to escape him, she assumed the form of a mare. But the god was not to be so deceived, and transformed himself into a horse. The offspring of this union was the wondrous horse Areion, in the Arcadian dialect Ἐρίων. (See *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. p. 125.)

Circ. B. C. 400–370, *and later.*

Head of Demeter Erinys.	⊙ Prancing horse (Areion) above ΕΡΙΩΝ Æ Obol.
ΘΕΛ Id.	ΕΡΙΩΝ Prancing horse (Areion) Æ ·7

See also **Achaean League** (p. 418).

After circ. B. C. 146.

Head of Helios radiate, right.	ΘΕΛ in laurel-wreath . . . Æ ·7

Imperial. Severus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΘΕΛΠΟΥϹΙΩΝ. *Types.*—Young Pan resting on lagobolon and placing his hand on the top of a reed. This type has been explained by Imhoof-Blumer (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 134). It represents Pan in the act of seizing the nymph Syrinx, who in the same instant was transformed into a reed, Ὁ Πὰν οὖν ἐδίωκεν αὐτὴν δρόμον ἐρωτικόν, τὴν δ' ὕλη τις δέχεται δασεῖα φεύγουσαν. Ὁ δὲ Πὰν κατὰ πόδας εἰστθρών, ὤρεγε τὴν χεῖρα ὡς ἐπ' αὐτήν. Καὶ ὁ μὲν ᾤετο τεθηρακέναι καὶ ἔχεσθαι τῶν τριχῶν, καλάμων δὲ κόμην εἶχεν ἡ χείρ. (Achilles Tatius, viii. 6.) For other types see Imhoof and Gardner, *Paus.*, p. 102.

CRETE

[illegible], *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*, 1890. Wroth, 'Cretan Coins' in *Num. Chron.*, 1884, pp. 1-58. Wroth, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Crete*, &c., 1886.

The oldest coins of Crete, so far as they have been identified, cannot be assigned to an earlier period than *circ.* B.C. 500 (cf., however, A. Evans on Minoan weights and currency in *Corolla Num.*, p. 336 f.), while the most important period of coinage is from *circ.* B.C. 400 to 300. The autonomous issues cease about B.C. 67 with the conquest of Crete by Q. Caecilius Metellus. Imperial coins were struck at some of the principal cities of the island, and there was also an issue of money for the Province of Crete generally.

The usual standard is the Aeginetic, the chief denominations being the stater or didrachm and drachm. After the age of Alexander the Attic standard gradually replaces the Aeginetic. It is probable that Alexandrine coins circulated in Crete, though only a few of the mint-symbols have been satisfactorily made out. About B.C. 200 many of the cities (see under **Cnossus**) struck imitations of the Athenian tetradrachm with their own names and symbols.

The Cretan cities furnish many remarkable examples of fine coin-engraving, notably Cnossus, Cydonia, Gortyna, Phaestus, and Sybrita, and two engravers, Neuantos and Pythodoros, record their signatures on the money of Cydonia, Aptera, and Polyrhenium. R. S. Poole (*N. C.*, 1864, p. 240; cf. Gardner, *Types*, p. 161) has called attention to the frequent portrayal of animal and vegetable subjects in Cretan coin-art and its fondness for perspective and foreshortening. Everywhere, however, side by side with these fine coins, there exist unskilful copies and even the most barbarous reproductions—see, for example, the various copies of the fine Gortynian didrachm representing Europa in the tree (B. M. C., *Crete*, Pl. IX. 5-10). Any large collection of Cretan coins has therefore a somewhat bizarre appearance, and the crudities of style and fabric are emphasized by the common practice of the Cretan mint-masters of employing the coins of other places—Cyrene, Argos, Euboea, &c.—as *flans* on which to restrike their own designs. Such restriking, however, often offers to the numismatist a useful clue to the chronological arrangement of the coins.

The types are of great interest, especially when they embody such distinctively Cretan myths and persons as those of Minos, the Minotaur, and the Labyrinth at Cnossus; Europa at Gortyna; Herakles, Velchanos, and Talos at Phaestus; and the local heroes of Aptera and Cydonia. The principal gods represented are Zeus (cf. *N. C.*, 1893, p. 237) and Artemis, the latter often in the local forms of Diktynna and Britomartis. Apollo, too, is of frequent occurrence, sometimes apparently in the character of a hunter's god, the patron of those who pursued the wild goat of the island. Demeter, Hermes, Dionysos, &c., are also found.

CITIES OF CRETE

Allaria issued drachms (74 grs.) of third or second century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΑΛΛΑΡΙΩΤΑΝ (sometimes retrograde), Herakles standing resting on club.

Anopolis (*Anopolis*), also called Aradên (Steph. Byz.; Svoronos, p. 5).

After circ. B.C. 250.

Young male head (rude style).	Ν and palm-branch . . Æ ·9, &c.
Horn of goat; in field, palm-branch.	Ν Ω: in field, palm-branch (*Hunter Cat.*, II., p. 168) . . . . Æ ·55
Ν No type.	Ω i.e. ΑΝΩπολιτῶν. No type. Æ ·5

Apollonia, near Cnossus (?) (Svoronos, p. 7; *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 195).

Third century B.C.

Head of Apollo.	ΑΠΟΛ Stern of vessel with aplustre [B. M. . . . . Æ ·5
Id.	[Α]Π Aplustre and palm-branch Æ ·6

Aptera, on the north coast, near Cydonia.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ (or ΑΠΤΕΡΑΙΩΝ) Head of the Artemis of Aptera with ornamented stephane; on some specimens, artist's name ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΥ.	ΠΤΟΛΙΟΙΚΟΣ (sometimes ΠΤΟΛΙΟΙΤΟΣ) Armed warrior standing with r. hand raised to salute a sacred tree Æ Stater.
Id.	ΑΠΤΑΡΑ Bow . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ ·5

The hero called Πτολίοικος is perhaps the oekist (πόλεως οἰκιστής) Apteros or Pteras (Paus. x. 5. 9 and 10; B. M. C., p. xxx). The artist, Pythodoros, also signs coins of Polyrhenium.

Circ. B.C. 250–67.

Head of Apollo.	ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ Warrior standing facing [Svor., p. 20, No. 39] Æ Stater.
Head of the Artemis of Aptera.	ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ Warrior advancing . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	„ Apollo seated; lyre behind . . Æ ½ Dr.
Head of Zeus.	„ Hermes standing . . Æ ½ Dr.

The bronze coins have on *obv.* Head of Artemis; *rev.*, Torch; Three torches crossed; Torch and arrow-head; Bee; Lyre; Dove; Bearded term; Ⓐ (i.e. Aptera); Warrior standing facing (with *obv.* Head of Apollo), &c.

Arcadia, an inland town between Cnossus and Gortyna.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Zeus Ammon.	ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ Athena standing, armed . Æ Drachm.
Id.	Ⓐ within wreath . . . . Æ ·5–4

Circ. B.C. 200.

Head of Zeus.	ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ Athena standing, armed; laurel-wreath [Bodleian Libr., *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, Pl. II. 9] . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 231 grs.

Arsinoë, apparently near Lyttus (see Svoronos, p. 29, on Steph. Byz.).

Third century B.C., *or later.*

Head of Athena.	ΑΡΣΙ Two dolphins . . . Æ ·6—·4

(On the attribution to the Cretan Arsinoë see Svoronos in *Journ. int.*, 1904, p. 397 f.) Cf. **Methana** (p. 442).

Axus, to the north of Mount Ida and south-east of Eleutherna.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo (usually of rude style).	ΝΟϹΞΚΛΛ (i.e. ΑΞΙΩΝ with digamma) Tripod [Svor., p. 36 f.], also with ΟΑΚΜϹΟΝ [*Ephem. Arch.*, 1898, p. 265] and without inscr. . . Æ Stater, Drachm, ½ Drachm. Also Æ with ϹΑΞΙΟΝ.
Head of Apollo.	ϜΑΞΙΩΝ Tripod . . . . . Æ Didrachm, Drachm, Obol.

Circ. B.C. 300–67.

Head of Zeus.	ϹΑΞΙΩΝ Tripod . Æ ·75 and smaller.
Head of Artemis.	ϹΑΞΙΩΝ Fulmen . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Zeus.	ϜΑ Tripod; above, fulmen and ΚΡΑ . Æ ½ Drachm
Id.	ϹΑΞΩΝ Tripod; above, fulmen . . Æ ·5
Id.	Α Ξ Tripod . . . . . Æ ·75
Id.	Α Ξ Fulmen . . Æ ·75 and smaller.

Imperial—Tiberius to Caligula. *Inscr.*, Ε(πὶ) ΚΟ(ρνηλίου) Λ(ύπου); *rev.* ΚΡΗΤΕϹ ΑΞΙ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΩ Head of the Senate, bearded and veiled, Æ 118 grs. (Paris); and ΚΡΗΤΕϹ ΑΞΙΩΝ,—ΕΠΙ ΛΑΧ(ητι) Heads of Caligula and Germanicus, Æ 33 grs. (Hirsch, *Auctions-Cat.*, xiii. 2912). Cf. **Cydonia**, p. 464.

Biannos or **Biennos** (*Viano*), in the southern part of Crete between Priansus and Hierapytna.

Third century B.C. (?).

Female head (Artemis ?)	ΒΙΑΝΙ Rose [B. M.] . . . Æ ·55
Id.	ΒΙ in dotted circle [Svor., p. 43] Æ ·45

Ceraea, near Polyrhenium (Svor., p. 45; cf. *N. C.*, 1902, p. 339).

Third and Second century B.C.

Head of Artemis with quiver.	ΚΕΡΑΙΤΑΝ Arrow-head and spear-head within wreath . Æ Drachm.
Head of Artemis.	Κ Arrow-head and spear-head [B. M.] Æ ·6
Head of Apollo.	ΚΕ Similar . . . . . Æ ·7

Chersonesus or **Cherronesus** (*Chersoneso*), on the north coast near Lyttus, had a temple of Britomartis (Strabo x. p. 479).

Circ. B.C. 370–300.

Head of Britomartis, laur.	ΧΕΡΣΟΝΑΣΙΟΝ Apollo, naked, seated on omphalos holding lyre; in field, thymiaterion . . . . Æ Stater
Head of Britomartis.	ΧΕΡΣΟΝΑΣΙΟΝ (or ΧΕΡΣΟ) Herakles striking with uplifted club . . Æ Stater usually of rude style (copied from stater of Stymphalus, p. 454 *supra*).

Circ. B.C. 300–220.

Head of Athena.	ΧΕΡΣΟ . . . Eagle [*Ephem. Arch.*, 1889, p. 199] . . . . . Æ ½ Drachm.
Id.	ΧΕΡΣΟΝΑΣΙΩΝ Eagle . . Æ ·45
Id.	ΧΕΡ (or ΧΕ) Prow . . . Æ ·7–·45
ΧΕΡ	Eagle . . . . . Æ ·65

Other Æ types, Head of Zeus; Arrow-head (*inscr.*, ΧΕ).

Cnossus, in the northern part of the island near Lyttus. Its types chiefly relate to Minos and the Minotaur, and to Zeus and Hera, whose marriage was commemorated at Cnossus by a festival of the ἱερὸς γάμος.

Circ. B.C. 500–400.

Minotaur running, holding stone in each hand. [Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, I. No. 1968.]	Labyrinth of cruciform maeander pattern; in centre, star; at each corner, deep square depression . Æ Stater.
Id. with inscr. ΜΟΙΝΟ.	Similar [*N. C.*, 1896, p. 90] Æ Stater.
Minotaur running.	Star in inc. sq., within ornamental frame [Babelon, *Traité*, No. 1972] . . . Æ Triobol.
Minotaur running, inscription ΚΝΟΜΣΟ(Ν).	Square labyrinth of maeander pattern (*Ephem. Arch.*, 1889, p. 199, No. 13) Æ Stater.
Minotaur running, holding stones.	Beardless head (Theseus?) within square frame of maeander pattern (the labyrinth) . . . . . Æ Stater.
Id.	Square labyrinth of maeander pattern . Æ Stater.
Id.	Star within ornamental frame . . . Æ Dr., ½ Dr., Obol.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Female head (Ariadne ?) in maeander frame.

ΚΝΩΣΙΟΝ Head of Demeter or Persephone in maeander frame.

Head of Demeter or Persephone.

Id.

Id.

ΚΝΩΣΙΟΝ Zeus seated, holding phiale and sceptre [Svor., Pl. IV. 33] . . ℞ Stater.

ΜΙΝΩΣ Minos seated on throne, holding sceptre [Berlin. Svor., Pl. IV. 34] . . . . . ℞ Stater.

ΚΝΩΣΙΟΝ Zeus seated, holding phiale and sceptre; whole in maeander pattern . . . . . ℞ Stater.

Labyrinth of maeander pattern formed like the swastika; in centre, star. (Also with labyrinth of square form, sometimes inscribed ΒΡΙΩΝ) . . . ℞ Stater.

ΚΝΩΣΙΟΝ (or ΚΝΟΣΙΟΝ) Bull's head in maeander frame ℞ Stater.

Small bronze usually with a head Demeter, Zeus, &c.) on each side. Some of the ℞ have a curious countermark (pomegranate (?) within circle of dots), found also on the coins of several other Cretan cities (cf. Svoronos in *Bull. corr. hell.*, xii. p. 410, explaining it as a lebes; see also Th. Reinach, *L'hist. par les monn.*, p. 27 note).

Circ. B.C. 350–200.

FIG. 243.

Head of Hera, wearing stephanos with floral ornaments (Fig. 243).

Head of Apollo.

Id.

Star.

Head of Athena.

Europa, with inflated veil, riding on bull beneath dolphins: border of rays (type of Gortyna).

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth, usually with Α on l. and Ρ on r.; also with symbols, spear-head and fulmen . . ℞ Stater, Drachm, Tetrobol.

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Male figure (Minos?), seated on square labyrinth holding Nike and sceptre . . . . . ℞ Drachm.

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth . . . ℞ ½ Drachm; same types Æ.

Square labyrinth . . . . . Æ ·4

Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Drachm.

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth; *symbol*, star . . . . . Æ ·75–·6

Coins of the last described type were probably first struck in B.C. 220,

when Cnossus united with Gortyna in an attack upon Lyttus and other cities of Crete (*N. C.*, 1884, p. 20; Polyb. iv. 53–55, cf. vii. 12. 9).

Circ. B.C. 200–67.

Fig. 244.

Head of Athena (as on coins of Athens) (Fig. 244).

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Owl on amphora; *symbol*, square labyrinth; all in olive-wreath. ℞ Attic tetradrachm.

Similar imitations of Athenian tetradrachms appeared *circ.* B.C. 200 at various Cretan cities, Cydonia, Gortyna, Hierapytna, Lappa, Polyrhenium and Priansus. These types may have been adopted for commercial rather than political reasons (cf. *N. C.*, 1884, p. 26 f.).

Fig. 245.

Head of Apollo laur. ΠΟΛΧΟΣ (magistrate's name!) (Fig. 245).

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Circular labyrinth . . ℞ Attic Tetradrachm.

Head of Apollo.

ΚΝΩ Square labyrinth [*Hunter Cat.*, II. p. 176] . . . . . Æ ·85

Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded.

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth . . ℞ Drachm.

Head of Zeus Ammon, beardless.

ΚΝΩΣ Fulmen between two stars . Æ ·8

Fig. 246.

Head of Zeus (or Minos); some specimens restruck on Æ of Antiochus IX. [illegible]enus, B.C. 116–95 (Fig. 246).

Head of Zeus.

[illegible] sometimes with ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ).

Head of Artemis.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth . . . (Fig. 246) Æ Attic Tetradrachm.

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Square labyrinth . . . Æ ·9–·55

Eagle and name of magistrate, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ, ΘΑΡΣΥΔΙΚΑΣ, ΚΥΔΑΣ, &c. . . . . Æ 2–1·0

Quiver with strap; magistrate's name, ΘΑΡΣΥΔΙΚΑΣ, ΤΑΥΡΙΑΔΑ, &c. . Æ ·85

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Quiver with strap (also Quiver and bow) . . . . Æ ·8

ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Caduceus . . . Æ ·6

Cnossus a Roman Colony (after B.C. 36).

Æ with heads of M. Antonius and Octavius and names of Duumviri. Æ with head of Augustus *rev.* Labyrinth. *Inscr.* on all these, C·I·N·C·C·N·C)·EX·D·D·= Colonia Iulia Nobilis Cnossus ex decreto Decurionum. Also *inscr.*, C·N·I·GNOS· *rev.* Roma holding Victory. There are also small Æ with *inscr.* C·C·; types, Plough, Labyrinth. For other Æ coins, Tiberius to Nero, sometimes ascribed to Cnossus, see Svor., p. 92 f. The Æ coin (wt. 103·3 grs.) in Brit. Mus. (*N. C.*, 1894, p. 4) with [illegible] head of Messalina, *rev.* Octavius, Britannicus, and Antonia may be assigned here rather than to Corinth.

Cydonia (*Khania*), one of the most important cities of Crete, was situated on the northern coast near the western end of the island. Its supposed founder was Kydon, the son of Apollo and Akakallis, daughter of Minos (Paus. viii. 53).

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Female head (nymph or maenad?), wreathed with vine-leaves and grapes; [illegible] with artist's signature ΝΕΥΑΝΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ.

ΚΥΔΩΝ Naked archer (Kydon?) stringing his bow; before him, sometimes, a dog . . . . Æ Stater.

FIG. 247.

Female head (nymph or maenad?), wreathed with ivy (Fig. 247).

Head of Athena.

Female head in ivy-wreath.

[illegible]ful head.

ΚΥΔΩΝ Hound suckling infant (Kydon?) . . Æ Stater and Drachm.

ΚΥΔΩΝ Similar . . Æ Drachm.

Κ Three crescents (or bucranium in place of Κ) . . . Æ Trihemiobol.

Three crescents . Æ Obol; Hemiobol.

Head of Demeter.	ΚΥΔΩ Amphora . . . Æ Obol.
Young horned head.	ΚΥ Hound seated . . . . . Æ Trihemiobol; also similar Æ.
Young male head (Kydon?).	ΚΥΔΩ Hound seated . . Æ ·55–·45
Young male head.	ΚΥ ΔΩ Bunch of grapes . Æ ·8–·55
Female head.	ΚΥΔΩ Bunch of grapes . Æ ·6–·45

Miletos, the brother of Kydon, was said to have been suckled in Crete by a wolf; a somewhat similar story may have been told of Kydon himself.

Circ. B.C. 200–67.

About B.C. 200 Cydonia, after a long interval, struck tetradrachms of the Athenian type (see **Cnossus**). *Inscr.*, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ; *symbols*. Hound suckling Kydon or Zeus hurling fulmen; on the *obverse*, magistrate's name ΑΙΘΩΝ.

Head of Artemis (Diktynna), with bow and quiver: magistrate's name ΠΑΣΙΩΝ.	ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Artemis (Diktynna) standing in hunting-dress, holding long torch; dog beside her; whole in olive-wreath Æ Attic Tetradrachm.

Diktynna, elsewhere in Crete called Britomartis and more or less assimilated to Artemis, had a temple on Mount Tityrus near Cydonia (Strab. x. 4, p. 479).

Head of Apollo.	ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Hound suckling Kydon . . . . . Æ Drachm.
Id.	ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Nike standing Æ ·85
ΠΑΣΙΩΝ Head of Apollo.	ΚΥΔΩ Star and crescent . Æ ·85
Owl (*inscr.* ΑΓ, ΑΠ, ΑΡ, &c.).	,, Id. . . . . Æ ·6–·5
Head of young Dionysos.	,, Crescent . . . . Æ ·7–·55

Imperial—Æ Augustus to Trajan (or later?). *Inscr.*, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. *Types*—Hound suckling Kydon; Temple, &c. Also Æ of Tiberius (about 119 grs.) with *rev.* ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΩ ΚΡΗΤΕΣ ΚΥΔΩΝΕΑΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡ ΛΥΠΩ (the Proconsul Cornelius Lupus) and ΕΠΙ ΛΑΧΗΤΙ (Laches): *type*, Veiled and bearded bust of the Senate; also with *rev.* ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ Ε ΚΟΡ ΛΥ, Radiate head of Augustus (see also Svor., p. 116 f. and p. 325). The use of the dative after ἐπί is noticeable; it occurs elsewhere in Crete in this period, and it is probable that all these coins were executed at the same mint.

Eleutherna (near modern *Prinias*), one of the most important towns in the interior of the island, was situated between Rhithymna, Sybrita, and Axus. Apollo is the principal god represented on its coins, generally in the character of a hunter (*N. C.*, 1884, p. 28 f.).

Circ. B.C. 450–300.

Apollo advancing, holding stone and bow; on r. and l., a tree.	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ (retrograde) Artemis huntress shooting with bow; in front, dog; rude style . (Paris) Æ Stater.
Head of Apollo laur., sometimes within	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΝΝΑΙΟΝ (*sic*), ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ-

Laurel-wreath (obv. and rev. often barbarous).	ΝΑΙΟΝ, ΕΛΕΥ, &c. Apollo, naked, standing holding stone and bow . . . Æ Stater, Dr., ½ Dr., Obol. Same types in Æ.
Head of Zeus.	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΟΝ Apollo, naked, standing holding stone and bow [*Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 202) Æ Stater, Dr.
Male head (Apollo?).	Æ (No type) . . . Æ Trihemiobol.
ΞΛ Grapes.	Apollo (as before) . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Apollo.	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ Bow . . . . . Æ ·5

Third century B.C.

Head of Apollo; border of dots; also with border of rays.	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo with bow, quiver, and stone, seated on omphalos, beside which, lyre . . . Æ ·75–·7

Imperial.

Tiberius. *Inscr.*, ΕΛΕΥ. Æ (wt. 34 grs.), *rev.* Head of Augustus radiate. Struck under the Proconsul Cornelius Lupus (ΚΟΡ · ΛΥ).

Elyrus (*Rhodhováni*), the most important town of south-western Crete.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ Head of Cretan goat; beneath, arrow-head.	Bee (sometimes with inscr. ΜΙ) . . . Æ Drachm.
ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ Cretan goat standing with forefoot placed on tree.	ΜΙ Bee . . . . . Æ Drachm.
Head of Apollo.	[Ε]ΛΥΡΙ Cretan goat raising right forefoot [Myres in *N. C.*, 1894, p. 92; Svor., p. 310, No. 2] . . . Æ ·7
ΗΛ (for ΕΛ?) Forepart of Cretan goat recumbent, looking back; arrow-head near neck. (Also with Head of goat.)	ΗΛ Bee [*N. C.*, 1894, p. 95; Svor. p. 146. Specimens have been found at *Rhodhováni*] . . . . Æ ·55

The goat is probably connected with the hunter Apollo of Crete (*N. C.*, 1884 p. 31). The people of Elyrus dedicated at Delphi (Paus. x. 16) the representation of a bronze goat suckling the infants Phylakis and Phylandros, who were children of Apollo by Akakallis. The bee may refer to a legend connected with the infancy of Zeus (*N. C.*, 1884, p. 33).

Gortyna (now village of Ἅγιοι Δέκα), in the southern part of central Crete, rivalled Cnossus in wealth and importance.

Circ. B.C. 480–430.

Europa riding on bull.	ΑΜΡΑΔΟΤΜΟΝΥΤΡΟΛ (Γόρτυνος τὸ παῖμα) on the four sides of a square, within which, lion's scalp facing; incuse square. (Others of similar types without inscr. Also a somewhat later didrachm with rev. inscr. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΟΝ) . . . . . Æ Stater.

Bull recumbent. | Same inscr. as No. 1. Lion's scalp; incuse square [Weber Coll., *N. C.*, 1892, p. 198; var. in Brit. Mus. Also Dr., ½ Dr., and Obol, without inscr.] . . . . . ℞ Drachm.

Cf. Φαιστίων τὸ παῖμα, see **Phaestus**, *infra*. Lenormant supposes παῖμα to be derived from πάιειν, 'to strike,' as κόμμα from κόπτειν; cf. ΣΕΥΘΑ ΚΟΜΜΑ, 'the coin struck by Seuthes,' *supra*, p. 282.

Circ. B.C. 430 (*or later*) *to circ.* B.C. 300.

Fig. 248.

Europa seated in tree (Fig. 248). | ΛΟΡΤΥΝΣΟΝ, ΛΟΙΛΥΤΡΟΛ, &c. (or without inscr.) Bull, usually standing ℞ Stater.

Many specimens are of barbarous execution, especially on the obverse; the prototype is, however, of beautiful work. Some are restruck on coins of Cnossus and Cyrene (*obv.* Zeus Ammon, *rev.* Silphium). The tree, though somewhat diversely represented, is probably intended for the Gortynian platanus mentioned by Theophrastus (*Hist. Plant.* i. 9. 5) and Pliny (xii. 1. 5): 'Est Gortynae in insula Creta iuxta fontem platanus una insignis utriusque linguae monimentis, numquam folia dimittens, statimque ei Graeciae fabulositas superfuit Iovem sub ea cum Europa concubuisse.' On the earlier staters Europa[1] is seated in pensive attitude, and an eagle (Zeus) sometimes perches on a branch near her. Some specimens are inscribed ΣΟΡΥΜΣΤ = Τίσυροι (?), an inscription hard to explain; according to the Scholiast on Theocritus (*Num. Chron.*, 1891, p. 417), Τίτυρος was the name of a Cretan town. On the somewhat later series the seated Europa much resembles a figure of Hera, wearing a polos and holding a sceptre surmounted by a bird; on her knees is the eagle with expanded wings, and a bull's head is sometimes seen in front of the trunk. It would seem that the Gortynian version of the myth was that Zeus, after carrying off Europa in the form of a bull, approached her again in the form of an eagle.

Female head (Europa ?), wearing sphendone; sometimes inscribed ΛΟΡΤΥ. | Forepart (or head and neck) of bull . . ℞ Dr., ½ Dr.

Head of Persephone or Demeter. | Bull's head . . . . . ℞ Dr.

[1] Svoronos (*Rev. belge*, 1894, p. 113; cf. *N. C.*, 1894, p. 182) considers that the figure is Britomartis seated in an oak.

Third century B.C.

Europa seated in tree, holding out veil; on tree, eagle.	ΓΟΡΤΥ Bull standing . Æ 96 grs.
ΓΟΡ Id.; border of rays.	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Europa seated on bull; wreath . . . . . Æ ·8–·65

A Gortynian decree of the third or second century B.C. enjoins, under a penalty, the use of 'the bronze money (*νομίσματι τῷ καυχῷ*) which the city has put in circulation', and also fixes a fine to be paid by any one who 'accepts in payment silver obols' (*τὸδ δ' ὀβελὸν μὴ δέκεσθαι τὸν ἀργυρέον*): see the inscription in *Journ. Int.*, 1898, p. 165 (Halbherr); *ib.*, p. 173 (Svoronos); and Th. Reinach in *Rev. Num.*, 1904, p. 12, and cf. p. 465.

Circ. B.C. 200–67.

Tetradrachms of Athenian types (as at Cnossus, &c.). *Inscr.*, ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. *Symbol*, Bull rushing, and magistrate's name (*N. C.*, 1899, p. 93).

Fig. 249.

Head of Zeus (Fig. 249).	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Athena armed standing holding Nike; before her, serpent; olive-wreath. Magistrate, ΘΙΒΟΣ . Æ Attic Tetradrachm.
Id.	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Naked male figure, with bow and quiver, seated on rock . . Æ Attic Drachm.
Id.	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Naked male figure (the founder Gortys ?) advancing with spear and shield; border of rays . . Æ Dr. (Similar rev. on Æ.)
Id. [Svoronos, p. 172, No. 113.]	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Bull . . Æ 133 grs.
Id.	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Europa on bull Æ Dr.
Head of Helios.	ΓΟ Eagle holding serpent; border of rays . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.

BRONZE. *Types*—Heads of Zeus, Hermes, Artemis, Apollo; Athena holding serpent; Bull; Europa on bull (*N. C.*, 1884, p. 38).

Circ. B.C. 66.

ΡΩΜΑΣ Head of Roma in winged helmet, adorned with elephant's head; in front, mon. ΚΑ. [Svor., p. 181.]	ΓΟΡΤΥΝ Ephesian Artemis (as on Æ staters of Ephesus); in field, bee and elephant's head; laurel-wreath [Berlin, Paris] . Æ Attic Tetradrachm.

The elephant's head is the family emblem of the Caecilii Metelli, and this tetradrachm was doubtless struck at Gortyna after the conquest of Crete by Q. Caecilius Metellus, B.C. 67, and while he was organizing the government of the island, which was constituted a Roman Province in B.C. 66. (For a *cistophorus*, probably struck at Gortyna, see *infra*, **Province of Crete.**)

Imperial—Inscr., ΓΟΡΤΥ, &c. Tiberius, Æ *rev.* Radiate head of Augustus; name of Proconsul Cornelius Lupus (ΚΟΡ · ΛΥ ·). Caligula and Germanicus. Æ *rev.* Head of Germanicus; *inscr.*, ΕΠΙ ΑΥΓΟΥΡΕΙΝΩ. The name of Augurinus occurs also at Hierapytna and Polyrhenium. For ἐπί with the dative see **Cydonia.** Trajan. Æ *rev.* ΓΟΡΤΥC Warrior (Gortys ?), with spear and circular shield. See also **Province of Crete,** *infra*.

Hierapytna (*Gierapetra*), on the southern coast, west of Cape Erythraeum.

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

ΙΡ ΑΓ V between the limbs of a triskeles; wreath.	Forepart of boar; wreath [Berlin; Svor., p. 188, No. 1; *Z. f. N.*, xxi. 215] . Æ Stater.

Circ. B.C. 300.

Fig. 250.

Head of Zeus; one specimen of this type is from the same die as a stater of Eleutherna.	ΙΕΡΑ Palm-tree with eagle at its foot (Fig. 250) . . . . . Æ Stater.
Head of Zeus.	Id. [Svor., p. 188, No. 3] . . . . . Æ about 12 grs.

Circ. B.C. 200.

Tetradrachms of Athenian types (as at Cnossus, &c.). *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΑΠΥ. *Symbol*, Eagle, or without symbol. Magistrates, ΖΗΝΟΦΙ; ΚΥΡΑΝΝΙΣ.

Circ. B.C. 200–67.

Female head, turreted.	ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝΙΩΝ Palm-tree and eagle; magistrate's name: whole in wreath Æ Spread Tetradr. 230 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Didr. 116 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Dr. 57 grs.

Among the names on these coins are:—ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ, ΑΡΓΑΝΩ (*Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 203), ΑΣΒΑΝΤΟΣ, ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΣ, ΚΛΟΥΜΕΝΙΔΑΣ, ΚΥΔΑΝΤΟΣ, ΜΕΝΕΣΟΕΝΗΣ, ΝΕΩΝ, ΣΑΜΑΓΟΡΑΣ, ΦΑΥΟΣ.

Female head, turreted.	ΙΕΡΑΠΥ (on the mon. see Svor., p. 301 f.) Palm-tree and eagle [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 220, No. 51) . . . Æ ·75
Head of Zeus.	ΙΕΡΑΠΥ Palm-tree; in field, aplustre Æ ·6
Young male head.	Id. mag., ΣΩΤΕ . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of Zeus.	ΙΑΡ Palm-tree [*N. C.*, 1897, p. 32] . Æ ·5
Star.	ΙΕΡΑ and mag. Palm-tree [Svor., p. 192, No. 33] . . . . . Æ ·5
Young head.	Mon. of Hierapytna. Prow [Svor., p. 193, No. 41] . . . . . Æ ·4

Imperial. Æ Divus Augustus. ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡΝΗΛ ΑΥ *rev.* ΤΑΝ (= *Zav*) ΚΡΗΤΑΓΕΝΗΣ ΙΕΡΑ Head of Zeus Kretagenes. Wt. about 138 grs. Tiberius. Æ with Ε·ΚΟΡ·ΑΥ and ΕΠΙ ΛΑΧΗ *rev.* Head of Augustus radiate. Wt. about 41 grs. Caligula. Æ. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΥΓΟΥΡΕΙΝΟΥ or ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΥ, *rev.* Eagle; in field, palm-tree.

Hyrtacina has the same types as Elyrus, to the west of which it was situated.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

ΥΤ, ΥΤΤΑ, ΥΡΤΑΚΙΝΙΩΝ Head of Cretan goat; behind, arrow-head.	Bee . . . . . Æ Drachm.
Goat's head.	ΥΡ Bee, and monogram [*N. C.*, 1894, p. 96] . . . . . Æ ·55–·45

Also small thin Æ pieces (some specimens in gold, *N. C.*, 1892, p. 199) recording an alliance between Hyrtacina and Lisus. Usual type: Dove (or eagle?) on obv. and rev. *Inscr.*, Λ-Υ; ΥΡ-ΛΙ; ΥΡ-ΛΙΣΙΩΝ, or without inscr. Also types: dolphin, star.

Similar uninscribed thin Æ pieces with eagle-type, &c. (wt. 10½–12½ grs.), procured at Polyrhenium, probably belong to Hyrtacina or Lisus (Brit. Mus. = Montagu Sale Cat., March, 1896, lot 448).

Itanus, an important town on the eastern coast.

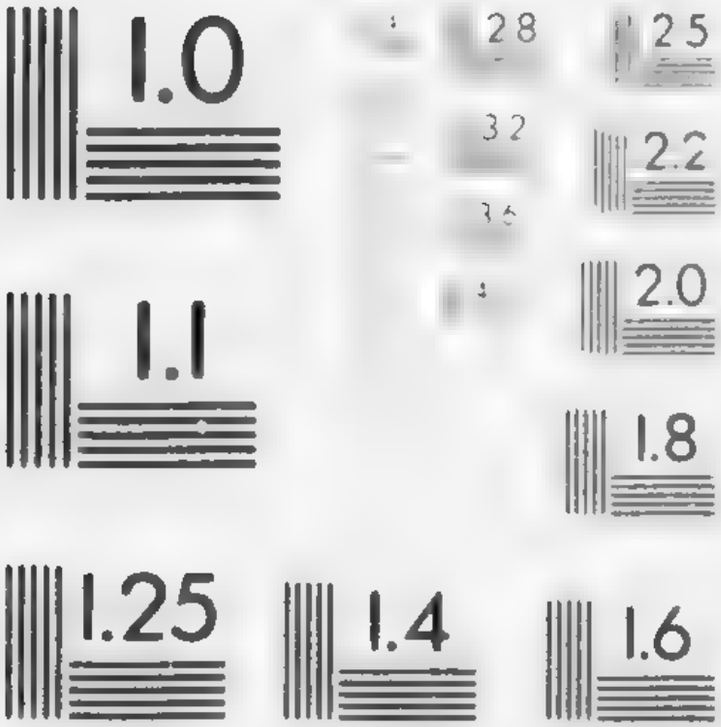
Fifth and fourth century B.C.

Sea-god (Glaukos or Triton?), half-man, half fish, striking downwards with trident.	Ornamented star in incuse square. (Later specimens with wreath encircling the star) . . . . Æ Stater.
Id.	Star . . . . . Æ Obol.

Fig. 251.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

ANSI/ISO TEST CHART No. 2



APPLIED IMAGE, INC.

Id. (Fig. 251).	ITA or ITANION Two sea-monsters face to face; incuse circle . . . . ℞ Stater. Drachm, ½ Dr.
Head of Athena in Athenian helmet.	ITANION Two sea-monsters face to face; inc. sq. [some with the name ΕΥΦΑΜΟ instead of ITANION: Svor. in *Journ. int.*, 1898, p. 157] . ℞ Stater.
Id.	ITANIΩN or ITANION Eagle looking back; in field of some, small figure of sea-god . ℞ Stater, Dr., ½ Dr.
Id.	Star; incuse circle [see also Svor., p. 206, Nos. 42–44] . . ℞ Obol, ½ Obol.

The eagle doubtless refers to the Zeus Δικταῖος worshipped at Itanus (Michel, *Recueil*, No. 1317; inscr. of Itanus).

Lappa (*Polis* or *Argyropolis*), an inland town of western Crete.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Female head, r. [*N. C.*, 1894, p. 10, No. 10.]	Bull's head facing; one horn turned downwards . . . ℞ Drachm.
Young head.	Similar bull's head . . ℞ 11 13 grs.
Head of bull.	Λ . . . . . ℞ 11 grs.

Æ with bull's head and *rev.* Λ or ΛΥ; Svor., pp. 211, 212.

Circ. B. C. 200 *or earlier to* B. C. 67.

Head of Poseidon.	ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ Trident and two dolphins [Svor., p. 212, Nos. 11, 12] . Æ 1·0
Head of Artemis.	ΛΑ Tripod . . . . . Æ ·5
Id.	Bull's head with one horn turned downwards . . . . . Æ ·5

Tetradrachm of Athenian types. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ. *Symbol*, bull's head with one horn turned down (*Eph. Arch.*, 1899, p. 204, No. 39).

Head of Apollo.	ΛΑΠΠΑΙ Apollo standing holding lyre and plectrum. Mag. ΣΥΛΩΚΟΣ . ℞ 53·45 grs. (reduced Attic drachm).
Id.	ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ Lyre . . . . Æ ·85
Id.	ΛΑ Lyre . . . . . Æ ·55

Imperial. Inscr., ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ, Augustus Æ, *rev.* Apollo standing with lyre. Tiberius Æ, *rev.* Head of Augustus (ΛΑΠ). Domitian Æ, *rev.* Apollo standing; Athena; Three ears of corn. Domitia Æ, *rev.* Artemis with bow. Hadrian Æ, *rev.* Athena (Svor., p. 216, No. 35).

Latus πρὸς Καμάρᾳ (Svor., p. 217).

Circ. B. C. 200–67.

Head of Artemis (or Eileithyia).	ΛΑΤΙΩΝ Hermes walking . Æ ·55
Id. [Svor., p. 220, No. 3.]	ΛΑ Bust of Hermes . . . Æ ·4

There was a temple of Eileithyia at Latus (Michel, *Rec.*, No. 28, No. 60), and Hermes was one of the gods honoured by the citizens (*C. I. G.*, No. 2554).

Imperial. Caligula Æ, *rev.* ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΕΠΙ ΑΥΓΟΥΡΕΙΝΩ ΛΑΤΙ Head of Germanicus (*N. C.*, 1891, p. 128). For ἐπί with dative see **Cydonia**. For bronze coins with large Ε, &c., on *rev.*, see Svor., p. 220 (Latos-Etera).

Lisus, in the south-west of the island (Svor., p. 222 f.), near Hyrtacina and Elyrus.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Artemis.	ΛΙΣΙΩΝ Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·7
ΙΛ Dove (or eagle ?).	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Dove (or eagle ?) . . ℞ 17 grs.
Id.	Plain reverse [*N. C.*, 1891, p. 129] . . ℞ 9·5
ΑΙ Goat's head.	ΛΙ Bee . . . . . Æ ·45
Caps of Dioskuri.	ΛΙΣΙ Bow and quiver . . Æ ·7

Also alliance coins with **Hyrtacina** (*q. v.*).

Lyttus (*Λυττὰ*), an important city in the eastern part of central Crete.

Circ. B.C. 450–300.

Eagle flying.	ΓΥΚΤΣΟΝ Head and forefoot of boar; inc. square [Brit. Mus. (Bunbury Coll.): cf. *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 205, Nos. 41, 42] . . . . ℞ Stater.
Eagle standing.	ΓΥΚΤΣΟΙ Boar's head; inc. sq. . . ℞ Dr.
Eagle flying.	ΛΥΤΤΣΟΙ; ΛΥΤ; ΛΥΤΤΣΟΣ; ΛΥΤΤΙΟΝ Boar's head; inc. sq. . . . ℞ Stater, Dr., ½ Dr.
Eagle flying.	Head and forefoot of boar; inc. sq. [*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 191, No. 7] . . ℞ Dr.

The eagle doubtless refers to Zeus; for it was in a cave of Mount Ν[illegible]eum, near Lyttus, that Rhea gave birth to the god (Hes. *Theog.*, 477; *N. C.*, 1884, p. 42).

Circ. B.C. 300–220.

Eagle's head.	ΛΥΤΤΙΩΝ Eagle standing . . . . ℞ Attic Drachm.
Head of Athena.	ΛΥΤ Prow . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Zeus.	ΛΥΤΤΙΩΝ Eagle standing; *symbol*, boar's head . . . . . Æ ·7

Other bronze coins with Boar's head and Eagle types: *inscr.*, ΛΥΤΤΙΩΝ, &c.

Imperial. The autonomous coinage appears to end in B.C. 220, when

Lyttus was destroyed by the Cnossians. But the city was afterwards rebuilt, and seems to have been of some importance in Roman times. There are Æ coins of Caligula (*rev.* Head of Germanicus), *inscr.*, ΛΥΤ: Svor., p. 239.

Malla (*Mallasi*), a town near Lyttus (Svor., p. 240). Its chief divinity was Zeus Μοννίτιος or Μονήτιος.

Third or Second century B. C.

Head of Zeus.	ΜΑΛ Eagle standing . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·5

Moda (? modern Μώδη, near Polyrhenium), known only from coins.

Fourth century B. C.

Head of Zeus. [Svor., p. 244.]	ΜΩΔΑΙΩΝ Bull's head facing . . Æ Stater.

Myrina, mentioned in Plin. *N. H.* iv. 12. 59 (Svor., p. 245 f.).

Fourth century B.C.

Bull's head and neck.	MV Bull's head and neck; circular incuse . . . . . Æ Dr.
Female head; hair rolled.	Id. [*N. C.*, 1895, p. 96, No. 11]. . . Æ ½ Dr.
Bull's head and neck.	M in circular incuse . . Æ 16 grs.

Olus (*mod.* Ἐπάνω and Κάτω Ἐλοῦντα), on the north-east coast. Its temple of Britomartis contained a statue of the goddess by Daedalus (Paus. ix. 40. 3). It had also a temple of Zeus Tallaeos (*B. C. H.*, iii. p. 293).

Circ. B.C. 330–200.

Head of Artemis Britomartis wearing laurel-wreath; quiver at neck.	ΟΛΟΝΤΙΩΝ Zeus seated holding eagle Æ 166 grs.
Similar.	Δ in laurel-wreath . . Æ 34 grs.
Similar.	ΟΛΟ[ΝΤ]ΙΟΝ Tripod . Æ 20 grs.
Similar.	Star . . . . . Æ 11 grs.
Similar.	Δ . . . . . Æ 9 grs.
Head of Artemis Britomartis.	ΟΛΟΝΤΙ Zeus seated holding eagle . Æ ·5

Also small Æ with head of Britomartis, and *rev.* Δ, ΟΛΟΝΤΙ (in mon.), &c.; *symbol*, dolphin.

Phaestus, west of Gortyna, one of the most ancient and important towns of Crete. Many of its types relate to Herakles, father (or grandfather) of Phaestus, the eponymous hero.

Circ. B. C. 480.

Europa riding on bull (cf. the earliest coin of Gortyna with similar types and corresponding inscr.).	ΑΨΡΑϽΟΤΙΟΡΤΜΡΑϽ (Φαιστίων τὸ παῖμα) Lion's scalp within square; whole in incuse square . . . . Æ Stater.

Circ. B.C. 430–300.

ΝΟ ΣΤΜΣΑϽ Europa seated on rock welcoming with raised hand the bull advancing towards her.	Hermes seated holding caduceus . . . Æ Stater.
Female head (Europa).	Forepart of bull kneeling [*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 192, No. 1, Pl. XLII. 12] Æ Stater.
Herakles with bow and club standing; lion-skin hanging behind, in field.	Bull's head . . . . . Æ Stater.
Id.	ΝΟΚΙΤΜΙΑϽ Bull feeding; legs tied. Æ Stater.
Herakles standing; on l., serpent; on r., tree.	Bull tethered; laurel-wreath Æ Stater.
ΦΑΙΣΤΙΟΣ Herakles with club attacking serpent.	Bull; wreath [*Z. f. N.*, xvii. p. 7] . . Æ Stater.

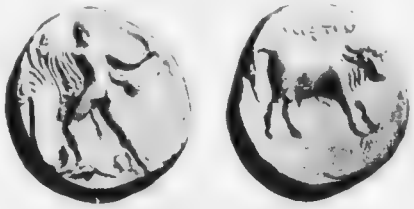


FIG. 252.

Herakles with club attacking hydra; at his foot, crab (Fig. 252).	ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ Bull . . . Æ Stater.

When Herakles with the help of Iolaos destroyed the Lernaean hydra, a gigantic crab came to the assistance of the hydra and wounded Herakles in the foot (Apollod. ii. 5. 2). The bull on the coins is probably the famous Cretan bull bound by Herakles.

ΦΑΙΣΤΙΟΝ Herakles seated, resting; bow and quiver tied to tree (or to a column); large vase beside him.	Bull walking . . . . . Æ Stater.
Head of Herakles. [Svor., p. 256. No. 8.]	ΦΑΙΣΤΤΙΟ (*sic*) Two bulls standing r. Æ Stater.

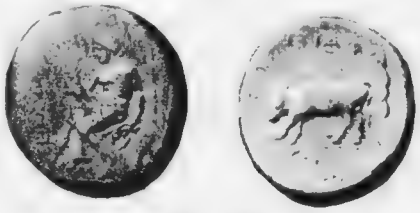


FIG. 253.

ΓΕΛΧΑΝΟΣ (retrograde) Youthful male figure seated in tree; in r. hand [illegible] a cock (Fig. 253). Zeus Velchanos (?), but cf. Rossbach (*Rhein. Mus.*, n. s., vol. 44, p. 437 f.) on Hesychius, s. v. Γελχάνος.	ΦΑΙΣΤΙΟΝ (ΦΑΙΣ, ΦΑΙΣΤΙ) Bull rushing (sometimes walking) . . . Æ Stater.

FIG. 254.

ΤΑΛΩΝ Naked male figure winged (Talos) hurling stone (Fig. 254).
Similar, with dog between legs of Talos.
Young male head (Herakles or Phaestos). Also with Female head.
[Svor., p. 255, Nos. 4, 5.]
ΦΑΙΣ or ΦΑ Young male head (Herakles or Phaestos).

ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ Bull rushing . . . . Æ Stater.
Forepart of bull . . . . Æ Stater.
Talos hurling stone; dog between legs [*Z. f. N.*, xvii. p. 7, No. 2] Æ Stater.
Bull's head [Cf. *N. C.*, 1892, p. 200, No. 29] . . . . . Æ Dr., ½ Dr.

Circ. B.C. 300–250.

Talos running, hurling stone.

ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ Hound on the scent Æ ·7

Talos (or Talon), the wondrous man of brass made by Hephaestos, was the guardian of Crete, who daily perambulated the island and hurled stones at strange vessels that approached it. The dog is doubtless the golden dog made by Hephaestos, and set as a protector to the infant Zeus in Crete, and afterwards to the temple of Zeus (*N. C.*, 1884, p. 50 f.).

Phalasarna, at the north-west extremity of the island, possessed a temple of Artemis Diktynna and a fortified harbour (Svor., p. 268).

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Diktynna, her hair bound with crossing cord.
Id.; hair rolled.
Id.
ΦΑΛ (mon.). (No type.)
Φ (No type).

ΦΑ Trident . . . . . Æ Stater.
„ Id. . . . Æ Drachms ½ Dr. (Sometimes restruck on coins of Argos.)
„ Id. [Svor., p. 270, No. 9] Æ ·5
„ Id. [Svor., p. 271, No. 11] Æ ·8
Dolphin . . . . . Æ ·45

Polyrhenium (*Palaeokastro Kissámou*). Its territory occupied most of the western end of the island. It had a temple of Artemis Diktynna (Strabo x. 479).

Circ. B.C. 400–330.

Head of Diktynna, hair rolled (sometimes with hair in coif). Signature of the engraver ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΥ; see also Aptera, *supra*.

Bull's head facing, with pendent fillets. (Sometimes restruck on coins of Argos; *N. C.*, 1900, p. 18) . . . Æ ½ Drachm.

For small Æ coins sometimes attributed to this city see under **Hyrtacina,** *supra*.

Circ. B.C. 330–280.

Head of Zeus.

ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΟΝ (and ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ, *Hunter Cat.*, II. p. 196, No. 5) Bull's head facing, with pendent fillets.

Head of Athena.

Bull's head facing.

Round shield, on which bull's head.

Γ Bow. [Svor., p. 281, No. 38.]

Boeotian shield (probably recording an alliance with Thebes).

ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΟΝ Bull's head facing, with pendent fillets; beneath, arrow-head. Mag., ΧΑΡΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ . Æ Stater.

ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙ Spear-head . Æ Dr.

ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙ Bull's head facing, with pendent fillets . . . . Æ ·65

ΠΟΛΥ, &c. Spear-head . Æ ·65

ΠΟΛΥ, &c. Id. . . . . Æ ·7–·45

ΠΟΛΥΡΗ Arrow-head . . Æ ·6

ΠΟΛΥΡΗ Goat's head and arrow-head [*N. C.*, 1894, p. 94] . Æ ·6

Circ. B.C. 200–67.

Male head, with whisker; wears taenia; bow and quiver at neck (Philip V of Macedon as Apollo ?). [*N. C.*, 1884, p. 54.]

Bust of Diktynna facing, with bow and quiver.

ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ Female figure (Diktynna ?) seated holding Nike . . . Æ Attic Tetradrachm.

ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ Apollo (?) advancing with bow . . . . Æ ½ Attic Dr.

Tetradrachms of Athenian types (as at Cnossus, &c.). *Inscr.*, ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ. *Symbol*—Artemis shooting with bow. Also Æ with types referring to Apollo and to Hermes (Svor., p. 282 and p. 283), and Æ with *obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* ΠΟΛΥ Owl. (Svor., p. 283, No. 50.)

Imperial. Augustus. ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΥ ΛΥΠΟΥ Radiate head of Augustus, *rev.* ΤΑΝ (cf. **Hierapytna**) ΚΡΗΤΑΓΕΝΗΣ ΠΟΛΥΡ Head of Zeus Kretagenes laur.: beneath, fulmen. Æ Wt. 147 grains (Paris, Svor., p. 284, No. 52). Caligula. Æ with *rev.* Head of Germanicus. ΕΠΙ ΑΥΓΟΥΡΕΙΝΩ ΠΟΛ. For ἐπί with dative see **Cydonia.**

Praesus (*Annual of Brit. School at Athens*, viii. 1901–1902, p. 231 f.). The territory of this city occupied the greater part of the eastern end of Crete, bordering upon that of Itanus. The city was destroyed by the Hierapytnians some time after B.C. 148. Several coins refer to the worship of Zeus Δικταῖος, whose temple stood on Mount Dikte east of the town.

Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Gorgoneion.

Cow suckling infant (Zeus ?).

Youthful figure (Herakles ?) in chlamys, kneeling and shooting with bow.

Youthful figure (Herakles ?) in chlamys, kneeling and shooting with bow; incuse square . . . . Æ Stater.

ΠΡΑΙΣ Herakles (?) kneeling and shooting with bow [Svor., p. 286, No. 2 (Paris); *N. C.*, 1896, p. 18 (Weber Coll.)] . . . . . .

ΠΡΑΙΣ Eagle; incuse square . . . Æ Stater, ¼ Dr.

Circ. B.C. 400 *to circ.* B.C. 148.

Zeus Diktaeos enthroned, holding eagle and sceptre.	ΠΡΑΙ Bull butting [B. M. C., *Crete*, 'Praesus,' No. 5; cf. *N. C.*, 1892, p. 30] . . . . . ℞ Stater.
Zeus Diktaeos (as above).	Forepart of goat looking back . . . ℞ Stater and Dr.
Id.	ΠΡΑΙ Herakles standing wielding club and holding bow [Svor., p. 288, No. 21] . . . . . ℞ Stater.
Head of Apollo.	ΠΡΑΙΞΙ Forepart of goat looking back; behind, arrow-head . . ℞ Stater.
Id.	ΠΡΑΙΣΙΩΝ Herakles with club and bow (as above) . . . ℞ Stater.
Id.	Goat's head in laurel-wreath ℞ ½ Dr.
Id.	Bull's head . . . . . ℞ ½ Dr.
Head of Demeter or Persephone wreathed with corn (as on Syracusan coins).	ΠΡΑΙΣΙ Rushing bull; *symbol*, rose . ℞ Stater.
Id.	ΠΡΑΙΣΙΟΝ Bull's head; *symbol*, rose . ℞ Dr.
Id.	ΠΡΑΙΣΙ Bee; *symbol*, rose ℞ ½ Dr.
Head of Apollo.	Bee . . . . . ℞ ½ Dr.
Id.	ΠΡΑΙCΙΩΝ Fulmen . . . Æ ·7

Priansus, probably an inland town in the valley of the Katarrhaktes, near Mount Dikte (Svor., p. 293).

Circ. B.C. 430–200.

Goddess enthroned beneath palm-tree, caressing serpent which rises to her hand.	ΠΡΙΑΝΞΙΕΩΝ Poseidon in himation standing holding trident and dolphin ℞ Stater.
Similar.	Forepart of goat looking back; in field, arrow-head [Svor., p. 296, No. 6] . ℞ Stater.
Female head (Artemis?).	ΠΡΙΑΝΞΙΕΩΝ Palm-tree between dolphin and rudder . . . . . ℞ Dr.
Id.	ΠΡΙΑΝΞΙΕΩΝ Trident . . ℞ Dr.
Id.	ΠΡΙ Palm-tree . . . . . ℞ ·65

The goddess fondling the serpent may be Persephone approached by Zeus in the likeness of a serpent (cf. coin of Selinus in Sicily, *supra*, p. 169; *N. C.*, 1884, p. 56), or possibly Hygieia, for there was a temple of Asklepios at Leben near Priansus.

Circ. B.C. 200.

Tetradrachms with Athenian types (as at Cnossus, &c.). *Inscr.*, ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙ; *symbol*, palm-tree. Magistrates, ΠΥΡΓΙΑΣ ΚΛ; ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΑΣ ΣΩΔΑΜΩ (*N. C.*, 1899, p. 94).

Female head (Artemis?).	ΠΡΙΑΝ Poseidon striking with trident Æ ·65
Id.	ΠΡΙΑΝCΙΩΝ Palm-tree between rudder and dolphin; border of rays Æ ·7

Rhaucus lay between Gortyna and Cnossus. Though an inland town, it had a cultus of Poseidon, like Mantineia, the various Thessalian towns, &c. *Circ.* B. C. 166 Cnossus and Gortyna made a combined attack upon Rhaucus and divided its territory between them (Polyb. xxxi. 1).

Circ. B. C. 430–300.

Poseidon Hippios, naked, holding trident and standing beside his horse (horse's foot sometimes on prow).	ΡΑΥΚΙΟΝ Trident (on the earlier specimens within incuse square) . . Ꞧ Stater.

Circ. B. C. 300 *to circ.* B. C. 166.

Head of Poseidon; trident at shoulder.	ΡΑΥΚΙΟΝ Trident between two dolphins . . . . . Ꞧ Dr.
Head of Poseidon. [Svor., p. 307, No. 24.]	ΡΑΥΚΙΟΝ Two dolphins . Ꞧ ¼ Dr.
Head of Demeter or Persephone.	ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ Head of trident Ꞧ Obol.
ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ Horse's head.	Dolphin and trident . . . Æ ·7
Head of Poseidon.	ΡΑΥΚΙΩΝ Trident between two dolphins . . . . . Æ ·8
ΡΑΥΚ Two dolphins.	ΡΑ Head of trident . . . Æ ·45
ΡΑΥ Dolphin.	Head of trident . . . . Æ ·45

Rhithymna (*Rethymnos*), on the northern coast.

Circ. B. C. 400–300.

Head of Apollo.	ΡΙ Apollo holding stone and bow . . Ꞧ Stater.
Head of Athena.	ΡΙ Trident between two dolphins . . Ꞧ Dr.
Id.	ΡΙ Trident . . . . . Ꞧ ½ Dr.
Id.	ΡΙ (or ΡΙΘΥ) Two dolphins Æ ·55
Id.	ΙΡ Trident . . . . . Æ ·55–4

Sybrita, an inland town, south of Eleutherna.

Circ. B. C. 400–300, *or later.*

Dionysos, bearded, seated, holding kantharos and thyrsos.	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΟΝ Hermes standing, holding phiale and caduceus [Svor., p. 314, No. 1] . . . . . Ꞧ Stater.
Similar.	ΣΥΒΡΙ Similar [*Ib.*, No. 2] Ꞧ Dr.
Head of Dionysos, bearded and wreathed with ivy; in front, grapes.	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ Head of Hermes; in front, caduceus [*N. C.*, 1890, p. 321, No. 20] . . . . . Ꞧ Stater.
Similar.	Similar type [*N. C.*, 1895, p. 97, No. 14] Ꞧ Dr.
Young Dionysos holding thyrsos, riding on galloping panther.	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ Hermes, wearing chlamys, stooping forward and placing his foot on a rock, while he ties his sandal; in front, caduceus . . Ꞧ Stater.
Head of young Dionysos wreathed with ivy; behind, grapes.	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΟΝ Hermes, standing holding long caduceus [*Hunter Cat.*, II. p. 199, No. 3]. . . . . Ꞧ Stater.

Apollo (?) seated on rock adjusting bow.	ΣΥΒΡΙ Head of Hermes; petasos at neck [Svor., p. 315, No. 7] . Æ Dr.
Head of young Dionysos.	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ Goat's head and spear [Brit. Mus. = *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 210, No. 60] . . . . . Æ Dr.
Head of goat.	ΣΥ Grapes [Similar types on Æ without inscr.; *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 210, No 62] . . . . . Æ Obol
Top of caduceus.	ΣΥ (in mon.) within incuse square . . Æ ½ Obol.
Head of Hermes.	ΣΥΒΡΙ Caduceus . . . Æ ·7
Id.	ΣΥΒΡΙΤΙΩΝ Jawbone of animal Æ ·5
Head of Zeus.	Similar . . . . . Æ ·8
Id.	ΣΥ Spear-head and branches [Svor., p. 316, No. 15] . . . . . Æ ·35
ΣΥ Dolphin.	Trident in wreath [*Hunter Cat.*, II. p. 199, No. 5] . . . . . Æ ·5

Tanus, mentioned only by Steph. Byz. (Svor., p. 318).

B.C. 400–300.

Head of young Dionysos.	ΤΑΝ Globule between three crescents . Æ Obol.
Young male head, r.	ΤΑΝΙΤ Head of Hermes . Æ Obol.

Tarra, on the south-west coast, not far from Elyrus, Lisus, and Hyrtacina.

Fourth century B.C.

ΤΑΡ Head of goat; beneath, arrow-head.	Bee [*N. C.*, 1896, p. 19] . Æ Drachm.
Head of goat.	Ā (= ΤΑ) Bee [Svor., p. 321, No. 2]. Æ ·4

The people of Tarra worshipped an Apollo Ταρραῖος (Steph. Byz., *s. v.*, Τάρρα), to whom the goat's head may refer (cf. under **Elyrus** and **Hyrtacina**, *supra*).

Tylisus (Ἐπάνω and Κάτω Τυλίσω), on the north coast between Rhaucus and the sea.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Head of Hera wearing stephanos adorned with floral devices.	ΤΥΛΙΣΙΟΝ and ΤΥΛΙΣΙΩΝ, sometimes retrograde. Apollo, naked, standing holding goat's head and bow; in field, shrub, or arrow-head [Variety with ΤΥΛΙΣΙΟΣ; Svor., p. 330, No. 10] . . . Æ Stater.

PROVINCE OF CRETE

Caduceus with serpent; ivy-wreath. ΚΥΔΑΣ ΚΡΗΤΑΡΧΑΣ ΚΡΗΤΑΙΕΩΝ Between two serpents, Zeus Kretagenes standing holding eagle and hurling fulmen [Svor., p. 334, No. 1]. Æ Cistophorus.

Probably struck at Gortyna between B.C. 66 and the battle of Actium, B.C. 31.

Imperial—Caligula to Antoninus Pius, chiefly Æ, but there are Æ of Caligula, Claudius, &c.; weights, 160 grs. (Didr.), 120 grs. (1½ Dr.), 45 grs. (½ Dr.). There are also Æ, reign of Nero, probably of Crete, inscribed AC ΙΤ · ΚΔ (Assaria Italica 24?) = the drachm, *circ.* 84 grs., and AC · ΙΤ · ΙΒ (Assaria Italica 12?) = ½ dr., *circ.* 37 grs. (Brit. Mus., Imhoof, *G. M.*, p. 687 f.). *Inscr.* Coins of the earlier emperors give no indication of the place of issue, but from the reign of Domitian, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ or ΚΚ appear. *Chief types*—Augustus, radiate, seated in curule chair or in car drawn by four elephants; around, seven stars (the Great Bear). The Korybantes dancing. ΖΕΥϹ ΚΡΗΤΑΓΕΝΗϹ standing hurling fulmen; around, seven stars (Svor., p. 342, No. 45; *R. N.*, 1898, p. 677 f.). ΔΙΟϹ ΙΔΑΙΟΥ Eagle. ΔΙΟϹ ΑΓΟΡΑΙΟΥ Altar. Nymph holding infant Zeus (Svor., p. 346, No. 74). Infant Zeus seated on globe; near him, goat; around, seven stars. Europa on bull. Artemis. ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ Diktynna hunting (Svor., p. 343, No. 55). ΠΑΡΘΙΑ seated and trophy. Emperor, Nike, and ΑΡΜΕΝΙΑ captive. ΔΑΚΙΑ Dacia captive. The warrior ΓΟΡΤΥϹ. Altar. Tripod, &c.

Uncertain Coins of Crete.

See Svor., pp. 331, 332, also p. 121 (Dictynna): p. 147 (Eltyna?); p. 150 (Heracleion?); p. 272, cf. *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 209, No. 52 (Poekilasos?); p. 326, cf. *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, Pl. XIII, No. 14 (Thenae?): *Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 206 (Orion?); Svor., p. 319, No. 1 (Tanos or Cydonia:—uninscribed didrachm with *obv.* fine head of young Dionysos, *rev.* Tripod). Didrachm (of Priansus?), *N. C.*, 1895, p. 96. Didrachm, *obv.* male figure seated in tree holding wreath; *rev.* Apollo seated in laurel-tree holding lyre (*Hunter Cat.*, II. Pl. XLIII. 7). See also *Hunter Cat.*, 'Uncertain,' II. p. 200 f. (No. 3, p. 200 is now recognized by Macdonald as a coin of *Eteria*; *op. cit.*, III. p. 748).

THE ISLANDS OF THE AEGAEAN SEA (CYCLADES AND SPORADES)

[Wroth, B. M. C., *Crete and Aegean Islands*; Imhoof, *Griechische Münzen* (cited as *G. M.*): Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, vol. i, chap. x.]

The earliest coins of the Cyclades and Sporades belong to the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., and are evidently modelled on the money of Aegina. All these insular coinages belong to an age that is anterior

to the commencement of coinage in Crete. Aegina, and not Crete, must therefore be regarded as the cradle of the archaic silver money of all the central portion of the Aegaean Sea, with its numerous islands and one teeming maritime population.

The prevailing weight-standard of the earliest coins is the Aeginetic, the stater being a didrachm. At Melos, the most archaic coins are of Phoenician weight; at Delos—if the attribution be correct—we find a Euboïc didrachm. From the fourth century till *circ.* B.C. 200 the chief standards employed are the Rhodian or Ptolemaic, the Rhodian reduced, and the reduced Attic. From about B.C. 200 the silver currency was probably chiefly furnished by the new Athenian silver money and by the coins of Crete, &c. In many of the less important islands coinage does not begin till *circ.* B.C. 300, and in some cases consists entirely of bronze. In B.C. 308 Ptolemy liberated Andros from the Macedonian garrison, and, soon after, the Cyclades passed under the mild rule of the Ptolemies, who appear to have allowed them to retain a modified autonomy and the right of coining their own money.

Uncertain archaic coins of the Aegaean Islands (?).

Many extant specimens of the archaic coinages of the Islands and of Aegina come from finds in Melos (Borrell, *N. C.*, vi. 134), from the great hoard of 760 pieces discovered in Thera (see Wroth, 'The Santorin Find of 1821' in *N. C.*, 1884, p. 269), and from a hoard discovered about 1890 (Greenwell, *N. C.*, 1890, p. 13: see also Bröndsted's *Reisen*, Paris, 1826 and 1830). These finds consisted of a great variety of specimens, the majority of which are doubtless of the Islands, though others, with more or less certainty, may be assigned to Western Asia Minor. The following have some claim to be regarded as early coinages of the Islands, judging by provenance and weight, but it should be observed that they furnish a great number of different types and may ultimately prove to be the coinages of some other parts of the Greek world.

Forepart of *lion* l. looking back. *Rev.* Rude incuse square, or sometimes *star* in inc. sq. Aeginetic stater. *N. C.*, 1884, p. 272 f. Santorin find; a specimen found in Melos is inscribed on *obv.* ΟΥΑ or ΥΑΟ (?): see *N. C.*, l.c. and infra under Miletus; cf. Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. p. 1290, among 'Uncertain of Asia Minor'.

Two *dolphins* swimming l. and r. *Rev.* Inc. sq. of several compartments. Aeginetic stater. *N. C.*, 1884, p. 277; cf. Svoronos, cited by Imhoof, *N. C.*, 1895, p. 273, sometimes assigned to Argos. Regling (*Z. f. N.*, xxv. p. 39) preferably attributes them to Thera; cf. Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. p. 1323. (Cf. the Aeginetic stater with *obv.* Two dolphins, both swimming r. (Greenwell, *N. C.*, 1890, p. 16); perhaps Carian (Regling, *op. cit.*, p. 42).

Naked *youth* riding on *dolphin*. *Rev.* Inc. sq. Aeginetic drachm, 92 grs. See Head, B. M. C., *Caria*, p. lix; Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. p. 1274; Svoronos (*Journ. int.*, 1900, p. 59) attributes it to Syros.

Frog or *Toad*. *Rev.* Rude inc. sq. Aeginetic stater, drachm, and obol. *N. C.*, 1898, p. 120; Svoronos (*Journ. int.*, i. p. 205) attributes these coins to Seriphos; cf. Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. p. 1303.

Head of *Satyr* r. with pointed beard and pointed ear. *Rev.* Rude inc. sq. Phoenician stater, 211 grs. *N. C.*, 1884, p. 280, Santorin find; Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. No. 1919, 'Naxos'.

Boar's head r. *Rev.* Rude inc. sq. Phoenician stater, 223 grs.; also ½ stater, 64 grs. See *N. C.*, 1884, p. 276 f., Santorin find.

Obv. Eagle flying r. *Rev.* Inc. sq. of several compartments. Phoenician stater [illegible] grs. See Dressel, *Z. f. N.*, xxii. p. 248, No. 63.

Obv. [illegible] *Rev.* Inc. sq. divided diagonally. Phoenician ½ stater, 53 grs. *Rev. N.*, 1861, p. 419; Imhoof, *G. M.*, p. 543, attributes it to 'Amphe[illegible]'.

Two bunches of *grapes*. *Rev.* Inc. sq. of several compartments. *R. N.*, 1861, [illegible] 157 grs. (broken; originally abt. 180 grs. ?). Babelon, *op. cit.*, No. 1859.

Amorgos. The island of Amorgos, south-east of Naxos, contained on its western coast three cities,—Aegiale in the north, Minoa in the middle, and Arcesine in the south. Down perhaps to the latter part of the fourth century these towns, as is evident from the following coins and from inscriptions, formed a single political community, but afterwards they appear each as an independent state.

Before circ. B.C. 300.

Star and crescent.	AMO Two thyrsi crossed . .	Æ ·65
Head of Asklepios.	,, Bee	Æ ·4
Cupping vessel, σικύα.	,, Id	Æ ·5

Aegiale, in Amorgos:

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Zeus or Asklepios. [B. M. Cat., Pl. XX. 1.]	AIΓI Goat-legged Pan seated with legs crossed, playing syrinx .	Æ 32 grs.
Goat-legged Pan seated or standing, or head of Zeus (or Asklepios) laureate.	AIΓI, AI Cupping vessel; on several specimens, the letter Δ beneath . .	Æ ·65
Head of Artemis.	AI Cupping vessel [Brit. Mus.]	Æ ·5
Head of Athena.	AIΓI Owl	Æ ·65
Crested female head.	,, Lion's head and neck .	Æ ·5

Imperial—(B. M. C., p. xlvii.) Domna, Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΕΓΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Demeter in quadriga holding torches: Dionysos standing: Hera and Apollo. *Mag.*, Archon, Prytanis.

Arcesine, in Amorgos:

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Athena.	APK Ram standing . .	Æ ·7 and ·5
Id.	APKE Amphora	Æ ·55
Head of young Dionysos.	,, Kantharos and thyrsos	Æ ·75
Id.	,, Kantharos [Brit. Mus.]	Æ ·55

Minoa, in Amorgos:

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of bearded Dionysos.	MINΩ Kantharos	Æ ·65

Imperial—Ant. Pius to J. Paula and J. Maesa. *Inscr.*, MINΟΗΤΩΝ. Cultus-statue of Hera (*N. Z.*, 1891, p. 4); Apollo Kitharoedos. *Mag.*, Archon.

On the coins of Amorgos see P. Lambros, *Νομίσματα τῆς νήσου Ἀμοργοῦ* Athens, 1870, and P. Becker in *Num. Zeit.*, ii. p. 349.

Anaphe, a small island east of Thera, with a cultus of Apollo Αἰγλήτης (Strab. x. 484).

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Apollo Aegletes, facing.	ΑΝ or ΑΝΑ Two-handled vase, above which, bee . . . . . Æ ·65

Andros, the largest and most northerly of the Cyclades. The chief divinity of the island was Dionysos, within whose sanctuary was a fountain which ran with wine every year during the festival of the god (Paus. vi. 26). The coinage of certain attribution dates from *circ.* B.C. 308, when Andros was freed by Ptolemy from its Macedonian garrison. For descriptions of the coins see Paschales in *Journ. int.*, i. p. 299 f.

Seventh and Sixth centuries B.C. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Amphora. [Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2 i. p. 1275 f.]	Incuse square divided into triangular compartments . . . . . Æ Stater, 186 grs., Dr., Di., Obol, Tritemorion.

Imhoof (*Gr. M.*, p. 537) regards these as the earliest coins of Carthaea in Ceos, and the attribution to Andros can hardly be accepted as certain.

After circ. B.C. 308 *to Roman times. Ptolemaic or Rhodian Standard*[1]

Head of young Dionysos; behind, usually, Φ. [*N. C.*, 1902, p. 328, No. 16.]	ΑΝΔΡΙ Panther [Hirsch, *Auct.-Cat.*, xiii (1905), No. 3110, Pl. XXXV] . Æ wt. 137 and 52–50 grs.
Head of young Dionysos. [Paschales, p. 316, No. 32.]	ΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ Dionysos (?) in short chiton standing, sacrificing and holding thyrsos . . . . . Æ 100·6 grs.
Head of Apollo, laur. [Paschales, p. 312, No. 20.]	ΑΝ Dionysos in long drapery standing, holding kantharos and thyrsos . . Æ about 217 grs.

The bronze coins have usually heads of Dionysos, young or bearded, on the obverse, and on the reverse, Thyrsos, Amphora, or Kantharos. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΔΡΙ.

Imperial—Hadrian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ Dionysos; Simulacrum resembling Artemis of Ephesus. Also quasi-autonomous (some countermarked with head of Trajan); *types*, Dionysos, Apollo Kitharoedos.

Ceos. In addition to the coins of the three cities of Ceos, viz. Carthaea, Coressia, and Iulis, there are bronze coins of the second and first centuries B.C., struck (probably at Iulis) in the name of the island (cf. Imhoof, *Griech. M.*, p. 536).

Bearded head, laur. (Aristaeos).	ΚΕΙ Forepart of dog encircled by rays (Seirios) . . . . . Æ ·7–·55
Youthful head, laur. (Apollo or Aristaeos ?).	Similar type . . . . . Æ ·5

[1] With the island of Ceos, Aristaeos was very closely connected. At a time when it was suffering from drought and pestilence he appeared and

sacrificed to Zeus Ikmaios, who caused refreshing breezes to blow for forty days. Aristaeos also instituted propitiatory sacrifices to the dog-star Seirios, and instructed the Ceàn Nymphs in bee-keeping and other arts. It is to Aristaeos that the star, the bee, and Seirios the dog encircled by rays make allusion on the coins of Ceos. In this island he was assimilated to Zeus and worshipped as Ζεὺς Ἀρισταῖος (B. M. C., *Crete*, &c., p. xlviii). The bearded head on the coins may be called Aristaeos represented like Zeus. The youthful head is perhaps rather that of Apollo—a god much worshipped in the island—than a representation of Aristaeos as a youth.

Carthaea, on the south-east coast of Ceos. The standard of its early coins, as elsewhere in the Aegaean Islands, is the Aeginetic.

Circ. B.C. 600 (*or earlier*) *to* 480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Amphora, beside which, dolphin. [*G. M.*, p. 537, Nos. 22, 23; cf. **Andros**, *supra.*]	Incuse square, of mill-sail pattern . . ℞ Stater and divisions.
Amphora between dolphin and grapes. [*G. M.*, p. 538; Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. p. 1282.]	Incuse square, divided into four divisions, in three of which the letters ϘΑΚ . . . . . ℞ Stater (Paris), and divisions uninscribed.

Fourth century B.C. (?).

Amphora, beside which, dolphin.	KAP Grapes [*G. M.*, p. 538, No. 26] . Æ ·5

After circ. B.C. 300. *Attic Standard reduced* (?).

Bearded head (Aristaeos). [Leake, *Num. Hell.*, Ins. Gr., p. 6.]	KAPΘAI Forepart of dog encircled by rays (Seirios); in field, AN . . . ℞ 117·8 grs.
Youthful head, laur. (Apollo or Aristaeos?).	KAPΘAI or KAPΘA Similar type: *symbol*, bee . . . . . Æ ·8—·65
Head of young Dionysos.	KAPΘA Grapes; in field, star Æ ·75

Coressia, in early times an independent city of Ceos, but in Strabo's day only the harbour of Iulis.

Circ. B.C. 600 (*or earlier*) *to* 480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

♀ Sepia. [*G. M.*, p. 538, No. 27.]	Incuse square divided into four triangular compartments . . . ℞ Stater.

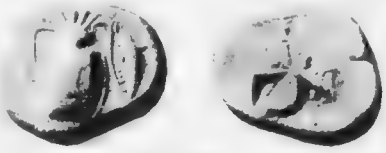


FIG. 255.

ϘΟ Sepia, beside which, dolphin. [*G. M.*, pp. 538, 539; Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. LXI.]	Incuse square of 'mill-sail' pattern . . ℞ Stater (Fig. 255), Dr., ½ Dr., Obol.
Dolphin, sometimes with Ϙ or ϘΟ. [*G. M.*, p. 539.]	Incuse square, on plain surface . . . ℞ ½ Obol.
Dolphin, sometimes with Ϙ.	K in incuse square [*G. M.*, p. 539, 34 and 35] . . . . ℞ wt. *circ.* 5 grs.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Sepia (beside which, sometimes, dolphin).	KO Grapes . . . . . Æ ·45
Head of Apollo Smintheus, laur. (or Aristaeos ?).	KOPH Grapes; in field, bee . Æ ·75
Id.	,, Bee . . . . . Æ ·8
Bearded head (Aristaeos).	,, Star . . . . . Æ ·5

Iulis stood on a height in the interior of Ceos and was the most important city of the island.

Circ. B.C. 600 (*or earlier*) *to* B.C. 480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Grapes.	Incuse square variously divided . . . ℞ Stater [Berlin Mus.; *G. M.*, p. 540, No. 38; cf. *N. C.*, 1893, p. 87]; ½ Dr., and small divisions [*G. M.*, p. 540 f.].
Grapes; beside which, dolphin.	Incuse square variously divided [*G. M.*, p. 541, No. 45, &c.] . . . . . ℞ Stater, Dr., ½ Dr., &c.
Grapes.	Stern of ship within slight incuse square [Brit. Mus. (= *G. M.*, p. 542, No. 55; Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. No. 1908)]. ℞ 36·1 grs.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Bearded head r., laur. (Aristaeos).	IOY Bee; in field, dog's head and H: circular incuse [*N. C.*, 1891, p. 129, No. 25] . . . . . ℞ 121·7 grs. (Attic Didrachm ?).
Head of Apollo, laur.	IOY Bee . . . . . Æ ·7–·5
Head of Dionysos bearded.	,, Grapes . . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Artemis.	,, Bee within wreath . Æ ·45–·35
Id.	IOYAIE Grapes . . . . Æ ·65
Bearded head, laur. (Aristaeos).	,, Bee . . . . . Æ ·6–·5
Bee.	Star . . . . . Æ ·45–·35

Cimolos, a small island close to Melos.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Head of Athena.	KIMΩAI Trident [Mion. ii. p. 315, No. 27] . . . . . Æ ·7

Cythnos, between Ceos and Seriphos.

Second and First centuries B.C.

[illegible] of Apollo.	ΚΥ, ΚΥΟΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·7
[illegible] head.	ΚΥ Grapes . . . . . Æ ·6
[illegible] Apollo.	ΚΥ, ΚΥΟΝΙ Rose . . . Æ ·6–·5
[illegible] head (Artemis ?).	ΚΥ, ΚΥΟΝ Rose . . . Æ ·35
[illegible]	ΚΥ Rose . . . . . Æ ·45–·35

Delos. It would seem likely that during the early period of its independence, before the Persian Wars, Delos issued money of the same type and weight (Aeginetic) as that of Ceos, Paros, and other island-neighbours. No such pieces have, however, been identified. The coins described Δ, *type* lyre, described below, though of Euboïc weight, have a plausible claim to be considered the earliest known issues of the island. From the later coins it is certain that the lyre was a distinctive Delian coin-type. The swan, and the palm-tree, also found on coins of the island, are well known to have been sacred to Apollo. Leto gave birth to Apollo and Artemis under the shadow of a palm-tree, and Nikias the Athenian dedicated in the island a palm-tree of bronze (B. M. C., p. xlvi). Cf. also Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 62.

From B.C. 178 down to *circ.* B.C. 308 (Pauly-Wissowa, 'Delos,' p. 2482) Delos was more or less under the control of Athens, and coinage probably ceased; but from *circ.* B.C. 308 down to *circ.* B.C. 87 there is an issue of silver and bronze. During the second and first centuries Delos was a trading centre of predominant importance.

Sixth century B.C. *to circ.* B.C. 478.

Lyre of seven strings, above which Δ. Weber Coll., *N. C.*, 1892, p. 201, Nos. 31, 32; cf. B. M. *Guide*, [illegible] A. 22, without Δ; Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2. i. p. 1299 f.]	Incuse square divided into eight compartments, or divided by broad bands into four compartments . . . . . ℞ Euboic Didrachm (wt. 125·6, 122·6 grs.).
[illegible] *N. C.*, 1900, p. 16, No. 19; Babelon, *op. cit.*, No. 1936.]	ΙΑΗΔ between spokes of wheel [Brit. Mus.; Paris] . . ℞ Tritemorion.

Circ. B.C. 308 *to* B.C. 87. *Rhodian or Ptolemaic Standard.*

Head of Apollo l.	Lyre within slight incuse square [Brit. Mus.] . . . ℞ ½ Dr., 21·9 grs.
Head of Apollo r.	ΔΗ Lyre [B. M. C., Nos. 5 and 6] Æ ·4
Head of Apollo (of somewhat later style than the two preceding coins).	ΔΗ Palm-tree, in which, swan seated [Brit. Mus.; *N. C.*, 1900, p. 287, No. 18, and Hirsch, *Auct.-Cat.*, xiii. No. 3148, Pl. XXXV] . . . . . ℞ Dr., 47 grs. and ½ Dr.
[illegible] Apollo.	ΔΗ Palm-tree . . . . . Æ ·7
[illegible] Artemis.	ΔΗ Palm-tree, in which, swan Æ ·15
[illegible] Apollo.	ΔΗ Lyre . . . . . Æ ·65–·4

[illegible] coins, usually with *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* ΑΘΕ Owl on [illegible]; Lyre; Tripod, &c., are found in Delos, and were probably the [illegible] of the Athenian Kleruchs in the island from B.C. 166 (Köhler [illegible] *d. deutsch. arch. Inst.* (Athens), vi. 238; *Journ. int. num.*, 1900, [illegible]). For other coins struck by the Athenians in Delos see **Athens**, pp. 387 sqq.

Gyaros was little more than a barren rock and was a place of banishment under the earlier Roman emperors.

First century B.C. (*or Imperial Times?*).

Head of Artemis with quiver.	ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ Quiver with strap [B. M. C. p. 100] . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Artemis. [*N. C.*, v. (1843), p. 176, No. 2.]	ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ Stag standing: in front, ear of barley . . . . . Æ ·55

Ios, north of Thera, asserted the possession of the burial-place of Homer, and claimed that his mother was a native of the island.

Circ. B.C. 300 *to First century* B.C. *Ptolemaic or Rhodian Standard.*

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ Head of Homer bound with taenia (of good style, *circ.* B.C. 300, or somewhat earlier).	ΙΗΤΩΝ within laurel-wreath [Berlin Mus.; *Das Königl. Münzkabinet*, No. 166; Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. VIII. 24] . Æ Didr. 105 grs. and Dr. 54 grs.
Similar (various countermarks on obv. and rev.).	ΙΗΤΩΝ Athena hurling spear; in front, palm-tree . . . . . Æ ·85–·6
Similar.	ΙΗΤΩΝ or ΙΗΤ Palm-tree Æ ·55–·45

Imperial—Trajan—Commodus (*Annali*, 1833, p. 264, cf. p. 267); also *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.*, ΙΗΤΩΝ. Types as on the pre-Imperial series.

Melos. This important island, first colonized from Phoenicia, and at a later period Hellenized by Dorians, struck coins on the Phoenician standard, which must have survived in Melos from remote times. The type is at first a ewer, but this was afterwards, and permanently, superseded by the pomegranate, μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον), a 'canting device' or *type parlant*.

Sixth century B.C. *Phoenician Standard.*

ΜΑΛΙ Ewer (οἰνοχόη or πρόχους). [*G. M.*, p. 543, No. 58; cf. 59 and 60: see also Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. p. 1317.]	Incuse square divided by diagonal bands Æ Stater 223 grs.

Circ. B.C. 500. *and later.* *Phoenician Standard.*

Pomegranate with leaves. [*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 206, Nos. 1, 2, 4; Babelon, *op. cit.*, p. 1321.]	ΜΑ Incuse square divided by diagonal bands . . . Æ Stater, 220 grs. Also Æ Hemiobol.
ΜΑΛΙ Id. [*Hunter, ib.*, No. 3.]	Incuse square as before; border of dots Æ Stater, 221·7 grs.
ΙΑΛΜ Id. [*G. M.*, p. 546, No. 61.]	ΜΑ Id. . Æ Stater, about 220 grs.[1]

In B.C. 416 the city of Melos was taken by the Athenians, and its male inhabitants put to the sword. A remnant of the population was restored by Lysander after the fall of Athens, and coinage recommenced *circ.* B.C. 400.

[1] For other Melian staters of the fifth century B.C., of the Phoenician standard, reading ΜΑΛΙϹΙΝ. ΜΑΛΙ, ΜΑΛΙ, &c., *obv.* Pomegranate; *rev.* Incuse sq. containing rings; Wheel; Square of eight triangles; Stellate flower; Three dolphins swimming round omphalos (?); Crescent; Ram's head; Young male head in conical helmet, &c.: see *Berl. Münzkab.*, No. 8 (this coin uninscribed), and *Rev. Num.* 1908, pp. 301 ff.

Circ. B.C. 400–300. *Rhodian Standard (full weight).*

[illegible] [*G. M.*, p. 546, No. 62.]	ΜΑΛΙ Trident . Æ Didr. 114 grs.
	ΜΑΛΙ Kantharos. Æ Didr. 123 grs.
Id. [*G. M.*, p. 547, No. 64.]	ΜΑ Id. . . . . Æ Didr. 115 grs.
Id. [*G. M.*, p. 547, No. 65.]	ΜΑ Ram's head l. Æ Didr. 114 grs.
Id. [*Paris, R. N.*, 1892, p. 115, No. 9.]	Spear-head . . . . Æ Dr. 60 grs.
Id. [*Paris, R. N.*, 1892, p. 115, No. 10.]	ΜΑ Eagle on rock: in field, crescent . Æ Dr. 54 grs.
[B. M. C.]	Naked archer shooting Æ ½ Dr. 32 grs.

Æ with *obv.* Pomegranate, *rev.* Naked archer, Helmet, Pecten, Kantharos, &c.

Circ. B.C. 300 *to First century* B.C.

Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet. [Imhoof, *M. G.*, p. 224.]	ΜΑΛΙΩΝ Apollo in long chiton, enthroned, playing lyre. Magistrates, ΝΕΑΝΘΗΣ, ΣΩΣΑΡΧΟ(Σ) . . . Æ Tetradr. 227–220 grs.
Id. [Brit. Mus.]	ΜΑΛΙΩΝ Pomegranate. Mag., ΔΕΞΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ; whole in wreath . . . Æ Dr. 59 grs.
Pomegranate. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 225, No. 78.]	ΜΗΛΙΩΝ Athena hurling fulmen. *Mag.*, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΧΟΣ . . . . . Æ Didr. 101 grs.

Æ with *obv.* Pomegranate. *rev.* Kantharos, Amphora, Cornucopiae and pilei of Dioskuri. Athena, Lyre, &c.

Imperial—Commodus, ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ · ΦΛ · ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΟΥ within wreath (cf. *C. I. G.*, No. 2427).

Also many *quasi-autonomous* Æ of Imperial times (Commodus, &c.). Sizes 1·05–·45. *Inscr.*, ΜΗΛΙΩΝ. *Obv.* Head of Boule: Head of Athena: Pomegranate: Tyche (ΤΥΧΗ) leaning on column holding child (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 207; cf. Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 547; cf. Melian relief. *J. H. S.*, 1898, p. 60 f.). *Rev.* Wreath; Owl; Simulacrum of Athena with spear and shield; cf. Melian relief, *Mittheil. deutsch. arch. Inst.*, xv. 249.

Mag. ΕΠΙ ΤΙ · ΠΑΝΚΛΕΟΣ ΤΟ Γ. *Mark of Value*, ΔΡΑΧΜΗ. Wt. 183 and 231 grs.

Myconos, a bare and rocky little island adjacent on the east to Delos. It was not altogether unfruitful, and its wine was of some note (Plin. *N. H.* xiv. 7, 75). Its coinage is described by Svoronos, *Bull. corr. hell.*, xvii. p. 455 f.

All the coins are of bronze (sizes ·7–·4) of the fourth century B.C. to first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΜΥ, ΜΥΚΟ, ΜΥΚΟΝΙΩΝ. *Obv.* usually Head of bearded Dionysos in profile, or Head of youthful Dionysos, three-quarter front: also Head of Demeter; Head of Poseidon (*rev.* Dolphin). *Rev.* usually Grapes and Corn-grain: also corn-stalk with two ears; Ivy-wreath.

Imperial—Augustus. ΜΥΚΟΝΙΩΝ, Dionysos standing. A religious decree of Myconos of the first century B.C. (Michel, *Recueil*, No. 714) enumerates among its divinities Dionysos Ληναίος and Βακχεύς, Demeter [illegible] and Poseidon.

Naxos. One of the largest, richest, and most fertile of all the Cyclades. The god chiefly worshipped in this island was Dionysos. From the middle of the sixth century, especially under the tyrant Lygdamis, a contemporary of Pisistratus, down to the devastation of the island by the Persians in B.C. 490, Naxos was in the enjoyment of its greatest prosperity, and most of the neighbouring islands were dependent upon it.

Circ. B.C. 600–490. *Aeginetic Standard.*

FIG. 256.

Kantharos, bound with ivy-wreath, and with a bunch of grapes hanging from each handle; above, an ivy-leaf.	Rough incuse square, quartered (Fig. 256) . . . Ꞧ Stater 191 grs; also ½ Stater. [E. F. Weber Sale (1908) 2230, Pl. XXX.]
Id.	Id. . . . . Ꞧ Trihemiobol

From B.C. 490, at first under the Persians and then under the Athenians, who settled five hundred Kleruchs in the island, Naxos struck no coins. The second series of Naxian coins begins after the fall of Athens B.C. 404.

Circ. B.C. 400–300. *Rhodian Standard (full weight).*

Head of bearded Dionysos, of fine style, crowned with ivy. [B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 10.]	ΝΑΞΙΩΝ Kantharos; above, ivy-leaf. [Another type in E. F. Weber, *Sale Cat.*, 2231] . . Ꞧ Dr. 57 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 11.]	ΝΑ Kantharos; above, grapes Æ ·45

Circ. B.C. 300 *to Roman times. Rhodian Standard, reduced.*

Head of bearded Dionysos, crowned with ivy. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 135, 136.]	ΝΑΞΙ Krater and thyrsos. Magistrates, ΕΥΓΑ, Ꞧ Didr. 119 grs.; (Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.*, xiii. 3162); ΛΕΩΚΡ, Ꞧ Didr. 103 grs.; ΚΡΗΘΕ, Ꞧ Didr. 112 grs.; ΚΑΛΛΙΝ (Mus. Nap.); ΧΑΡΟ, Ꞧ Didr. 117 grs. (*N. C.*, 1890, p. 323); ΧΑΡΟΠΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΞΕΝΟΥ, Ꞧ Didr. 119 grs. [Photiades *Cat.*, Pl. VIII. No. 1394], &c. Also Ꞧ Dr. 58 grs. Mag., ΞΕΝΟΔ, *rev. type*, Krater [Photiades No. 1396, now Brit. Mus.].
Id.	ΝΑΞΙ Kantharos; above, grapes Æ ·65
Head of young Dionysos. [B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 12, 13.]	,, Tall krater and thyrsos Æ ·75
Id.	,, Grapes . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of bearded Dionysos, wreathed.	ΝΑΞΙ Archaic statue of Zeus naked, holding fulmen and eagle. *Mag.*, ΜΗΧΑΝ [Photiades *Cat.*, No. 1397] Ꞧ Didr. 114 grs.

At Naxos the Priest of Dionysos was the eponymous magistrate, and it is probably his name which appears on the coinage (*C. I. G.* 2265, l. 21).

Imperial—Ant. Pius, Sept. Severus, Domna, and Geta. ΝΑΞΙ. ΝΑΞΙΩΝ. The Three Charites; Krater: bust of Dionysos, with magistrate's name ΕΠΙΦΑΝΙΔΟΣ (Imhoof, *Gr. u. röm. Münzkunde*, p. 277).

Paros, a large and important island west of Naxos, famous for its fine marble quarries, which were the chief source of its wealth.

Circ. B.C. 600–480. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Fig. 257.

Goat kneeling on one knee, with head reverted; beneath, dolphin.	Incuse square, divided into six triangular parts, some deeply indented (Fig. 257) . . . . . Æ Stater.

Fifth century B.C., *early.* *Aeginetic Standard.*

Goat kneeling r.	Incuse square quartered [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii. p. 453; B. M. C., *Lycaonia*, p. 51, Nos. 2–4] . . . . Æ Drachm.
ΠΑ, ΠΑΡΙ Goat looking back; one foreleg bent.	Two goats' heads facing one another, butting [*N. C.*, 1899, Pl. VIII. 1] . Æ 18 grs.

Paros was subject to Athens down to the end of the fifth century, and in B.C. 378 she joined the second Athenian alliance; but, apparently in B.C. 357, again separated herself from the Confederation, in conjunction with the Chians, with whom then and afterwards the Parians were in close relations (Bursian, *Geog.*, ii. 486).

Fourth century B.C. *Rhodian Standard* (*full weight*).

Goat standing.	
ΠΑΡ Goat. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 3.]	Π Α Ear of corn . Æ ½ Dr. 29 grs.
Goat. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVI. 4.]	Corn-wreath . . . Æ ½ Dr. 29 grs.
	Π Α Ear of corn . . . Æ ·45

Third and Second centuries B.C. *Rhodian Standard.*

Fig. 258.

Head of Kore or Artemis (?), her hair bound thrice round with a ribbon (Fig. 258).

Veiled head of Demeter, crowned with corn. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LVI. 36.]

Same head, without veil.

Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 8.]

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LVI. 35.]

Id. [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. 262.]

ΠΑΡΙ Goat standing or reclining. *Magistrates*, ΑΝΑΞΙΚ . . ., ΑΚΟΥ, ΑΡΙΣΤΗ, ΚΤΗΣΙ, ΠΕΙΣΗΝ, ΠΡΑΞΟΣ, ΦΙΛΑΝ [*Z. f. N.*, vii. p. 18]. Æ Didr. 118 grs. and Æ ·75

ΠΑΡΙ in ivy-wreath . . . Æ Didr.

„ Id. . . . . Æ Dr.

„ Id. *Magistrates*, ΕΥ—ΚΤΗ, Ε—ΑΚΟΥ, Ε—ΚΛΕΟ, ΑΝΤΙΑ, ΘΟΥΡΙ, ΧΑΙΡΙ . . . . Æ Dr. 58 grs.

ΠΑΡΙΩΝ Demeter seated on corn-measure, holding corn and sceptre. *Magistrates*, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜ[ΟΣ], ΣΙΛΗΝΟΣ . Æ Tetradr. 240 grs.

ΠΑΡΙΩΝ The poet Archilochus seated playing cithara. *Mags.*, ΠΕΙΣΙΒ, ΑΝΑΞΙΚ . . Æ Tetradr. 239 grs.

Also Æ, some apparently of first century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Demeter. *rev.* ΠΑΡΙ Goat standing or reclining. *Obv.* Female head in stephane. *rev.* ΠΑΡΙ Cornucopiae.

The chief cultus of Paros was that of Demeter Thesmophoros (Pauly-Wissowa, 'Demeter,' p. 2722 f.).

Imperial—M. Aurelius and Faustina, jun. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΡΙΩΝ Bust of Athena. The three Charites.

Pholegandros, between Melos and Sicinos, said to have been founded by Pholegandros, a son of Minos.

Second and First centuries B.C.

Young male head (Apollo ?). [B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 1.]

ΦΟΛΕ, ΦΟΛ[Ε]ΓΑ Rushing bull . . Æ ·8–·6

Imperial—M. Aurelius. ΦΟΛΕΚΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ Bust of Athena (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 210, Pl. XLIV. 1).

Seriphos, between Cythnos and Siphnos, the home of Perseus and his mother Danaë. Its coin-types all refer to the legend of that hero (cf. Paus. ii. 18; Strabo x. 487). For the archaic coins, *type* Frog, sometimes attributed to this island, see p. 480, *supra*, 'Uncertain.'

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

Head of Perseus in winged helmet, surmounted by vulture's head. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 2.]

ΣΕΡΙ Harpa . . . . . Æ ·45

After circ. B.C. 200.

Head of Perseus.

ΣΕΡΙ Perseus holding harpa and gorgoneion . . . . . Æ ·5

Id.

ΣΕ Gorgon's head; beneath, harpa . Æ ·7–·6

Id.

ΣΕΡΙ Harpa . . . . . Æ ·55

Gorgon's head.

ϹΕΡΕΙΦΙΩΝ Perseus holding harpa . Æ ·55

Head of Perseus.

„ Harpa . . . Æ ·55

Sicinos, between Pholegandros and Ios.

After circ. B.C. 300.

Young male head. | ΣΙΚΙ Grapes [*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. XLIV. 2] Æ ·75

Siphnos, south-east of Seriphos, famous in ancient times for its gold and silver mines, a tenth of the produce of which the Siphnians dedicated in their own treasury at Delphi (Paus. x. 11. 2).

The following (cf. also Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2, i. p. 1307 f.) are archaic coins of the period during which the mines continued to be a source of immense wealth to the island.

Circ. B.C. 600–500. *Aeginetic Standard.*

Fig. 259.

Eagle flying. (Fig. 259.) | Incuse square, divided into triangular compartments, of which some are deeply indented . . . . . Æ Stater and ½ Drachm.

Fifth century B.C., *early.* *Aeginetic and Attic Standards.*

Head of Apollo of archaic style [cf. *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 70], hair rolled, and bound with plain cord. B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 11.] | ΦΙ Eagle flying; in field, barley-corn (or leaf?); all in incuse square . . Æ Aeginetic Stater.

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVII. 12.] | ΦΙ Id. . . . Æ Attic Drachm.

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVII. 13.] | ,, Id. . . . Æ 8 grs.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo, hair short. | ΣΙΦ Eagle flying with serpent in beak; in field, barley-corn (or leaf?) [Brit. Mus. (*N. C.*, 1888, p. 14; cf. Æ Half-stater 66 grs., described by Dressel, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 216)]. . . Æ Attic Drachm.

Head of Artemis, hair rolled. | ΣΙΦ Eagle flying with serpent in beak Æ ·65

The gods chiefly worshipped at Siphnos were Zeus Ἐπιβήμιος, Apollo Ἐπιβήμιος, and Artemis Ἑκβατηρία (Hesych. *s. v.*).

Imperial—Gordian III. *Incer.*, CΙΦΝΙΩΝ. Athena standing. Also [illegible] *Autonomous* Æ *obv.* Head of Athena or Roma, *rev.* Eagle.

Syros. This island was situate nearly in the centre of the circle formed by the Cyclades. Of its history we know very little.

Third century to First century B.C.

Head of Hermes in pet[illegible]	ΣΥΡ Goat standing (Spunk[illegible] *Circular*, 1900, p. 3843; also at 129[illegible] *N. Z.*, 1876, p. 9) . . . ÆR Dr. 58 [illegible]
Head of bearded Pan with goat's horn and taenia.	ΣΥΡΙ. ΣΥΡΙΩΝ Goat; often with barley-corn in front . . . Æ 7[illegible]

Circa B.C. 200.

Head of Demeter, of late style, crowned with corn. [Mion., *Suppl.*, IV. Pl. XII. 2; *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 118.]	ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ The two Kabeiri (identified with the Dioskuri), standing, naked, facing each resting on spear, and surmounted by star; all in olive-wreath . . . ÆR Reduced Attic Tetradr. 246 grs.
Similar head, rude style.	ΣΥΡ Two Kabeiri naked, facing Æ 7[illegible]
Caps of the Kabeiri, each surmounted by star.	ΣΥΡΙ Panther running . . . . Æ 45
Head of Hermes.	ΣΥΡΙ Caduceus . . . . . Æ 35
Bee.	ΣΥ Cap of one of the Kabeiri, surmounted by star . . . . . Æ 45
Head of Apollo.	ΣΥΡΙ Goat lying. . . . . Æ 4[illegible]

Imperial—Domitian to Sept. Severus. *Inscr.*, ΣΥΡΙΩΝ, ΣΥΡΙ ΚΑΒΙΡΩΝ, ΕΙΣΙΣ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ, ΕΡΜΗΣ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ. *Types*—Heads of the Kabeiri with an ear of corn between them, and a Bee and a Star beneath. Bust or full-length figure of Isis. Hermes, standing. On Æ of Sept. Severus, ΑΣΣΑ ΗΜΥ(συ) = 1½ Assaria (Imhoof, *G. M.*, p. 487).

Tenos, separated from the southern point of Andros by a channel one mile in breadth, was famous chiefly for its magnificent temple of Poseidon, much frequented by the people of the surrounding islands (Strab. x. 747).

B.C. 600 (*or earlier*) *to* B.C. 500. *Aeginetic standard.*

Bunch of grapes formed of three pendants.	Rude incuse square [Hirsch Coll. (*G. M.* p. 548, No. 67; cf. *N. C.*, 1895, p. 273; Babelon, *Traité*, pt. 2. i. p. 1298)] . . . ÆR Stater 186 grs.
Id.	Id. [*G. M.*, p. 548, Nos. 68, 69.] . . . ÆR ½ Dr.; also ÆR 6 grs.

Fourth century B.C. *Attic Standard.*

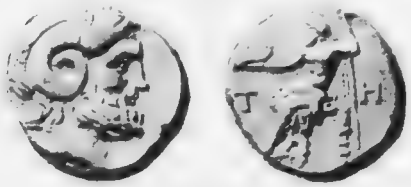


FIG. 260.

Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded and [illegible] (Fig. 260.)
Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded.

Circ. B.C. 300–200.

Head of Zeus Ammon, laur., beardless. [illegible] *N. C.*, 1895, p. 274, No. 1; [illegible] 9
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXII. 28.]

[B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 16.]

ΤΗ Poseidon enthroned, holding dolphin and trident. *AR* Tetradr. 254 grs.
ΤΗ Grapes . . . *AR* Dr. 63·8 grs.

Rhodian Standard.

ΤΗΝΙΩΝ Poseidon enthroned, holding dolphin and trident; in field, grapes [Berlin] . . *AR* Tetradr. 209 grs.
ΤΗΝΙΩΝ Poseidon standing, holding dolphin and sceptre; grapes in field. *AR* Didr. 106 grs.
ΤΗΝΙ Grapes . . . . *AR* 35 grs.

On the bronze coins, which range in date from the fourth century to the second century, the following are the most frequent types: Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded or young. Head of Poseidon, laureate. Dionysos, standing with thyrsos before altar. *Rev.*, ΤΗ, ΤΗΝΙΩΝ. Grapes. Poseidon standing with trident, around which a dolphin twines, or holding dolphin and trident. Rose in the field. Trident and dolphins, Rose in the field. (See B. M. C., Pls. XXVIII, XXIX.)

The Rose, as an accessory symbol, may indicate an alliance with Rhodes, which at this time exercised a predominant influence in the Aegaean Sea.

From Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 2334, it appears that the Tenian silver money did not usually exchange at par with the Rhodian, although it was struck on the same standard, the ordinary rate of exchange being 105 Tenian drachms against 100 Rhodian. This *agio* was due, it can hardly be doubted, to the prestige which attached to Rhodes as a great commercial state. In actual weight the Tenian drachms are fully equivalent, if not superior, to the contemporary Rhodian issues. See Mommsen, *Mon. Rom.*, i. p. 51.

Imperial—Sabina to Sept. Severus. *Inscr.*, ΤΗΝΙΩΝ. *Types*: Poseidon standing; Dionysos standing.

Thera, the modern *Santorin*, west of Anaphe and south of Ios, is an island formed by a submarine volcano, the edge of the crater of which rises above the sea-level. It is said to have been first inhabited by Phoenicians, and to have been afterwards colonized from Sparta. It was the mother-city of Cyrene in Africa. Its archaic coinage is perhaps to be recognized in the seventh-century silver staters with two dolphins as type, described *supra*, p. 480, as 'Uncertain'.

Fourth century B.C. *to* B.C. 200 *or later.*

Head of Apollo facing.
[B. M. C., Pl. XXIX. 13.]

[*N. C.*, 1890, 323; cf. *AR* (?), Hirsch. *Auct. Cat.*, xiii. 3192.]
[*Mon. gr.*, p. 225, No. 81.]
Head of Apollo, in profile.
Head of Zeus.
Head of Hermes.
[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 225, No. 82.]

ΘΗ Rushing bull; dolphins in ex. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 225, No. 80] . Æ ·7
ΘΗ Three dolphins . . . . Æ ·6
„ Forepart of bull . . . Æ ·3
„ Lyre . . . . . Æ ·55
„ Fulmen . . . . . Æ ·6
„ Caduceus . . . . . Æ ·5
ΘΗΡ Rushing bull . . . . Æ ·5

Imperial—M. Aurelius to L. Verus. *Inscr.*, ΘΗΡΑΙΩΝ or ΘΗΡΕΩΝ. *Types*: Apollo Kitharoedos: Naked archaic statue of Apollo radiate [illegible] Simulacrum or Term facing (B. M. C., Pl. XXIX. 17, 18).

ASIA

BOSPORUS

Brit. Mus. Cat., *Pontus*, &c., by W. Wroth; and the works of Burachkov and Koehne.

The autonomous coinage of Gorgippia and Phanagoria, the chief cities (on the Asiatic side) of the district known as the Cimmerian Bosporus, bear a close resemblance, in both style and fabric, to the more recent issues of Panticapaeum on the European side of the Straits. The geographical arrangement adopted in the present work, and by all numismatists, unfortunately necessitates the separation of the coins of the Asiatic from those of the European portion of the Bosporus. (See **Tauric Chersonesus,** *supra*, p. 279 sq.)

Achaia. For a coin attributed to this town (Strab. xi. 495) see *Journ. Int.*, vii. p. 353.

Agrippia Caesarea. See under **Phanagoria.**

Gorgippia, mod. *Anapa*, south-east of Phanagoria.

First century B. C.

Head of Apollo.	ΓΟΡΓΙΠΠΕΩΝ Galloping stag and thyrsos . . . . . Æ 62 grs.
Id. [*Num. Zeit.*, ii. Pl. XI. 1.]	ΓΟΡΓΙ Bow in case and club Æ 34 grs.
Id.	„ Forepart of rushing bull . . Æ Dr. (?)
Head of Apollo.	ΓΟΡΓΙΠΠΕΩΝ Tripod and thyrsos . Æ ·8

Phanagoria. The chief city of Asiatic Bosporus, situate nearly opposite Panticapaeum, the European capital.

Fourth century B. C.

Young head in conical cap (Kabeiros). [B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. 3.]	ΦΑΝΑ Bull butting . . Æ 68·7 grs.
Similar head. [*R. N.*, 1900, p. 122.]	„ Forepart of butting bull . . Æ 20 grs.
Bearded head in conical cap (Kabeiros). [Koehne, *Mus. Kot.*, I. p. 403. No. 23.]	„ Bull butting . . Æ Size ·5

Third century B. C., *or later.*

Head of Pan.	ΦΑ Bow and arrow . . . 6—·45

First century B. C.

Head of young Dionysos. [*Z. f. N.* xxiv. p. 71.]	ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ within ivy-wreath. AR 134 grs.
Head of Apollo. [*Ib.*, Pl. III. 11.]	Thyrsus. AR 63 grs.
Head of Artemis Agrotera. [B. M. C., p. 3.]	Rose. AR 24·5 grs.

Bronze of this period. Head of Apollo; *reverses*. Prow; Tripod and Thyrsus. *Obv.* Head of Artemis; *rev.* Stag. (For other types of Phanagoria see Burachkov, Pl. XXIII.)

In the first century A. D. Phanagoria appears to have borne the name of Agrippia Caesarea (see Pauly-Wissowa, *s. v.*), and to have struck the following coins:—

Head of Livia.	ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ Prow . . . . AE ·85
Head of Livia (? as Aphrodite) wearing veil and kalathos.	ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ Sceptre [see B. M. C.; *Num. Zeit.*, ii. 280; cf. also Podschivalov, *Beschreibung*, p. 25 with Giel, *Kl. Beiträge*, p. 30] . AE ·9

Sindo. The Sindi were a Scythian people who dwelt to the east of the Palus Maeotis. Their seaport was Sinde.

Fourth century B. C.

Goddess seated; in front, corn-grain. [Giel, *Kl. Beiträge*, p. 6; cf. *Berl. Blätter*, I. p. 4.]	ΣΙΝΔΩΝ Horse's head; incuse square. AR 18 grs.
Head of Herakles. [Brit. Mus.]	Id. . . . AR 25 grs. and AR 4·3 grs.
Herakles, kneeling, stringing bow. [Giel, p. 6; Pl. I. 14.]	ΣΙΝΔΩ Owl facing; incuse square . AR 19 grs.
Owl's head, r. [Giel, p. 6; Pl. I. 15.]	„ Horse's head, r. . AR 2 grs.

COLCHIS

The coins usually attributed to this region are small pieces of base silver weighing about 36 grs. Their attribution to Colchis rests upon the fact that they are frequently found in the modern province of Mingrelia on the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

Circ. B. C. 400, *or later.*

Head of archaistic (*Egyptian?*) style.	Bull's head, r. . AR (base) 36–26 grs.

The attribution of the following stater of Babylonian weight to Colchis is not certain, though specimens appear to have been procured from Mingrelia.

Lion reclining, looking back. [Date *circ.* B. C. 500.]	Human figure, with ox's head, kneeling; oblong incuse [Brit. Mus.: see *N. C.*, 1893, p. 88; *Z. f. N.*, iv. p. 5] . . AR (base) 157 grs.

Dioscurias, near the northern boundary of Colchis, was a Greek trading station, of which the Dioskuri were the traditional founders.

Time of Mithradates Eupator.

Caps of the Dioskuri. | ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΑΔΟΣ Thyrsos. Æ 65

Dynast of Colchis.

Aristarchus. *Circ.* B.C. 63–47 (?). He was made dynast of the Colchians by Pompey. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟ(Υ) ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΚΟΛΧΙΔΟ(Σ). *obv.* Head of Helios(?); *rev.* Female figure seated; Æ 57 grs. (See *Z. f. N.*, iii. p. 60; v. p. 226 f.; *N. C.*, 1877, p. 1; *Transactions of Numismatic Soc. of Moscow*, iii. 1905, p. 1.)

PONTUS

Waddington, Babelon, and Reinach, *Rec. gén. des Monn. gr. d'Asie M[illegible]*; Pont et Paphlagonie. Wroth, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Pontus*, &c.; Imhoof-Blumer, *[illegible] M[illegible]*, &c.

Koinon of Pontus. After the formation of Pontus Galaticus (B.C. 2 and A.D. 1), the towns of this territory probably formed a Κοινόν under the headship of Amasia. When, in its turn, Pontus Polemoniacus was incorporated, it formed a new Κοινόν, of which the capital was Neocaesareia. The two Κοινά afterwards became one, and the coins of the Κοινὸν Πόντου were struck at Neocaesareia (*q. v.*). The following were also probably struck at Neocaesareia:—*rev.* ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ, Tetrastyle temple, of M. Aurelius, also of L. Verus; with dates reckoned from A.D. 64–5, the year of the annexation of Pontus Polemoniacus. (On the Koinon see *Rec. gén.*, p. 25 f.)

Amasia, the birthplace of Mithradates the Great and of Strabo, was a strongly fortified town on the river Iris. Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΑΜΑΣΕΙΑΣ.

Imperial—Domitian to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΑCΙΑC, usually with addition of various surnames, honorific titles, dates, &c., *e.g.* ΑΔΡ (Hadriana), CEV (Severiana), ΑΝΤ (Antoniniana), ΑΛΕΞ (Alexandriana). ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΠΟΝΤΟΥ, ΠΡΩΤΗC ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, mostly abbreviated. On a coin of Sept. Severus occurs the legend ΕΡΜΗC ΚΤΙCAC ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ, showing that Hermes was revered as oekist. Era begins B.C. 2 (*Z. f. N.*, 1906, p. 342). *Types.* A large altar, often burning, with a tree beside it; on or above altar, victim, eagle, chariot; probably altar of Zeus Stratios (*Rec. gén.*, p. 27; Cumont, *Studia Pontica*, 1906, p. 177); View of Amasia (B. M. C., p. xvii); Aphrodite and Ares (Imh., *G. M.*, p. 560, No. 3); Tyche; Seated Hades; Hades and Kerberos (*Rec. gén.*, No. 69).

Amisus (*Eski Samsun*), next after Sinope the most flourishing Greek port on the south coast of the Euxine, was recolonized from Athens, probably in the middle of the fifth century, and its name changed to Peiraeeus.

Fourth century B.C. *Persic standard.*

Female head in turreted stephane. | ΠΕΙΡΑ, ΠΕΙΡΑΕ, ΠΕΙΡΑΙ, ΠΕΙΡΑΙΩΝ, Owl on shield. Magistrates' names and symbols [*Rec. gén.*, p. 44 f.] AR Dr. 6 grs.

After the time of Alexander, the town issued silver of similar types with without the town-name (drachms and triobols of Rhodian weight). Traces of the authority of the Pontic kings are found on these coins, as in ΒΑ(σιλίσσης) ΛΑ(οδίκης), also on the Æ of the same period (*Rec. gén.*).

Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΙΣΟΥ (rarely ΣΑΜΙΣΟΥ and ΣΑΜΙΣΟΗΣ, *Z. f. N.*, ii. p. 29). In addition to the civic coinages of Mithradates, described under his name, *infra*, the following were struck at Amisus:—*obv.* Head of Artemis, *rev.* Quiver with strap; Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Cista and thyrsos; *obv.* Cista and thyrsos, Panther holding stag's head; *obv.* Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Quiver; Female head in wolf's skin (Amazon Lykastia?), *rev.* Herakles, Nike (see Imhoof, *G. M.*, p. 570); *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Roma and Eirene (?), *circ.* B.C. 84 (see *G. M.*, p. 569).

In the first century B.C. the Proconsuls of Bithynia, C. Papirius Carbo, c. 61–59, and C. Caecilius Cornutus, B.C. 56 (*G. M.*, p. 562), place their names upon Æ coins: *obv.* ΑΜΙΣΟΥ Head of Rerea, *rev.* Roma (ΡΩΜΗ) seated on shields holding Nike.

Imperial—Augustus to Saloninus (some *quasi-autonomous*, *G. M.*, p. 570 f.). There are Æ from Hadrian to Antoninus, wt. 144, 96, 48 grs. (cf. *G. M.*, p. 572). *Inscr.*, ΑΜΙCΟΥ, nearly always with ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC added. *Types*, Athena, Asklepios, Demeter, Dionysos, Poseidon, Hermes, &c.; Capricorn; Tyche of Amisus placing rudder on head of Thalassa (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, i. p. 1, No. 4); River-god ΘΕΡΜΩΔΩΝ (*R. N.*, 1900, p. 126); Temple and altar with mountains behind (Imh., *G. M.*, p. 571). *Era* dates from autumn of B.C. 32, at which time Amisus was freed from its tyrant Straton by Augustus (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 257; Pauly-Wissowa, *s. v.* 'Aera', p. 644; *Rec. gén.*, p. 44).

Cabeira (*Niksar*), in the valley of the Lycus, was the chief seat of the worship of the god Mên Pharnakou. Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ...ΚΑΒΗΡΩΝ. *Circ.* B.C. 65 the name was changed by Pompey to Diospolis, and Æ inscribed ΔΙΑΣ appear to have been issued with Mithradatic types: *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle; *obv.* Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Cista and thyrsos (Imh., *G. M.*, p. 574; but see *infra* under **Dia** in Bithynia). In Imperial times it bore the name **Neocaesareia**. *Imperial* (see B. M. C.; Imhoof, *G. M.*; *Rec. gén.*) Trajan to Gallienus. Also *quasi-auton.* of Domitian. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC; ΝΕΟΚΑΙC; also ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ (see *supra*, **Koinon of Pontus**); ΜΗΤΡΟΠ; ΑΔΡ; ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡ. *Games*, ΑΚΤΙΑ. *Era*, Oct., A.D. 64. *Types*, Temple, within which, sometimes, statue, radiate bust, altar. Agonistic table, wreath, &c. Diioskouri standing at altar. Athena (with name of Roman official Aufidius Luscus): Imhoof, *Kleinas. M.*, ii. p. 499). Group of Tyche of Neocaesareia with river-god at her feet and five female figures = the cities of the Κοινὸν Πόντου with their *metropolis* Neocaesareia (see B. M. C.; Imhoof, *G. M.*, p. 578; *Rec. gén.*, p. 86).

Cerasus (*Kiresun*), on the coast west of Trapezus. Perhaps the same town as **Pharnaceia** (*q. v.*) (*Rec. gén.*, p. 74 and p. 99). *Imperial*, Æ from Hadrian to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΚΕΡΑCΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. *Era*, Oct.,

A. D. 64. *Types:* Herakles standing; Galley; Seated Goddess with cornucopiae; Pan, &c.

Chabacta, in Strabo's time, was a dependency of Amisus. Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΧΑΒΑΚΤΩΝ.

Comana (near *Gumenek*), on the Iris, called 'Pontica' to distinguish it from the Cappadocian Comana, was famed for its cultus of the goddess Mâ or Enyo, the high priest of whose temple ranked next in dignity to the king of Pontus (cf. *R. N.*, 1886, p. 443). Under the Romans the place bore the additional name of Hierocaesareia.

Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΚΟΜΑΝΩΝ. *Imperial* and *quasi-autonomous*—Time of Caligula, *obv.* Head of Enyo, *rev.* ΚΟΜΑΝΩΝ Club (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 261, No. 1); Nerva, *rev.* ΚΟΜΑΝΩΝ, Club; Sept. Severus and family, *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙCΑ ΚΟΜΑΝΕ(ΩΝ), *Types*: Temple, within which Enyo radiate, standing, holding shield and club (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 262, No. 2); also, Nike in temple. *Era* dates from Oct., A. D. 34 (*N. C.*, 1902, p. 2; 1904, p. 101 f.; cf. *Rec. gén.*, p. 78).

Gaziura (*Turkhal*), on the Iris, one of the residences of the kings of Pontus, but deserted in the time of Strabo (xii. 547). For the silver coins of the dynast Ariarathes I. struck there, see **Kings of Cappadocia.** Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΓΑΖΙΟΥΡΩΝ.

Haemilium (?) or **Æmilium,** known only from coins. Æ of first century B. C. *Obv.* Head of Tyche of city, *rev.* Fulmen; above, Crescent and star; *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Similar. Size 9. *Inscr.*, ΑΙΜΙΛΙΟΥ. (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 271; *Rec. gén.*, p. 26.)

Laodiceia. Modern *Ladik*, between Amisus and Amasia. Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑΣ. *Types:* Aegis, *rev.* Nike walking; Head of Ares, *rev.* Sword in sheath; Head of young Dionysos, *rev.* Thyrsos (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 263; cf. *R. N.*, 1900, p. 228).

Neocaesareia. See **Cabeira.**

Nicopolis ad Lycum (near *Pionrkh*, Πύργος). Founded by Pompey, *circ.* B. C. 65, in memory of his victory over Mithradates Eupator (Imh., *Kl. M.*, i. 3; *Rec. gén.*, p. 97; Cumont, *Studia Pontica*, 1906, p. 306). *Imperial*—Trajan; Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC, and ΕΤΟVC '34' and '42'; also ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ . . .; cf. *C. I. G.*, 4189. *Types:* Zeus seated holding Nike; Nike; Wreath; Serpent on Altar: Young head, laur. *Era*, Oct., A. D. 64.

Peiraeeus. See **Amisus.**

Pharnaceia, on the Black Sea, west of Trapezus (perhaps the same town as Cerasus; see *Rec. gén.*, pp. 74, 99). Æ, Second or first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΦΑΡΝΑΚΕΩΝ, Bust of Mên, *rev.* Star (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, i. p. 5); Bust of Zeus, *rev.* Zebu. Also Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator, Bust of Zeus, *rev.* ΦΑΡΝΑΚΕΙΑΣ, Eagle on fulmen. (According to *R. N.*, 1900, p. xx, *Imperial* of Caracalla; cf. Imhoof, *op. cit.*, ii. p. 500)

Pimolisa. See *infra* under **Paphlagonia.**

Sebasteia (*Sivas*), on the Halys. *Imperial*—L. Verus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, CЄBACTHNΩN, CЄBACTIAC MHTPOΠOΛЄΩC. *Types:* Roma seated: Demeter. *Era* begins between B. C. 2-1 and A. D. 1-2, probably B. C. 1. (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 5; *Rec. gén.*, p. 101.)

Sebastopolis-Heracleopolis (*Sulu-Seraï*), on the Scylax. *Imperial*—Trajan to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, CЄBACTOΠOΛITΩN, CЄBACTOΠOΛЄΩC (Trajan); later, CЄBACTO. HPAK., CЄBACTOΠO. HPAKΛЄOΠ., CЄBACTO. HPAKΛЄOΠ. *Types:* Nearly all relate to Herakles and his labours: Statue of Herakles in temple, &c. See Imh., *G. M.*, &c. *Roman Magistrate*, P. C. Ruso (*N. Z.*, 1891, p. 71). *Era* dates from B. C. 3 (October). (*N. C.*, 1902, p. 184; 1904, p. 101; *Z. f. N.*, 1906, p. 339; cf. *Rec. gén.*, p. 102.)

Taulara (*Taourla*, *R. N.*, 1900, p. 230). Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, TAYΛAPΩN.

Trapezus (*Trebizond*), on the south coast of the Euxine. The *rev.* type of the following coins, a table, is obviously a *type parlant* (τράπεζα).

Fourth century B. C. *Persic standard.*

Male head, with close beard (Hermes?). (*N. Num. Chron.*, 1871, Pl. VI. 3, 4.)	TPA Table, on which bunch of grapes. Æ Dr. 88 grs.; Diob. 22 grs., without grapes.

Imperial—Trajan to Philip jun. *Inscr.*, TPAΠЄZOYNTIΩN. *Era* C. A. D. *Types:* Hermes, Dionysos, Sarapis, Tyche, &c.; especially Mithras, who is often represented on horseback: see Imh., *G. M.*, p. 582 f.; *Z. f. N.*, xx. 266; and *Rec. gén.*, p. 107, for the Mithraeum of Trapezus.

Zela (*Zilleh*), one of the chief seats of the cultus of the goddess Anaïtis, the high priest of whose temple was the ruler of Zela and its territory.

Imperial—A coin of Trajan with 'Zeus Epikarpios' is perhaps false or wrongly attributed (*Rec. gén.*, p. 116). Sept. Severus and family. Views of temple (of Anaïtis) (B. M. C.; *Z. f. N.*, xii. 308); Male figure seated holding ears of corn (*N. C.*, v. 185); Ears of corn (*Z. f. N.*, xx. 266); Two towers and an arcade (*Rec. gén.*, No. 11). *Inscr.*, ZHAITΩN TOY ΠONTOY (abbrev.). *Era*, 64 A. D.

KINGS OF PONTUS, AND OF PONTUS WITH BOSPORUS

[Literature: Reinach, *Trois Royaumes de l'Asie Mineure*, and *L'histoire par les Monnaies* (p. 137 for chronological dates): Wroth, B. M. C., *Pontus*, &c.; Waddington, Babelon, and Reinach, *Rois de Pontus*, p. 9 f.; Von Sallet, *Zur Num. der Könige von Pontus u. Bosporus*, Berlin, 1866.]

Mithradates I, B. C. 302–266, founder of the Kingdom of Pontus.[1] No coins.

[1] Those numbered 1–7 were rulers of Pontus only, before its union with Bosporus.

2. **Ariobarzanes I**, son of Mithradates I, B.C. 266?–255? No coins.

3. **Mithradates II**, son of Ariobarzanes I, B.C. 255?–220?

Head of Athena helmeted.
[Reinach, *L'hist. p. l. m.*, p. 131; *Tr. Roy.*, p. 162; *Rec. gén.*, p. 9, No. 1.]

ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Nike standing holding palm . . . Æ Stater

4. **Mithradates III**, son of Mithradates II, B.C. 220?–185?

FIG. 261.

Head of Mithradates III, wrinkled, with close beard. (Fig. 261.)
[Rein., *Tr. Roy.*, p. 166; cf. *L'hist. p. l. m.*, pp. 131, 132.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ Zeus seated, holding eagle; in field, star within crescent (sun and moon), the symbol of the House of Mithradates, which claimed Persian descent [*R. N.*, 196[illegible] [illegible]29; *L'hist. p. l. m.*, Pl. VI. 2] [illegible] tic Tetradr.; also Drachm.

5. **Pharnaces I**, B.C. 185?–169. Son of Mithradates III.

FIG. 262.

Head of Pharnaces I. (Fig. 262.)
[Rein., *Tr. Roy.*, p. 168.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ Male figure (Pantheistic divinity?), standing, facing, wearing spreading hat, chiton, chlamys and cothurni; holds cornucopiae, caduceus, and vine-branch, at which a doe beside him nibbles; in field, star in crescent . . . . .
Æ Attic Tetradr.; Dr.

6. **Mithradates IV**, Philopator, Philadelphus, B.C. 169–150? Son of Mithradates III: married his sister, Laodice V. Philadelphus.

[illegible] of Mithradates IV and Laodice. [illegible]
Rein., *L'hist. p. l. m.*, p. 127.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Zeus and Hera standing facing, each holding sceptre [Paris].
.R Attic Tetradr.

[illegible] of Mithradates IV. [illegible]
Rein., *L'hist. p. l. m.*, p. 128.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Perseus (ancestor of the Persian kings) standing facing, holding harpa and Gorgon's head; in field, star in crescent [Berlin. Paris] . . . .
.R Attic Tetradr.

7. **Mithradates V,** Euergetes, B.C. 150?–120. Son of Pharnaces I? No coins known. (Cf. *N. C.*, 1905, p. 117 f.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXX. p. 47 f.)

Laodice. The following coin has been attributed to the mother of Mithradates VI, Eupator, who was regent of Pontus, B.C. 120–113. Her name, however, is not stated by the historians, and the coin may belong to some other Pontic queen named Laodice (cf. the *rev.* with the *rev.* of the tetradr. of Mithradates IV and Laodice, *supra*).

[illegible] of Laodice.
Rein., *L'hist. p. l. m.*, p. 134; Pl. VI. 5.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ [Λ]ΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ Hera standing, holding sceptre [Paris] .
.R Attic tetradr.

8. **Mithradates VI,** Eupator (the 'Great'), B.C. 120–63. King of Pontus and Bosporus. Son of Mithradates V.

FIG. 263.

[illegible] Mithradates VI. [*Rev. gén.*, [illegible] where varieties without the [illegible] Pergamum, [illegible] are given.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Stag feeding; in field, crescent and star, and monogram of Pergamum, where the coin was struck when Mithradates was resident there; whole in ivy-wreath . . . . . .
.V Stater 131 grs.

[illegible] Mithradates VI. [*Rev. gén.*, p. 144.]

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasos drinking; in field, crescent and star, and usually a date (Era beginning Oct., B.C. 297) and numeral representing the month of issue; whole generally in ivy-wreath, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ sometimes omitted .
.R Attic Tetradr.

Similar; hair more flowing.

Similar, but type, stag feeding instead of Pegasos . . . . . .
℞ Attic tetradr. (Fig. 263) (*Rec gén.*, p. 16 f.).
℞ Drachm (Rein., *Tr. Roy.*, Pl. XI. 3).

Holm (*Gr. Gesch.*, iv. p. 724) would connect the introduction of the stag (of Artemis) with the conquest of Western Asia Minor (B. C. 88).

During the reign of Mithradates a more or less uniform coinage of bronze was issued in the various cities of Pontus and Paphlagonia, bearing, however, the name of the city, not that of the king (B. M. C., p. xv; Imh., *Griech. M.*, p. 561 f.):—

1. Head of Zeus. *Rev.* Eagle on fulmen. (At AMASIA, AMISUS, CABEIRA, GAZIURA, LAODICEIA, PHARNACEIA, PIMOLISA, TAULARA, AMASTRIS, SINOPE; cf. ABONUTEICHUS.)
2. Head of young Ares. *Rev.* Sword in sheath. (AMASIA, AMISUS, CABEIRA, CHABACTA, GAZIURA, LAODICEIA, PIMOLISA, TAULARA, AMASTRIS, SINOPE.)
3. Head of Athena (as on Athenian tetradrachms). *Rev.* Perseus standing; at his feet, body of Medusa. (AMISUS, CABEIRA, COMANA, AMASTRIS, SINOPE.)
4. Bust of young Perseus. *Rev.* Cornucopiae between caps of Dioskuri, above which, stars. (AMASIA, AMISUS, SINOPE.)
5. Head of Mithradates VI as Perseus (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 564). *Rev.* Pegasos drinking. (AMISUS, CHABACTA.)
6. Head of Perseus helmeted. *Rev.* Harpa winged. (AMISUS.)
7. Aegis with Gorgon's head. *Rev.* Nike. (AMISUS, CABEIRA, CHABACTA, COMANA, LAODICEIA, AMASTRIS, SINOPE.)
8. Female bust in wolf's skin. *Rev.* Nike. (AMISUS, SINOPE: see Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 570; *Z. f. N.*, xxi. 218.)
9. Head of Artemis. *Rev.* Tripod with lebes. (AMISUS, SINOPE.)
10. Various Dionysiac types. (AMISUS, CABEIRA (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 575), LAODICEIA (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 263).)
11. Youthful bust (of Mithradates VI?) in helmet. *Rev.* Quiver. (AMISUS: Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 560; *Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 256.)

On these coins the supposed Persian descent of Mithradates is emphasized by the types relating to Perseus. Dionysiac types are frequent at Amisus, and the head of the god is often assimilated to that of Mithradates himself (B. M. C., p. xvi); compare the surname of Dionysos adopted by Mithradates, and the wreath of ivy (cf. **Cistophori**) on his tetradrachms.

For his dominions in Bosporus, Mithradates seems to have issued bronze money only (B. M. C., p. xxx, p. 44 f.; *R. N.*, 1900, p. 128), marked by his name BA(σιλέως) E(ὑπάτορος) in monogram. Also, probably, thick bronze pieces, *obv.* Young head in leather helmet, *rev.* Star (generally countermarked: Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 567). On the connexion of Mithradates with the coins of Smyrna, Odessus, and Athens, see B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. xxvii, and *supra*, p. 385.

Polemo I. King of Pontus from *circ.* B. C. 36; king of Bosporus from B. C. 17, *ob.* B. C. 9–8. ℞ Drachm. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. *Rev.* Pegasos; Star, &c. (von Sallet, *Beiträge . . . Cimm.*

Bosporus: Podschivalov, *Beschreibung*, p. 11; *R. N.*, 1866, pp. 420 ff.; *Rec. gén.*, p. 19.)

Pythodoris, B.C. 8—A.D. 22-23?, widow of Polemo I; queen of Pontus. Æ Drachms. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΙΣ. With heads of Augustus and of Tiberius. Also with *obv.* head of Pythodoris (*Rec. gén.*, p. 20, No. 21). *Types:* Cornucopiae; Capricorn; Scales; Star. (von Sallet, *Beiträge*, p. 69; Giel, *Kleine Beiträge*, p. 12; Reinach, *L'hist. par les* [illegible], p. 143.)

Antonia Tryphaena, B.C. 22-23?—A.D. 49?, daughter of Polemo I and Pythodoris, and mother of Polemo II. Æ Drachms, with her son Polemo, and with portrait of each. ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΗC ΤΡΥΦΑΙΝΗC, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΤΡΥΦΑΙΝΑ. (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 267; *R. N.*, 1900, p. 131; Reinach, *L'hist.*, &c., p. 145; *Rec. gén.*, p. 21 f.)

Polemo II, son of Antonia Tryphaena, king of Pontus, A.D. 38-64/5, and king of Bosporus till A.D. 41. Æ Drachms, with head of Polemo II and heads of Claudius, Agrippina (?), Nero, Britannicus; also with Tryphaena (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟC. *Dates* from Era beginning Oct. A.D. 38. (Reinach, *L'hist.*, &c., p. 145 f.; B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. xxviii, p. 46; *Rec. gén.*, p. 22 f.)

KINGDOM OF THE CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS

[Wroth, B. M. C., *Pontus*, &c., and the works of the Russian numismatists Burachkov, [illegible] Oreschnikov, and Podschivalov: cf. Koehne, *Mus. Kotschoubey*; Latyschev, *Inscr. ant. Septent. Pont.*, Vol. II; Brandis, *s. v.* 'Bosporos' in Pauly-Wissowa.]

The 'archons' and 'kings' of the Cimmerian Bosporus of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., did not issue regal coinages, but the money of their time must be looked for in the rich civic currency of **Panticapaeum** (*q. v.*). The following regal issues are subsequent to the fourth century B.C.

Paerisades. Head of king, diademed, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΑΙΡΙΣΑΔΟΥ Athena seated holding Nike. Æ stater imitated from the staters of Lysimachus. Podschivalov assigns the varieties of this coin to Paerisades III, IV, V, VI, who ruled *circ.* B.C. 280 to B.C. 100 (see B. M. C., p. xxix).

Spartocus. Head of king, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Σ]ΠΑΡΤΟΚΟΥ Bow in case. Æ Attic didrachm. Second century B.C. (= Spartocus IV?, son of Paerisades) (B. M. C., p. xxix).

Leucon II or **III.** Æ, inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΕΥΚΩΝΟΣ. *Types:* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Bow and club; Head of Athena, *rev.* Fulmen; Shield and spear, *rev.* Bow in case. Second century B.C.? (B. M. C., p. xxx).

The Bosporan coinage of **Mithradates VI** Eupator, king of Pontus, is described under his name, *supra*, p. 502.

Pharnaces II, B.C. 63–47, son of Mithradates VI Eupator, struck *N* staters for his kingdom of Bosporus; *obv.* Head of king, diademed, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Apollo with branch and lyre, seated before tripod (B. M. C., p. xxxi).

Asander, B.C. 47 (or 44–43?) to 16, issued *N* and *Æ* with *inscr.*, ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ; also *N* with *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ; *obv.* Head of Asander, *rev.* Nike on prow (B. M. C., p. xxxi). Also *N* of his widow **Dynamis**. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΩΣ (*Annali di Corr.*, 1841, p. 320; von Sallet, *Beiträge . . . Cimm. Bosp.*, p. 15).

Hygiaenon. First century B.C. Known only from a silver coin reading ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΓΙΑΙΝΟΝΤΟΣ (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, p. 34).

Akas. *N* stater, like that of Paerisades, *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΚΟΥ. Second century B.C. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, p. 35).

The **later kings of Bosporus** who issued coins are as follows:—

Aspurgus. B.C. 8?–A.D. 38?
Rhescuporis I. A.D. 14–42.
Mithradates. A.D. 42–46.
Gepaepyris, wife of Mithradates?
Cotys I. A.D. 46–78.
Rhescuporis II. A.D. 78–93.
Sauromates I. A.D. 93/4–123/4.
Cotys II. A.D. 123/4–131/2.
Rhoemetalces. A.D. 131/2–153/4.
Eupator. A.D. 154/5–170/1?
Sauromates II. A.D. 172 (or 174/5)–210/11.
Rhescuporis III. A.D. 211/12–228/9.
Cotys III. A.D. 227/8–234/5?
Sauromates III. A.D. 229/30–232/3.
Rhescuporis IV. A.D. 233/4–234/5.
Ininthimeus. A.D. 234/5–239/40.
Rhescuporis V. A.D. 239/40–276.
Sauromates IV. A.D. 275/6.

Pharsanzes. A.D. 253/4–254/5.
Synges. A.D. 258–276.
Teiranes. A.D. 275/6–278/9.
Thothorses. A.D. 278/9–308/9.
Rhadamsades. A.D. 308/9–322/3.
Rhescuporis VI (VII?). A.D. 303/4–341/2.

The money issued by the above-mentioned kings consisted of (i) *A stater coinage*. Until *circ.* A.D. 124, this coinage (by the exceptional privilege of the Roman Emperors) was of gold (123–120 grains). The metal, however, deteriorated into electrum, and, finally, through the stages of billon or potin, passed into bronze. These staters bear on one side the reigning Emperor's head (without inscription); on the other, the king's head with inscription, *e.g.* ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC CAYPOMATOY. The staters bear dates of the Pontic Era, Oct. B.C. 297. (ii) *Bronze coinage*. The coins bear marks of value Η, ΙΒ, ΚΔ, and ΜΗ = 8, 12, 24.

and 18 *τέμμια*, but there is much variation in size and weight, even in the case of pieces bearing the same mark of value (B. M. C., p. xxxiv). The king's head generally appears on the obverse. Reverse types—Labours of Herakles (Sauromates II); Aphrodite (?) seated; Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; City-gate; Nike with wreath and palm; Ivory chair, crown, shield, &c., the ΤΕΙΜΑΙ (*τιμαί*) or marks of honour sent to the king by the Roman Emperor and Senate; King trampling on capture; &c.

PAPHLAGONIA

Waddington, Babelon, and Reinach, *Rec. gén. des Monn. gr.*, 'Pont et Paphlagonie'; Wroth, B. M. C., *Pontus*, &c.

Abonuteichus, later **Ionopolis** (*Inebolí*). Autonomous Æ. time of Mithridates Eupator. *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΑΒΩΝΟΥ ΤΕΙΧΟΥ Eagle (see *R. N.*, 1900, p. 8, and *N. C.*, 1905, p. 116). *Imperial*—Trajan to Faustina Junior, *inscr.*, ΑΒΩΝΟΤΕΙΧΕΙΤΩΝ; M. Aurelius to Trebonianus Gallus, *inscr.*, ΙΩΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types:* Asklepios and Hygieia; serpent ΓΛΥΚΩΝ; Demeter; Dionysos; Artemis; Wind-god or promontory (?) ΖΕΦΥΡΙΣ (*R. N.*, 1900, p. 18). Glycon is the serpent-incarnation of Asklepios exhibited by Alexander, the false magician of Abonuteichus. According to Lucian's life of Alexander, the name of the town was changed from Abonuteichus to Ionopolis on the authorization of M. Aurelius (see Babelon, *R. N.*, 1900, p. 1 f.). See also *Rec. gén.*, p. 129 f.

Amastris (*Amasra*). Founded *circ.* B. C. 300 by Amastris, niece of Darius Codomannus, wife of Dionysius, tyrant of Heracleia in Bithynia, and afterwards of Lysimachus. The peoples of Sesamus, Cytorus, Cromna, and Tium were brought together in the new city. Tium, however, soon became independent (see *Rec. gén.*, p. 134 f.).

Circ. B. C. 300 *and later.*

FIG. 264.

Female head in Phrygian cap, ornamented with laurel-wreath and star (Mithras?). (Fig. 264.)
B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. 8 [.]

Similar, without star.
[*N. C.*, 1885, p. 63.]

ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ Female figure (Amaitis, or the town Amastris?) seated on throne, wearing veil, calathos, &c.; holds Nike and sceptre; in field, myrtle-bud (?) [*Monn. gr.*, p. 227] . . . Æ Babylonian (?) Stater 148–121 grs.

ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Same figure holding Eros, or sometimes Nike . . . . . Æ 141–148 grs.

Similar head. ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Bow in case [*Rec. gén.*, No. 3]. Æ Size ·65

Similar head. ΑΜΑΣΤΡ Bow in case [*Rec. gén.*, No. 9 Æ ·6

Head of Athena. ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ Owl on fulmen (time of Mithradates Eupator ?) . Æ ·85

Æ of period of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*) with *inscr.*, ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ and ΑΜΑΣΤΡΕΩΣ (Imhoof, *Kleinas. M.*, II. p. 501). Also Æ of first century B.C. dated from Pompeian Era, B.C. 64 (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 585 f., *Rec. gén.*, p. 138).

Imperial.—Trajan to Salonina (some *quasi-autonomous*, time of Trajan and Antoninus). *Inscr.*, ΑΜΑCΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ, rarely with ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ added (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 586). *Types* numerous; often of good work (*N. Z.*, 1891, p. 22). Bust of ΖΕΥC CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟC. Zeus Strategos and ΗΡΑ standing. Athena. Hermes with caduceus and discus (*N. Z.*, 1898, p. 328; *Journ. int.*, 1899, p. 137). Asklepios and Hygieia. Dikaiosyne. The City Amastris. Bust of Helios; *rev.* Crescent and star (*Gr. M.*, Pl. V. 10). Bust of ΔΙΟΝΥCOC CEBACTOC (*G. M.*, Pl. V. 11). Sarapis. Isis Pharia. Bull ΑΠΙC. Dioskuri with horses. Aphrodite with apple (*N. Z.*, 1891, p. 19, No. 34). Agave with head of Pentheus (*Rec. gén.*, No. 53). Ares (*Rec. gén.*, Nos. 137, 138). Eirene holding Ploutos (*Rec. gén.*, No. 154). Signs of Zodiac. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ ΑΜΑCΤΡΙΑΝΟΙ Statue of M. Aurelius on horse (*Hunter Cat.*, II. p. 234). Bust of ΟΜΗΡΟC. River-god ΜΕΛΗC. River-god ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟC. Bust of Faustina as the city ΑΜΑCΤΡΙC. Ram, and bird on column (*Z. f. N.*, XX. p. 270). Galley. *Marks of value.* B—H = 2—8 Assaria (*Gr. M.*, p. 586).

Alliance-coins with Amisus (*Rec. gén.*, p. 145, No. 85).

Cromna, an ancient city, incorporated *circ.* B.C. 300 with **Amastris** (*q. v.*). See *Rec. gén.*, p. 157.

Circ. B.C. 340–300.

Head of Zeus. ΚΡΩΜΝΑ Head of the Tyche or Hera (?), wearing turreted stephanos; various symbols and mons. . . . . Æ Persic Tetrob. 55 grs.

Head of the Tyche (?), as on silver. ΚΡΩΜ Amphora and grapes . . . Æ ·7—·4

Gangra, an old fortress, ΑΡΧ. ΠΑΦ. ΓΑΝΓΡΩΝ, incorporated with Germanicopolis (*q. v.*).

Germanicopolis (*Changra*). *Imperial*—With name ΕCΤΙΑ. Nero. M. Aurelius (*Rec. gén.*, p. 161); then of Sept. Severus and family with *inscr.*, ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC also ΑΡΧΕΟ. ΠΑΦΛΑ. (= ἀρχαιόπολις or ἀρχαιοτάτη Παφλαγονίας) ΓΕΡΜΑΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΙC ΕCΤΙΑ ΘΕΩΝ &c. *Types:* Apollo; Sarapis; Bull Apis; Herakles and Hydra; Nemesis; Crouching Aphrodite and Eros (Imh., *Gr. M.*, Pl. V. 19); River-god ΑΛΥC; River-god ΞΑΝΘΟC; Gate with two doors flanked by battlemented towers = the fortress of ΓΑΝΓΡΑ (also with *inscr.*, ΓΑΝΓΡΩΝ.

Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 589 f. Cf. *Rec. gén.*, p. 168). *Alliance-coins*, with Ancyra.

Date. Oct. B. C. 6–5 (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, I. p. 6; Dessau, *Z. f. N.*, 1906, p. 335).

Ionopolis. See **Abonuteichus.**

Neoclaudiopolis (*Vezir-Keupru*), originally Neapolis; also called Andrapa. *Imperial*—Trajan to Sept. Severus and family. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΟΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types:* Athena; Sarapis; Nike; Asklepios (*Rec. gén.*, p. 169. Cf. Cumont, *Studia Pontica*, 1906, p. 133.)

Era, Autumn of B. C. 6–5 (*N. C.*, 1899, p. 95).

Pimolisa (*Osmandjik?*), on the Halys. (Usually placed in Pontus, but see *Rec. gén.*, p. 172.)

Æ of the reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΠΙΜΩΛΙΣΩΝ.

Pompeiopolis (*Tash-Keupru*). Second or first century B. C.: *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Torch in wreath, Æ ·8 (*Rec. gén.*, p. 173, No. 1). *Imperial*—Ant. Pius to Sept. Severus. *Inscr.*, ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΠΑΦΛΑ. ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΙϹ. *Types:* Asklepios; Nemesis; Herakles; Dionysos. See also **Sebaste**, *infra*.

Sebaste. Perhaps a name temporarily borne by **Pompeiopolis** (*q. v.*) (*Rec. gén.*, p. 176). *Imperial* of M. Aurelius and L. Verus. *Inscr.*, ϹΕΒΑϹΤΗ ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΠΑΦ. *Types:* Athena; Bust of Tyche (*N. C.*, 1895, p. 275 f.).

Sesamus. This city was incorporated, *circ.* B. C. 300, with Amastris. Like Cromna, it struck silver and bronze coins shortly before that event.

Circ. B. C. 340–300.

Head of Zeus.
[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 229.]
Head of Zeus.
Head of Apollo.

ΣΗΣΑΜ Head of Demeter Æ 55 grs.
ΣΗΣΑΜΗ Id. [Paris] . . Æ 25 grs.
ΣΗΣΑ Female head (Demeter?) Æ ·6
.. Kantharos [*Rec. gén.*, p. 177] . Æ ·5

Sinope (*Sinub*), the wealthiest emporium on the south coast of the Euxine, was a colony of Miletus (B. C. 630). Its dominion in the fifth century embraced a large portion of the northern part of Asia Minor, and its fleet was supreme on the sea. Its earliest issues are silver staters, ranging in weight from 100 to 80 grs. (possibly Phoenician reduced). For the coins see Six in *N. C.*, 1885, pp. 15–50; B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. 95; *Rec. gén.*, p. 178 f.

Circ. B. C. 500 (*or earlier?*) *to circ.* B. C. 453.

Lion's head, often of very rude work; beneath it, a dolphin.
[B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. 95; Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 596.]

Quadripartite incuse square, the alternate quarters deeply sunk; sometimes containing pellets or letter . . Æ 100–80 grs.

Circ. B.C. 453–375.

Head of Sinope, the daughter of Asopus, wearing sphendone. [*N. C.*, 1885, p. 21 f.]	ΣΙΝΩ Sea-eagle on a dolphin; on the earliest specimens, in an incuse square. Magistrates' names frequent . . . ℞ 93–80 grs.

Circ. B.C. 375–322.

The coins of this period are similar to those of the preceding, but the name of the city is now replaced by that of a Persian Satrap:—(i) Datames, B.C. 364–362. ΔΑΤΑΜΑ. (ii) 'Abd Sasan' (or 'Abd Sisin') written in Aramaic: probably identical with Sysinas, son of Datames, B.C. 362–353 (*N. C.*, 1894, p. 302; *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 72; *Rev. géo.*, p. 183). (iii) 'Ariarathes' (written in Aramaic) *circ.* B.C. 330 = Ariarathes I, king of Cappadocia.

Circ. B.C. 322–220.

Head of Sinope, wearing sphendone; in front, usually, aplustre.	ΣΙΝΩ Sea-eagle on dolphin. Magistrates' names . . Dr. 95–78 grs.
Id.	ΣΙΝΩ Eagle, conventionally represented, facing, with spread wings. Magistrates' mons. ½ Dr. ℞ 45 grs.
Head of Sinope, facing.	ΣΙΝΩ Id. . . . ¼ Dr. ℞ 22 grs.

Circ. B.C. 306–290.

Head of Sinope, turreted.	ΣΙΝΩ Prow; in front, aplustre and mon. ℞ [illegible]

Attic Standard. Circ. B.C. 220 (*or earlier?*) *to* 183.

Turreted head of Sinope. [*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 272; cf. *Jahrb. arch. Inst.*, 1898, p. 172.]	ΣΙΝΩ Archaic statue of Apollo standing before tripod, holding branch and vase . . . ℞ Tetradr. 256 grs.
Turreted head of Sinope.	ΣΙΝΩ Poseidon, seated, holding dolphin and trident. [On the weight see *N. C.*, 1885, p. 45] . . . ℞ Didr. 127·5–82 grs.
Turreted head of Sinope.	ΣΙΝΩ Eagle, conventionally represented, facing, with spread wings; various symbols and letters . . . ℞ Tetrob. and Triob.
Head of Hermes, wearing petasos.	Id. . . . . ℞ Diob. 17 grs.
Head of Apollo, l., laur.	ΣΙΝΩ Tripod . . . . ℞ 13 grs.
Head of Sinope, r., turreted. [*N. C.*, 1885, Pl. II. 18.]	ΣΙΝΩΡΕΩΝ Apollo naked, seated on omphalos, holding lyre and plectrum ℞ Tetradrachm.
Head of Apollo.	ΣΙΝΩ Prow . . . . . ℞ 60 grs.
Head of Sinope.	ΣΙΔΩΡΗΣ Apollo standing facing, with branch and vase . . . Æ ·65
Id.	ΣΙΝΩ Prow . . . . . Æ ·75

The tetradrachm with the seated Apollo is imitated from coins of Antiochus III of Syria.

B. C. 183–70.

Sinope under the dominion of the Pontic kings. Æ of this period (*Rec. gén.*, p. 194 f.) and Æ of reign of Mithradates Eupator (*q. v.*), *inscr.*, ΣΙΝΩΠΗΣ.

Colonial coinage (*Rec. gén.*, p. 196 f.; cf. p. 179). In B. C. 70 Sinope was taken by Lucullus, and in B. C. 45 it was made a *colonia* by Caesar. The earliest coins are without the Imperial head: *obv.* Head of Ceres. *rev.* Crescent-shaped object (radiated diadem?) and plough, with names of duumviri, Æ (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 7, No. 4); *obv.* Bull's head, *rev.* simpulum, Æ (*ibid.*, No. 5). Coins with Imperial heads, from Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, C. I. F. (Colonia Julia Felix); C. I. F. S.; C. I. F. SINOPE; EX D. D. (decurionum decreto). *Types:* Colonist ploughing; Genius of Sinope; Sarapis standing; Zeus Sarapis reclining on couch; Apollo in Temple; Nemesis; Dionysos; Dioskuri with horses; Fish. Human leg surmounted by bull's head (*Rec. gén.*, No. 145); Archaic simulacrum and head (*ibid.*, p. 179).

Era. The Colonial coins are usually dated. Till Severus Alexander the Colonial era, B. C. 45, is employed; afterwards, the era of the Roman Conquest, B. C. 70. A coin of Domna, however, is dated according to the era of B. C. 70. The word ΑΝΝ(Ο) generally precedes the date. The latest discussion of the dates is by Kubitschek in *Num. Zeitschr.*, 1908.

KINGS OF PAPHLAGONIA.

Pylaemenes II or **III** Euergetes, *circ.* B. C. 133 or 103 (*N. C.*, 1903, p. 329; *Rec. gén.*, p. 127).

Head of Herakles, beardless.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΛΑΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Nike with wreath and palm Æ ·8
Bull's head, facing.	Same inscr. Winged caduceus Æ ·65

Deiotarus, Philadelphus, *circ.* B. C. 31–5.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Δ[ΗΙΟΤΑΡΟΥ] [ΦΙ]ΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ; in field, ΖΚV (= 427?) Head of the king, r. [Reinach, *L'Hist. p. l. monn.*, p. 151; *Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 226; cf. *Rec. gén.*, p. 127.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ [ΑΔΟΒΟ]ΓΙΩΝΑΣ Bust of Queen Adobogiona, r. (? mother of Deiotarus Philadelphus) [Berlin] . . . . Æ Dr. 59 grs.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΙΟΤΑΡ[ΟΥ] [ΦΙΛΑ]ΔΕΛΦΟΥ Head of the king, r. [Rein., *l. c.*]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΙΟ[ΤΑΡΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠ?]ΑΤΟΡΟΣ (Deiotarus Philopator, brother (?) of Deiotarus Philadelphus) Pilei of Dioscuri [Brit Mus.] . Æ ·95

BITHYNIA

[Waddington, Reinach, and Babelon, *Rec. gén.*, 'Bithynie'; Wroth, B. M. C., *Pontus*, &c.]

On the death of King Nicomedes III, B. C. 74, Bithynia was constituted a Roman Province. The limits of the Province were subsequently enlarged, notably by the Pontic dominions of Mithradates Eupator, the whole Province being known as 'Pontus et Bithynia'.

Commune Bithyniae (ΚΟΙΝΟΝ). *Imperial*—Æ. Claudius to Hadrian probably struck at Nicomedia on the celebration of federal games. *Inscr.*, usually ΒΙΘΥΝΙΑ, and (under Hadrian) ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑΣ also names of the Procurator (Ἐπίτροπος) and Proconsul (Ἀνθύπατος). *Types:* Female figure, ΒΙΘΥΝΙΑ (*Rec. gén.*, pp. 236, 237); Shield and spear; Ears of corn; Temple of the Emperor. Under Hadrian silver pieces inscribed ΚΟΜ. ΒΙΤ. were issued: *rev.* Temple. They weigh 154–169 grains (reduced Cistophori) and were current for three denarii (*Rec. gén.*, p. 239 f.).

Apameia, originally **Myrlea,** was renamed, *circ.* B.C. 202, by Prusias I king of Bithynia, after his wife, Apama. It became a *colonia, circ.* B.C. 47.

Autonomous Æ. (i) *Circ.* B.C. 300–202. *Inscr.*, ΜΥΡΛ, ΜΥΡΛΕΑ, or ΜΥΡΛΕΑΝΩΝ. *Types:* Athena; Apollo; Demeter; Head of Helios; Wheel; Humped bull; Horseman; Lyre; Corn-wreath, &c.

(ii) After *circ.* B.C. 202. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΥΡΛΕΑΝΩΝ or ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ: names of Proconsuls (first century B.C.), C. Papirius Carbo and C. Vibius Pansa, with dates from 'Proconsular Era' of Bithynia, beginning Sept. B.C. 282–1 (Reinach, *Rev. Num.*, 1891, p. 374). *Types:* Head of Apollo; *rev.* Lyre. Head of Dionysos; *rev.* Roma seated.

(iii) Colonial Æ. Augustus to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, COL. IVL. CONC. APAM. AVG. D. D., *i.e.* Colonia Julia Concordia Apamea Augusta Decurionum Decreto: C. I. C. A. APA. D. D.; C. I. C. A. D. D. *Types:* Dolphin; Head of Hermes; Diana Lucifera; Apollo Clarius APOLLINI CLAR. (*Rec. gén.*, No. 52, and p. 246 n.); Statue of Marsyas; Galley; Fish with open mouth, &c.; Flight of Aeneas (*Rec. gén.*, No. 43); GENI OPTIMO COMMODO Genius crowning Commodus (*ib.*, No. 56); VENVS seated on dolphin (*ib.*, No. 61; cf. No. 65); &c.

Astacus. This city (cf. Toepffer in *Hermes*, 1896, p. 124 f.; Imhoof, *Journ. Int.*, 1898, p. 12; *Rec. gén.*, p. 265) [illegible] on a gulf of the same name, and the type of its coins, the ἀστακός, crayfish or Lobster, contains a play upon its name, and refers at the same time to the great numbers of these creatures which were found in the shallow waters of the gulf (J. Six, *De Gorgone*, p. 40). The Athenians founded a colony there B.C. 435–4.

Circ. B.C. 500–435. *Persic Standard.*

Lobster or crayfish. [Imh., *M. G.*, p. 231.]	ΑΣ Female head of archaic style; incuse square. *Symbol:* Swastika . . AR Dr. 77 grs. Also Triobol and Diobol [*Rec. gén.* p. 266].

Circ. B.C. 434–400.

ΑΣ Lobster or crayfish.	Female head of later style; incuse square . . . . . AR 77 grs.
Lobster, holding shell in claws.	Id. . . . . AR 76 and 33 grs.

Astacus was destroyed by Lysimachus, B.C. 281, and when, in B.C. 264, Nicomedia was founded by Nicomedes I. he settled there the inhabitants of the old city of Astacus.

Bithynium or **Claudiopolis** (*Eski-hissar* near *Boli*). Æ of first century under C. Papirius Carbo. ΒΙΘΥΝΙΕΩΝ, Head of Dionysos. *rev.* ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒΩΝΟΣ. ΡΩΜΗ. Roma seated. Date 224 from Proconsular Era beginning B. C. 282/1.

Imperial Vespasian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ: ΒΙΘΥΝΙΕΩΝ; ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΕΩΝ. This town was the birthplace of Antinoüs, and medallions were struck there in his honour, bearing ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΝ ΘΕΟΝ Η ΠΑΤΡΙΣ (*Rec. gén.*, No. 13 f.). *Types:* Aphrodite on sea-horse; Antinoüs-Hermes, holding pedum and with a bull beside him, a tall plant in front, and a star over his head; Eros; Hygeia; Hermes; Tyche; Two goats butting, and bull.

Caesareia Germanica (*Ouloubad?* on Lake of Apollonia). *Imperial*—Æ. Augustus (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 599) to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗC (contrast inscr. of coins of **Germanicia Caesareia** in Commagene). *Types: obv.* ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus. *rev.* ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑ Caduceus (cf. Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 599); *obv.* ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ Head of Germanicus, *rev.* ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗ City-gate (Paris: *Annuaire*, 1882, p. 107). Also City-gate with inscr. ΕΠΙ ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΑΣΠΡΗΝΑ ΑΝΘΥ. ΚΑΙΣΑ. Titus: Harbour with distyle building and statue, sacrificial bull in front (B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. xix); Part of amphitheatre with spectators (N. C., 1903, p. 330; *Rec. gén.*, Nos. 15 and 31). Galley; Zeus (frequent); Asklepios; Artemis; Sarapis; Herakles reclining (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, II. p. 501); Mountain-god ΟΛΥΜΠΟC (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 597 = *Monn. gr.*, p. 139, No. 1); Helios with torches (*Gr. M.*, p. 599).

Calchedon (*Kadikeui*), a Megarian colony on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus opposite Byzantium, was always intimately connected with that city. The coins of the two places (the earliest of Calchedon excepted) differ only in one respect, viz. that the Bull on the money of Byzantium stands upon a dolphin, while at Calchedon he stands upon an ear of corn.

Circ. B. C. 480.

Bearded male head (Calchas?); [cf. Svoronos in *Eph. arch.*, 1890, p. 168 f.]	Wheel in inc. sq. [*Rec. gén.*, No. 1] . . ℞ Triobol 37·5–30 grs.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Bearded male head, l. (Calchas?).	ΚΑΛΧ between the four spokes of a denticulated wheel (cf. the type of **Mesembria**) ℞ Attic drachm 61 grs.
Beardless male head, l. (Apollo?).	Id. . . . . ℞ Triobol.

Circ. B. C. 400.

Beardless male head, r. (Apollo?).	ΚΑΛ and ivy-leaf between the four spokes of a wheel ℞ Triobol 30 grs.
Bearded male head or disk (with Medusa	ΚΑΛΧ between the four spokes of a wheel [*Rec. gén.*, No. 7] . . . . . ℞ Trihemiobol 16 grs.

Fourth century B.C.

ΚΑΛΛ Bull standing on ear of corn; var. symbols and mons. [*Rec. gén.*, p. 292.]	Dotted inc. sq., mill-sail pattern. AR Stater 236 grs.; also ½ Stater
ΚΑΛΛ Half-bull standing on ear of corn; symbols and mons.	Three ears of corn . ⅛ Stater 28 grs.
ΚΑΛΛ Bull standing on ear of corn.	Inc. sq., mill-sail pattern . AR Dr. 82 grs.; also Tetrobols, smaller divisions.

Also Æ. *Types:* Ears of corn: Astragalus, &c. (*Rec. gén.*, p. 293 f.).

At the beginning of the third century B.C., tetradrachms and drachms were issued here of Lysimachian types (*obv.* Head of Alexander with horn, *rev.* Athena seated): see *Rec. gén.*, p. 294. Also Æ. *obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* Athena seated.

After circ. B.C. 280.

Head of Demeter veiled.	ΚΑΛΛ Apollo seated on omphalos . AR 215 grs.; also AR with ΚΑΛΛΑ, 79 grs. [*Rec. gén.*, No. 28.]

Æ. *Types:* Trophy; Lyre: Heads of Apollo and Artemis; Heads of Demeter and Apollo; Poseidon seated, &c. (*Rec. gén.*, pp. 295–7). Also Æ alliance coins inscribed with names of Calchedon and Byzantium (*ib.*, p. 297).

Imperial—Tiberius to Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΛΛΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ. *Types:* Apollo in Corinthian temple (*Journ. int.*, 1898, p. 18, No. 13; the city had an old temple of Apollo, Lucian, *Alex.* § 10): Apollo seated on swan or on tripod: Lyre: Tripod entwined by serpent; Poseidon; Hermes: Herakles reclining: ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟϹ ΗΡΩϹ Bust of Antinoüs, *rev.* ΚΑΛΛΑΔΟΝΙΟΙϹ ΙΠΠΩΝ (sc. ἀνέθηκε) Antinoüs on griffin; Galley. Also quasi-autonomous. Head of Apollo, *rev.* Lyre and *rev.* Laurel-tree (*Eph. Arch.*, 1889, p. 89 f.); see also Imhoof in *Journ. int.*, 1898, p. 15 f.; cf. p. 18 and *Rec. gén.*, No. 50, with head of Rhoemetalces I, king of the Odrysae, A.D. 11–12.

Cius (*Ghemlik*), at the head of the gulf of the Propontis, which took its name from the city, was, according to Mela, the most convenient emporium for Phrygia. It was said to have been founded by Kios or by Hylas, Argonauts and companions of Herakles. On some of the coins Herakles is himself called ΚΤΙϹΤΗϹ.

There are no early coins of this town, its first issues dating from the age of Alexander the Great. All the gold staters known come from the Sidon hoards, which appear to have been buried either about B.C. 308 (*Rev. Num.*, 1865, 8) or about B.C. 288, if the dates upon the gold coins of Ace in these hoards are to be reckoned from the Seleucid era. Six (*N. C.*, 1885, p. 42) dates the earliest coins of Cius, B.C. 321.

Circ. B. C. 330–302.

FIG. 265.

Head of Apollo. (Fig. 265.)

Id. Beneath, ΚΙΑ. [On the weights of the Æ see Imhoof in *Journ. int.*, 1898, p. 19.]

Prow, ornamented with star, and magistrate's name, ΑΓΑΣΙΚΛΗΣ, ΑΓΝΩΝΙΔΗΣ, ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ, ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΣ . . . . . Æ Stater

Id. (For magistrates' names see *Rec. gén.*, p. 311 f.) . . . . . .

Æ Persic Drachm 81 grs.
Æ ½ Drachm 40 grs.
Æ ¼ Drachm 20 grs.

Circ. B. C. 302–202.

Young male head, in Persian head-dress (Mithras ?).

Id. [Cf. *Hunter Cat.*, II. p. 242, No. 5; *Journ. int.*, 1898, p. 19.]

Head of Apollo.

Head of Herakles.

Laurel-wreath.

ΚΙΑΝΩΝ Club . . . . . Æ ·7

ΚΙΑ Kantharos, grapes, and ears of corn . . . . . Æ ·65

ΚΙΑΝΩΝ Club . . . . . Æ ·7

„ Club and bow in case Æ ·8

„ Club and lion-skin Æ ·8

After circ. B. C. 202 (**Prusias ad Mare**).

Under the rule of the earlier kings of Bithynia the silver coinage ceases. Philip V of Macedon destroyed the town in B. C. 202 and gave the site to Prusias I. It received from the latter the name of Prusias ad Mare, and struck bronze coins, reading ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΙ: *obv.* Head of Herakles. *rev.* Club and bow in case: *obv.* Head of Apollo. *rev.* Tripod. One with name of ar ΑΡΓΥΡΟΤΑΜΙΑΣ.

Between the conquest of Bithynia by the Romans, B. C. 72, and the accession of Augustus occur the coins of two queens, Musa, daughter of Orsobaris, and Orodaltis, daughter of a King Lycomedes (Reinach, *Tr. Rois*, p. 135), *obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΜΟΥΣΗΣ ΟΡΣΟΒΑΡΙΟΣ, Head of Musa. *rev.* ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΙ Head of Herakles. Æ. A *obv.* ΩΡΟΔΑΛΤΙΔΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΚΟΜΗΔΟΥΣ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ Head of Orodaltis. *rev.* ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗ. Fulmen. Æ. (*Rec. gén.*, p. 316).

Under Roman Rule (**Cius**).

Under the Romans Cius recovered its original name, and *Imperial* coins are known from Claudius to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΚΙΑΝΩΝ (chiefly Hadrian), CEYHPOY BACIΛEYONTOC Ο ΚΟCΜΟC ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΙ ΚΙΑΝΟΙ (Sept. Severus). *Types:*

ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ Herakles standing: ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΝ ΚΙΑΝΟΙ Herakles standing; Herakles reclining; Athena: Sarapis; Aphrodite crouching (*N. Z.*, 1891, p. 14); Eros: Youth Hylas, holding bucket from which water flows (cf. Strab. xii. 564); Youth Kios (?), adjusting sandal. Two goats with forelegs on amphora; Galley.

Claudiopolis. See **Bithynia**.

Creteia-Flaviopolis (*Gerelch*), in the valley of the Billaeus. *Inscr.*: ΚΡΗΤΙΕΩΝ; ΚΡΗΤΙΕΩΝ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; ΚΡΗΤΙΑ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ. *Imperial*—Antoninus to Gallienus. *Types:* Demeter in car drawn by winged serpents: Apollo, Demeter, and Dionysos (?) (*Rec. gén.*, No. 38, and *R. N.*, 1901, p. 5); Artemis. River-god ΒΙΛΛΑΙΟΣ or ΒΙΛΛΕΟΣ (Billaeus); Satyr seated (*Rec. gén.*, No. 3); Temple, and two stags on bases (*ib.*, No. 4).

Dia, on the Euxine, between the mouth of the Hypius and Heracleia Pontica. The editors of the *Recueil gén.* (p. 341) attribute to it the bronze coins reading ΔΙΑΣ, assigned by Imhoof to **Cabeira** in Pontus (*q.v.*).

Heracleia Pontica (*Bendereyli*). This important Bithynian city attained its greatest prosperity in the latter part of the fourth century, under its tyrants Clearchus, Satyrus, Timotheus, and Dionysius. The standard in use at Heracleia is the same as that of Sinope, and is identical with the Aeginetic in weight, though perhaps not of the same origin. For full lists of the coins see Six, in *Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 51; B. M. C., *Pontus*, &c., and *Rec. gén.*, p. 343 f.

Circ. B.C. 415–394.

The silver coins (*obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ outside a square compartment) assigned in B. M. C., *Pontus*, p. 139, Nos. 1–3, and *Rec. gén.*, Nos. 1–4, to Heracleia under this date seem rather, on grounds of style, to belong to **Heracleia Sintica** in Macedonia (p. 244).

Circ. B.C. 394–352.

Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin; beneath, sometimes, club.

Id.
Id.

Id.

[*Rec. gén.*, No. 15.]

Id.
ΗΡΑΚ Head of City-goddess (or perhaps Hera) in turreted stephanos.

Id.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ Rushing bull; in field, sometimes, symbols, or letters. . Æ Dr. 81–60 grs.
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ Club . Æ 1½ Ob. 18 grs.
ΗΡΑΚ Forepart of rushing bull . Æ 1½ Ob. 18 grs.
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ Bow, quiver, and club. Æ ⅛ Dr. 8 grs.
ΗΡΑ Bow, club, and quiver . Æ ·65
Κ (for Clearchus? tyrant, B.C. 364–352). Bow in case, and club . . . Æ Diob. and Obol.
Κ Trophy. . . . . Æ Diob.

Time of the tyrant Satyrus. B. C. 352–345.

Head of young Herakles, l., in lion-skin; club sometimes beneath.
B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 22.
Id.
Id.
Id.
Id., facing.
HPAK Head of City-goddess.

HPAKΛEIA Head of City-goddess, of finest style, in turreted stephanos . Æ Stater 181 grs.
HPAKΛEIA Id. Æ Drachm 84 grs.
" Id. . . . Æ Tetrob.
HPAK Id. . . . . Æ Diob.
Head of City-goddess . . Æ Obol.
Σ Trophy. Æ Diob. [*Z. f. N.*, vii. p. 22.]

Timotheus and Dionysius. B. C. 345–337.

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned, with thyrsos at shoulder.
Id.

TIMOΘEOY ΔIONYΣIOY Herakles erecting trophy . Æ Stater 150 grs.
TIMOΘEOY ΔIONYΣIOY Id. . . Æ Triob. 38 grs.

Dionysius alone. B. C. 337–305.

FIG. 266.

Coins similar to the above, but without the name of Timotheus. Staters, Drachms, and Triobols. (Fig. 266.) Also Æ Head of Herakles, rev. ΔIONYΣIOY, Bow in Case.

Clearchus II and Oxathres. B. C. 305–302.

Dionysius was succeeded in the tyranny by his two sons Clearchus and Oxathres, who reigned under the guardianship of their mother Amastris. To their time may perhaps be attributed the following.

Head of young Dionysos, as above.
[*Num. Chron.*, 1885, p. 59.]

HPAKΛEΩTAN Herakles standing facing, leaning on club, and crowned by Nike . . . Æ Stater 149 grs.

Time of Lysimachus. B. C. 302–281.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.

Head of young Dionysos.
[*Rec. gén.*, No. 46.]
Head of young Herakles in lion-skin.
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 26.]

Head of young Herakles, facing.
[*Zeit. f. Num.*, vii. Pl. I. 13.]

HPAKΛEΩTAN Dionysos seated, holding kantharos and thyrsos . . . . Æ Stater 152 grs.
Same inscr. and similar type . . . . Æ Dr. 77 grs.
HPAKΛEΩ Dionysos seated, holding kantharos and thyrsos, bound with ivy . . Æ Attic Tetradr. 254 grs.
Nike, naked to waist, kneeling on a club, and tracing the last letter of the word HPAKΛEIA . . Æ 104 grs.

The last mentioned coin is now, preferably, attributed in *Rec. gén.*, p. 352, to Heracleia in Lucania.

The autonomous bronze coins with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ, *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Running Lion, Club and Bow in case, &c., belong for the most part to the time of Lysimachus and later. Some Æ with ΡΑΒ in monogram may belong to one of the Tyrants of Heracleia, B.C. 70-31. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. *Types:* Statue of Athena; Statue of Hera (?); Dionysos: see *Journ. Int.*, 1898, p. 21 f.: cf. *Rec. gén.*, p. 356.

Imperial and Quasi-autonomous. Claudius to Macrianus Jun. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΑΝ (Trajan): ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑΣ ΠΟΝΤΩ (Doric for ΠΟΝΤΟΥ) or ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ: ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ or ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ: ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑΣ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ (Gallienus, &c.); ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΩΝ. *Types:* Zeus seated, in front the Charites (*Journ. Int.*, 1898, p. 23); Poseidon; Athena; Asklepios; youthful Asklepios? (*Rec. gén.*, No. 168); Dionysos (on coins of younger Macrianus, &c. *Z. f. N.*, vii. p. 24, No. 8); Aphrodite (*Journ. Int.*, 1898, p. 24); Agathodaemon; Armed goddess (*Rec. gén.*, No. 95); View of Stadium of Heracleia (*Rec. gén.*, No. 76); Various Labours of Herakles (*N. C.*, 1898, p. 105); Herakles dragging Kerberos (at Heracleia was one of the mouths of Hades); ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΣΤΑΝ Head of Herakles: The Tyche of the city seated between the Pontos Euxeinos and a River-god (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 8): Funeral Pyre (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 601). *Names of Proconsuls:* (ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ, &c.), Attius Lakon (Nero), *Z. f. N.*, vii. p. 23, No. 6: M. Plancius Varus (Vespasian). *Neocorate* first appears on coins of Philip I.

Iuliopolis, originally Gordiucome.

Imperial—Vespasian to Gallienus, sometimes with name of Proconsul of Bithynia, M. Plancius Varus (*N. Z.*, 1891, p. 76). *Inscr.*, ΙΟΥΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, occasionally with title ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (Eckhel, ii. 422): ΙΟΥΛΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ. *Types:* Mên; Sarapis: Zeus; Athena; Kybele. Nemesis; Emperor sacrificing: Baetyl of Elagabal in quadriga; Military standards; River-god ΣΑΓΑ(ρις); River-god ΣΚΟΠΑΣ.

Myrlea. See under **Apameia,** p. 510 *supra.*

Nicaea (*Isnik*). This town, originally Ancore, was rebuilt by Antigonus *circ.* B.C. 316 and called Antigoneia; it was renamed Nicaea by Lysimachus, after which it soon rose to be one of the chief cities of the kingdom of Bithynia.

Autonomous bronze, of the first century B.C., with names of the Proconsuls, C. Papirius Carbo and C. Vibius Pansa: dates according to Era beginning Sept. 282–1 B.C. (B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. 152 f.; *R. N.*, 1887, p. 362 f.; 1891, p. 374).

Imperial—Augustus to Quietus. *Inscr.*, ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ, ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ, or ΝΕΙΚ. Honorific titles—ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΠΟΝΤ. ΚΑΙ ΒΙΘ.: ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΑΣ: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΙ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΙ, ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΣ ΕΥΓΕΝΕΙΣ, &c. *Magistrates.* Names of Proconsuls, Augustus to Vespasian. *Chief Types:* Various buildings (B. M. C., *Pont.*, pp. 153, 154: Imh., *Mon. gr.*, p. 240): Walls of Nicaea: ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΝ ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙΣ Herakles: ΡΩΜΗΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΝ ΝΕΙΚ. Roma seated: ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΝ Asklepios: ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΩ ΚΑΙ ΥΓΕΙΑ ΝΙΚΑΕΙΣ Hygieia: ΣΩΤΗΡΙ ΑΣΚΛΗ. Altar entwined by serpent:

Infant Dionysos in cradle (cf. Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 602): ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙCΤΗΝ Dionysos. ΑΓΑΘ. ΤΥΧΗ; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΝ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙC Statue of Alexander the Great (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 9); Athletes drawing lots: ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ Homonoia: Sarapis and Caracalla in ship; River-god CΑΓΑΡΙC: ΙΠΠΑΡΧΟC Hipparchus the astronomer (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 502): Herakles and Antaeos: ΙΠΠΟΝ ΒΡΟΤΟΠΟΔΑ Julius Caesar (as Mên ?) on his human-footed horse (*N. C.*, 1891, p. 421; *R. N.*, 1894, p. 301; B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. 171, No. 118; Kubitschek, *Rundschau über ein Quinquennium*, p. 41); ΟΙ ΚΤΙCΤΑΙ Artemis and Dionysos; Signs of the Zodiac: Hephaestos standing; ΔΙΟC ΛΙΤΑΙΟΥ Altar: ΘΕΑ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ; ΚΟΜΟΔΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟC Ο ΚΟCΜΟC ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙ within wreath: ΟΜΗΡΟC Homer; Lion's head radiate (*N. C.*, 1898, p. 106): ΘΗCΕΑ ΝΙΚΑΕΙC Theseus (*Journ. Int.*, i. p. 25); the nymph ΝΕΙΚΑΙΑ (*Journ. Int.*, i. p. 25 f.); Pan (*Journ. Int.*, i. p. 28 f.); ΓΕΤΑΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙC Geta (*N. Z.*, xxiii. p. 78); ΕΠΙ(*φανῆ*) ΤΕΛΕC(*φόρον*) ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙC Telesphoros (*Z. f. N.*, xvii. 190); ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΝΙΚΗΝ (*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. XLVI. 11). *Games.* ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ; ΙΕΡΟC ΑΓΩΝ: CΕΟΥΗΡΕΙΑ: ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ: ΜΕΓΑΛΑ; ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΑ; ΠΥΘΙΑ; ΟΥΑΛΕ: ΓΑΛΑ: ΑΥΓΟΥ. *Alliance.* Byzantium and Nicaea.

Nicomedia (*Ismid*), on the northern side of the gulf of Astacus near its head, received its name from its founder Nicomedes I of Bithynia. It was the chief city of the Bithynian kingdom and the residence of the king. *Autonomous* bronze of the first century B. C., with the names of the Proconsuls, C. Papirius Carbo, C. Vibius Pansa, and Thorius Flaccus, with dates according to Era beginning Sept. 282–1 B. C. (cf. **Nicaea**).

Imperial—Claudius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΙΑC; ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ: ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ. ΔΙC and ΤΡΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ: Η ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΙΟΥΝΙΑC ΚΑΙ Π.: ΝΕΙΚ. ΠΡΩΤ. ΔΙΠΟΝΤ. ΚΑΙ ΒΕΙΘΥ. (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 605); CΕΥΟΥΗΡΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟC Ο ΚΟCΜΟC ΕΥΤΥΧ(ε)Ι ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΙ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΙC: ΠΡΩΤΗC ΑCΙΑC (*Journ. Int.*, i. p. 32). On the earlier coins names of Proconsuls, some with addition of ΠΑΤΡΩΝ.

Types: ΗΡΑ ΛΑΝΟΙΑ = Juno Lanuvina (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 604); ΕΙΡΗΝΗ: ΗΡΩC ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟC; ΔΗΜΗΤ Demeter: Hephaestos seated; CΤΟΛΟC male figure in rostral crown, holding rudder (B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. 181): Ship; Asklepios; Serpent with human head; The Tyche of the City mounting prow; Radiate figure, serpent and eagle, at altar (B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. xx): Aphrodite seated or standing, with apple (*N. C.*, 1903, p. 332; *Hunter Cat.*, p. 254); Argos constructing the Argo (*N. Z.*, 1891, p. 17): Goddess holding model of temple (Pick in *Jahresh. d. österreich. arch. Inst.*, vii. (1904), p. 7).

Alliance coins with Perinthus, Pergamum, Smyrna, and Laodiceia (Phrygia).

Prusa ad Olympum (*Brûsa*), on the northern slope of Mount Olympus. *Autonomous* Æ of first century B. C. with name of Proconsul, C. Papirius Carbo, dated from Era beginning Sept. 282–1 B. C. *Imperial.* Nero to Gallienus. Also *quasi-autonomous.* *Inscr.*, ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΩΝ. *Types:* Mountain-god ΟΛΥΜΠΟC reclining (cf. Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 503); Nymph of Mount Olympos (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 606); ΠΡΟΥCΑΕΙC ΔΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΝ Zeus seated; Aphrodite Anadyomene: Eros: Poseidon;

Asklepios: Telesphoros: ΠΡΟΥCΑ the City-goddess: Helios: Ajax falling on sword: Caracalla, eagle and boar at altar: Selene on horse: ΠΕΙΕΡΟC Reclining River-god (*Invent. Wadd.*). *Games.* ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ. ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Prusias ad Hypium (*Ushala*), south of the Euxine, on the river Hypius. *Imperial.* Vespasian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΩΝ: ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΥΠΙΩ. *Types:* ΥΠΙΟC, River-god Hypios recumbent: Demeter: Helios in chariot: Vase entwined by serpent: Caracalla sacrificing: Star and crescent: Youthful head (the founder(?)): *Journ. Int.*, i. p. 34).—Name of Proconsul, M. Plancius Varus, on coins of Vespasian.

Prusias ad mare. See **Cius**, p. 513.

Tium (*Filyas*) on the Euxine, at the mouth of the river Billaeus. The earliest coins of Tium resemble those of Sesamus and Cromna. About B.C. 300 Tium, Cromna, Cytorus, and Sesamus were incorporated with the new city of Amastris. Of these towns Tium alone regained its autonomy probably in B.C. 282.

End of fourth century B.C.

Head of Zeus. | ΤΙΑΝΟΝ Eagle. . . . . Æ 4
[Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 588 f.]

Circ. B.C. 282.

ΤΙΑΝΟΣ Female head in stephane and sphendone. [Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 588 f.; *Invent. Wadd.*] | Eleutheria seated, inscribing ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ . . . . . Æ 7

Autonomous Æ (Imh., *Gr. M.* p. 589) of first century B.C., with name of Proconsul, C. Papirius Carbo, dated from Era beginning Sept. 282–1 B.C. —*Imperial.* Domitian to Gallienus, also *quasi-auton.* *Inscr.*, ΤΙΑΝΩΝ. *Types:* ΖΕΥΣ ΣΥΡΓΑΣΤΗΣ (or CYPΓACTHIOC) standing: ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤ. standing: ΑΝΤΙΝΟΩΙ ΗΡΩΙ ΤΙΑΝΟΙ Antinoüs: River-god ΒΙΛΛΑΙΟC or ΒΙΛΛΑΟC: Head of the founder ΤΕΙΟC: ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΟC ΣΩΤ(ήρ) standing: ΥΓΕΙΑ standing: Isis: Caduceus: ΝΕΙΚΗ standing: ΝΕΜΕCΙC standing: Zeus and signs of Zodiac: Hades seated: Vine: Statue of Dionysos between two river-gods, ΒΙΛΛΑΙΟC and CΑΡΔΩ. Bendis in chariot (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 607, No. 147): Dionysos supported by Pan (*ib.*, No. 148).

KINGS OF BITHYNIA

Reinach, *Trois Royaumes*; *L'hist. par les monn.*; Wroth, B. M. C., *Pontus*, &c.; Waddington, Reinach and Babelon, *Rec. gén.* (Bithynie jusqu'à Juliopolis).

Zipoetes I, B. C. 298–279 ?. No coins.

Nicomedes I, son of Zipoetes I, B. C. 279 ?–255 ?.

Head of Nicomedes I. [Paris; Berlin: cf. B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. xxxix.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ Female figure (Bendis ?), seated on rock holding spears. Æ Tetradrachm (Attic standard, as all the Æ of the Bithynian kings).
Id.	Same inscr. Naked figure (Ares ?), seated on rock . . . . . Æ Dr. (For Æ see B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. xxxix f.; *Journ. Int.*, 1898, p. 35; *Rec. gén.*, p. 219.)

Ziaëlas, son of Nicomedes I, B. C. 255 ?–235 ?.

Head of Ziaëlas.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΙΑΗΛΑ Trophy. Æ ·6. Wadd. Coll.; *Journ. Int.*, 1898, p. 35. (Cf. *Ath. Mittheil.*, 1905, p. 180.)

Prusias I, son of Ziaëlas, B. C. 238 ?–183.

Head of Prusias I. [Cf. B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. xl.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Zeus standing, crowning the royal name; symbol, fulmen; various mons. Æ Tetr.
Head of Apollo.	Same inscr. Athena, winged, standing. Æ 1·1
Id.	„ „ Lyre . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	„ „ Bow and quiver . Æ ·75 (See also *Journ. Int.*, 1901, p. 67 f., Hermes types; and *Rec. gén.*, p. 222 f.)

Prusias II, son of Prusias I, B. C. 183 ?–149.

Head of Prusias II, with wing attached to his diadem. [Cf. B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. xl.]	Inscr. and type as Prusias I, but symbol, eagle on fulmen; various mons. Æ Tetr.
Id.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Herakles standing . . . . . Æ ·7–·6
Head of Dionysos.	Same inscr. Centaur Cheiron with lyre. . . . . Æ ·85–·75
Eagle.	Same inscr. Fulmen . . . Æ ·75 (For other Æ. see B. M. C., *Pont.*, p. xlii, and *Rec. gén.*, p. 222 f.)

Nicomedes II (Epiphanes), son of Prusias II, B. C. 149–120 ?.

Head of Nicomedes II. [Paris, *Tr. Roy.*, p. 134; *Rec. gén.*, p. 227, No. 39.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Horseman with spear and round shield, galloping; with or without date, '160'. Æ over 131 grs.

Fig. 267.

Head of Nicomedes II. (Fig. 267.) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟ ΜΗΔΟΥ *Zeus* standing, crowning the royal name; *symbol*, eagle on fulmen; various mons. and *dates* according to the Bithynian regal Era beginning October 298 B.C. (*Rec gén.*, p. 217 on Era). ℞ Tetradr. (For Æ of Nicomedes II, III, or IV see *Trois Roy.*, p. 134; *Rec. gén.*, p. 233.)

Nicomedes III (Euergetes), son of Nicomedes II, B.C. 120?–92? (see *L'hist. par les monn.*, p. 167).—Tetradrachms resembling those of Nicomedes II, with various mons. and dates.

Nicomedes IV (Philopator), B.C. 92? 74. Tetradrachms resembling those of Nicomedes II, with various mons. and dates.

MYSIA

[Wroth, B. M. C., *Mysia*.]

Adramyteum. A seaport at the head of the bay of Adramyteum, said to have been founded by Adramys, brother of Croesus. With the earliest coins of this town cf. those of **Iolla**, and some of the **Satrapal Coins** (Ionia, *infra*).

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Zeus. [Cf. Imh., *M. G.*, p. 246 f.] | ΑΔΡΑ or ΑΔΡΑΜΥ Forepart of winged horse . . . . . Æ ·6

Third century B.C.

Head of Apollo r. laur. with long hair. [Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.* XIII, Pl. XXXVII, 3280.] | ΑΔΡΑΜΥ ΤΗΝΩΝ Cup (kylix) with tall stem . . . . . Æ ·65

Second century B.C.

Head of young Dionysos. [*N. C.*, 1894, p. 10.]	ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ in ivy-wreath . Æ 23·4 grs.
Head of Zeus.	,, Eagle on fulmen . Æ 50 grs.
Head of Zeus, sometimes with magistrate's name (cf. Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 608.)	,, Horseman. Æ Size ·6
Male head.	ΑΔΡΑ Owl . . . . . Æ ·4
Female head. [Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 608.]	ΑΔΡΑΜ Two owls with one head . Æ ·55

Also cistophori (B.C. 133-67) with ΑΔΡ in mon., and Æ of time of Mithradates Eupator of Pontus, *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ Cornucopiae between pilei of Dioskuri

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus; also *quasi-autonomous*. Magistrates: Strategos and Asiarch. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ. *Types:* ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟϹ ΙΑΚΧΟϹ Head of Antinoüs. *rev.* ΓΕϹΙΟϹ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΟΙϹ Seated figure in oriental cap (Adramys?): Zeus: Poseidon approaching Amymone; Persephone and cippus with vase of corn: Athena; Telesphoros; Euthenia. *Alliance coins* with Ephesus.

Apollonia ad Rhyndacum (*Abulliont*). On a small island of the lake Apolloniatis, through which the Rhyndacus flows before emptying itself into the Propontis. The town is rarely mentioned by ancient authors.

First century B.C.

Head of Demeter. [Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 13.]	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ Two torches. Æ ·6
Head of Apollo. [*N. C.*, 1902, p. 328.]	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΡΥΝ Lyre in wreath . . . . . Æ ·95
Head of Artemis. [Imh., *l. c.*]	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΡΥΝΔΑ Torch Æ ·5
Head of Hermes. [Imh., *op. cit.*, p. 14.]	,, ,, Caduceus Æ ·4
Head of Zeus. [Imh., *op. cit.*, p. 14.]	,, ,, Fulmen . Æ ·7

Imperial—Domitian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΠΡΟϹ ΡΥΝΔΑΚΩ often abbreviated; also ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ or abbreviated (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 11; *N. C.*, 1907, p. 440). *Types:* Chiefly Apolline: Artemis: Poseidon (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 15); Aphrodite (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 610); Tyche; ΡΥΝΔΑΚΟϹ reclining.—As to provenance of coins, see *N. C.*, 1906, p. 29; on types, *Hirschfeld-Festschrift*, p. 476.

Atarneus (*Kaleh-Agili*).

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo. [*N. C.*, 1905, p. 336; *Corolla Num.*, p. 297.]	ΑΤΑΡ Serpent coiled. [Brit. Mus.] . Æ Wt. 45 grs.
Female head. [Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.* XIII, 3287.]	ΑΤΑΡΝ Serpent coiled . Æ Size ·3

Third century B.C.

Head of Apollo.
[Cf. Imh. *Kleinas. M.*, p. 15.]

ΑΤΑΡ Forepart of horse, or horse *symbol*, serpent, &c. . . . Æ ·7

Roman times—Proconsul Cn. Asinius, B.C. 79–76 (?) (Waddington *Fastes* p. 45).

Forepart of horse; behind, coiled serpent.
[B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 14.]

ΑΣΙΝΙΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ Caduceus. . . . . Æ ·7

Attaea (on site, see Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, pp. 16, 169). *Imperial*—Trajan to Caracalla: some *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.*, ΑΤΤΑΙΤΩΝ, ΑΤΤΑΕΙΤΩΝ or ΑΤΤΑΕΤΩΝ. *Types:* Bust of ΔΗΜΟϹ: bust of ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ: ΤΥΧΗ ΠΟΛΕΩϹ. Asklepios: Zeus in temple: Naked hero, Zeus and child (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 18): Mountain-god reclining (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 18 f. = B. M. C., *Mysia*, No. 8). Homonoia (*N. C.* 1900, p. 288). Caracalla crowned by Demos (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 611, No. 163): River-god. *Magistrates.* Archon: Strategos: P. Metilius Secundus and C. Antius Quadratus, proconsuls of Asia under Trajan. *Alliance coins* with Ephesus (Mion, *Suppl.*).

Came, an unknown town sometimes assigned to Aeolis, but more probably, from the provenance of its coins, situated in Mysia (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 21: *N. C.*, 1896, p. 94: cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxii: p. 102). *Imperial.* Hadrian to Sept. Severus: also *quasi-auton.* *Inscr.*, ΚΑΜΗΝΩΝ. *Types:* Phallic term: Asklepios and Hygieia: Dionysos and archaic simulacrum (of Artemis ?): *obv.* Bust of Sarapis, *rev.* Cock. *Magistrate.* Strategos.

Cisthene. North of Atarneus. Autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΣ. ΚΙΣΘΗ or ΚΙΣΘΑ. Fourth century B.C. (*Gr. M.*, p. 613). Bearded satrapal head, *rev.* Horseman. Æ ·5. Third or second century B.C. Head of Demeter, *rev.* Horseman. Æ ·7.

Cyzicus. The coinage of this city, which occupied a peninsula on the southern shore of the Propontis, begins in the seventh or sixth century, and consists principally of staters and hectae composed of electrum or pale gold. These coins of Cyzicus, together with the Persian daries, constituted the staple of the gold currency of the whole ancient world until such time as they were both superseded by the gold staters of Philip and Alexander the Great.

The Cyzicene mint appears to have possessed a practical monopoly of coining these staters, which were doubtless a source of no small profit to the city. They are frequently mentioned in Attic inscriptions between B.C. 445 and 404, as well as by writers, as στατῆρες Κυζικηνοί, χρυσοῦ στατῆρες Κυζικηνοί, χρυσίου Κυζικηνοῦ στατῆρες, &c. (Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1876, pp. 277 sqq.; cf. 1877, p. 277 f.). From Xenophon, *Anab.* v. 6. 23: vii. 3. 10, we learn that a Cyzicene a month was promised to the soldiers as an advance upon their ordinary pay, which seems to have been a daric a month (cf. *Anab.* i. 3. 21).

The value of the Cyzicene electrum stater in silver money cannot be

exactly determined (cf. however Head, B. M. C., *Ionia*, p. xxviii f.), the probability is that it varied from time to time, and that it was differently estimated in different localities. All that we can be sure of is that it was of greater value than the gold daric of 130 grs. The weight of the Cyzicene stater is 254–248 grains; of the hecte (sixth) 42 grs., and of the twelfth 21 grs. The stater contained a large alloy of silver, while the daric, on the other hand, was of pure gold.

As Kirchhoff (*Corp. Inscr. Attic.*, p. 160) has pointed out, a didrachm of pure gold weighing 130 grs. was valued at Athens in B.C. 434 at 28 silver drachms. Now this happens to be the exact value which Demosthenes just a century later (*c. Phorm.* 34. 23) assigns to the Cyzicene staters, which continued to circulate for some long time after the Cyzicene mint had ceased to issue them. It would therefore appear that so long as Cyzicus retained her quasi-monopoly of coining gold, the value of the Cyzicene was considerably higher, and that it afterwards fell, in the age of Philip of Macedon, to the level of the gold stater of Philip.

The ἐπίσημον, or badge, of the city of Cyzicus was the tunny-fish, τάριχος, shoals of which were continually passing through the Propontis on their way from the Euxine to the Aegean sea (see Marquardt, *Cyzicus*, p. 35). This fish appears invariably on the electrum coinage of the town—on the oldest stater as the type, on later coins as an adjunct or lesser type in addition to the principal device, which latter, contrary to the usual practice, is at Cyzicus merely an exaggerated magisterial symbol, usurping the place of the main type, while the tunny, the real ἐπίσημον, is relegated to a subordinate position (cf. Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 40; and *J. H. S.*, 1904, p. 38). In some cases the main types of Cyzicene staters are identical with the badges of other cities, who may conceivably have ordered electrum staters to be struck for them at the Cyzicene mint. Cf. Weil, *Das Münzmonopol Athens* in *Z. f. N.*, xxv. p. 58.

Electrum Coinage.

In the following lists the principal types of the stater are enumerated: many of these types occur also on the corresponding hectae. The reverse, even in the latest period, is always an incuse square divided into four quarters, as on Fig. 268. Except on some of the small coins of Period I the tunny is invariably present. For further details see Greenwell, *Cyzicus* (cited as G.); on the chronology, Wroth, B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. xiv f.

Period I. Seventh and sixth centuries B.C.

Stater, 253 grs.; *obv.* Tunny with fillets attached, *rev.* Oblong incuse and smaller incuse containing scorpion (cf. *Rev. Num.*, 1895, p. 31 f.) Also *hectae* and smaller divisions, chiefly with marine types, and with tunny as symbol:—Head of fish. Dolphin. Crab holding head of fish (stater and hecte, G. No. 158). Eagle's head. Cock's head. Two fish (stater, G. No. 161). Boar's head holding tunny (stater, *N. C.*, 1893, p. 83). Winged tunny (stater and hecte, *N. C.*, 1893, p. 84).

Period II. Circ. B.C. 500–450.

Heads.

FIG. 268.

Athena (Fig. 268). Gorgon-head (*N. C.*, 1893, Pl. VII. 4). Young head on disk (Diskobolos ?. *R. N.*, 1903. p. 423). Bearded head (G. No. 78). Beardless head in helmet facing (G. Pl. II. 7). Satyric mask (hecte). Young head in winged helmet (G. No. 73). Female head (G. No. 84). Young male head with curly hair (*N. C.*, 1897, p. 256).

Figures.

FIG. 269.

FIG. 270.

Nike (?) running. Herakles with club and bow. Triton (?). Satyr holding tunny (Fig. 269). Young male figure with knife. Young male figure with helmet and sword. Naked figure holding tunny. Winged male figure with tunny. Lion-headed male figure (Phobos ?, Fig. 270).

Animal Forms, &c.

FIG. 271.

Sphinx with two bodies (hecte). Lion's scalp. Head of lioness. Lion (Fig. 271). Lioness. Forepart of winged lioness. Ram. Forepart of winged boar. Winged boar. Pistrix. Cock (forepart). Chimaera. Winged bull. Griffin. Heads of lion and ram conjoined.

Period III. Circ. B.C. 450–400.

Heads.

Zeus Ammon. Apollo. Athena. Dionysos. Herakles. Aktaeon. Young male head (Kyzikos ?, G. No. 80). Female head in sakkos (cf. Syra-

ense. G. No. 85). Young Kabeiros (*N. C.*, 1897, p. 255, No. 5, hecte). Male and female heads conjoined (hecte).

Figures.

Fig. 272.

Fig. 273.

Zeus kneeling with eagle and sceptre. Poseidon kneeling. Poseidon on sea-horse. Triptolemos in serpent-car. Apollo shooting. Demeter holding torch. Gaia holding Erichthonios (Fig. 272). Kekrops with olive-branch. Infant Dionysos (G. No. 39). Satyr filling wine-cup (Fig. 273). Satyr drinking from amphora. Satyr (?) holding in each hand uncertain object (B. M. C., *Mysia*, No. 68). Nereid on dolphin. Nike with aplustre. Nike flying (hecte). Herakles kneeling; seated; strangling lion; holding club and horn (*N. C.*, 1896, p. 91). Infant Herakles with serpents (*N. C.*, 1897, p. 255, hecte). Herakles and Iphikles. Orestes at Delphic omphalos. Harmodios and Aristogeiton. Taras (?) on dolphin. Youth on horseback (cf. Tarentum). Child holding bunny. Runner in armed foot-race. Helmeted youth examining arrow. Warrior kneeling with trumpet? (cf. *R. N.*, 1901, p. 6). Odysseus slaying ram. Warrior protected by shield (G. No. 92). Seated Scythian with bow (G. No. 95). Europa on bull (*R. N.*, 1901, p. 7).

Animal Forms, &c.

Skylla. Centaur. Pegasos. Kerberos. Griffin. Forepart of man-headed bull (cf. Gela). Man-headed bull (*N. C.*, 1892, p. 96). Bull's head. Bull. Forepart of winged bull. Head of goat. Goat. Boar. Sow. Winged dog. Dog. Fox (B. M., hecte). Horse. Ass. Ram (G. Nos. 130–132). Eagle. Winged dolphin (hecte). Forepart of deer (*N. C.*, 1897, p. 254). Helmet. Prow. Lyre. Delphic omphalos with two eagles (B. M. C., *Mysia*, No. 100).

Period IV. Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Heads.

Fig. 274.

Bearded Kabeiros. Aphrodite wearing stephane. Bearded male head, laureate (*N. C.*, 1898, p. 197). Demeter or Kore, profile (two types, *N. C.*, 1897, p. 253); also facing (Fig. 274). Young Dionysos. Pan (*G.* No. 40). **Atys.** Gorgoneion (*N. C.*, 1893, p. 82).

Figures.

Apollo on swan; also on griffin. Apollo with lyre. Helios holding two horses. Demeter with torch. Young Dionysos seated on rock. Aphrodite and Eros. ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙ(*a*) seated (*R. N.*, 1908, p. 421). Kybele on lion. Perseus with Gorgon's head. Man restraining horse (*N. C.*, 1897, p. 254). Naked male figure kneeling, looking back (*N. C.*, 1893, p. 81).

Animal Forms, &c.

Owl and two stars (*N. C.*, 1893, p. 8, hecte).

SILVER AND BRONZE COINAGE.

Seventh and sixth centuries B.C.

Head and tail of fish (tunny?). [B. M. C., *Mysia*, Pl. III. 21.] Rude incuse square . . . Æ 220 grs.

Fifth century B.C.

Forepart of boar; behind, tunny. [B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 34.]

Head of lion; incuse square . . . . Æ 20 grs., and smaller pieces. (Also with *rev.* Two tunnies). [Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 22.]

For a tetradrachm bearing the name and portrait of the Satrap Pharnabazus, struck at Cyzicus, see '**Satrapal Coins**' (under Ionia) *infra*.

Circ. B.C. 400–280 *or later.*

Rhodian Standard.

ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Kore Soteira wearing corn-wreath and veil. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XVIII. 8.]

Similar; beneath, tunny. [Cf. *παράσημον* on stele of *προξενία*, *J. H. S.*, 1904, p. 38.]

Head of Kore Soteira.

Head of Apollo.

Head of Apollo.

ΚΥΣΙ Lion's head; beneath, tunny . Æ 233 grs. (Also some of later style with ΚΥΣΙΚΗΝΩΝ.)

ΚΥΣΙ Apollo, seated on omphalos, beside which, lyre . . . . . Æ 205 grs. and 196 grs. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 27]; also 90 grs. [*N. C.*, 1897, p. 112].

ΚΥΣΙ Tripod; beneath, tunny . . . Æ ·7 ·45

ΚΥΣΙ Tripod; beneath, tunny. [Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 22] . Æ ·7

ΚΥΣΙ Amphora and tunny. [*Kleinas. M.*, p. 22] . . . Æ ·3

Head of Kore Soteira.	Monogram in wreath; beneath, ΚΥ Æ ·6
Tunny in corn-wreath.	ΚΥΣΙ Monogram in wreath . . Æ ·65
Bull's head.	ΚΥΣΙ Term (Apollo?). *Kleinas. M.*, p. 22] . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 200–100 *or later.*

Attic Standard.

Female head in diadem and oak-wreath. Kore Soteira: Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 23 f.]	ΚΥΣΙΚΗΝΩΝ Torch in oak-wreath Æ 252 grs.
Head of Kore Soteira. [*N. C.*, 1902, p. 329.]	ΚΥΣΙ Tunny in oak-wreath . . . . Æ 24 grs.

Bronze with types relating to Kore Soteira: Long torch: Head of Athena: Bull; Bucranium; Sphinx (*Kleinas. M.*, p. 505); Apollo, &c. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΣΙ; ΚΥΣΙΚΗΝΩΝ.

Fig. 275.

Imperial—Augustus to Claudius Gothicus. Also *quasi-autonomous* of all periods. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΩΝ, usually with ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ or ΔΙϹ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ; ΚΥΖΙ.

Types. Bust of ΚΟΡΗ ϹΩΤΕΙΡΑ (or Faustina II as Kore, Fig. 275): Zeus: Poseidon; Apollo with foot on omphalos (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 51, No. 239); Ares: Hermes: ΑΘΗΝΑ ΣΩΤΙΡΑ holding Nike (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 614): Asklepios: Hephaestos seated: Dionysos seated on panther: Dionysos in car drawn by panthers (*Gr. M.*, p. 615): Dionysos feeding panther: Λικνοφόρος (*Gr. M.*, p. 615): Dancing satyr and nymph (cf. *Journ. Int.*, 1902, p. 179): Eros: Eirene and Ploutos: Male figure reclining and M. Aurelius sacrificing (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 41, No. 175): Male figure in star-spangled dress reclining (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 50, No. 236): Antinoüs: Artemis: Demeter, attended by Maenad, in car drawn by Centaurs and Pan, with Eros in front and Λικνοφόρος behind (Fig. 275). Galley. Stork. Calf. Lion and ox (*Kleinas. M.*, p. 26). She-wolf (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 613). Ostrich (*Gr. M.*, p. 613). Circular building, on each side torch entwined by serpent (Imh., *Gr. u. röm. Münzkunde*, 1908, p. 41): Temple; Torch entwined by serpent and ears of corn and poppies. Herdsman milking goat (*Z. f. N.*, xv. 42). The founder ΚΥΖΙΚΟϹ,

bust and figure (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 47 n.). Tyche of Cyzicus. River-god ΑΙΣΗΠΟΣ. Armed athletes running (B. M. C., *Mysia*, Pl. XIV. 5). Erection of palms at a festival (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 55, No. 264; Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 25, No. 13). Triton holding oar. Rape of Persephone.

Magistrates: Strategos: Archon: Fuscus, proconsul of Asia under Trajan. *Games.* ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ. *Alliance coins.* Ephesus. Smyrna (Fig. 275).

Eleutherion, πολίχνιον Μυσίας (Steph. Byz.). The following fourth-century coin may belong to this place: *obv.* Head of Athena facing, *rev.* ΕΛΕΥ Lion standing. Æ size ·45 (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 19).

Gambrium. The earliest coins bear the name of its dynast Gorgion (*circ.* B. C. 399) mentioned by Xenophon, *Hell.* iii. 1. 6:

Head of Apollo. [*N. C.*, 1894, p. 315.]	ΓΟΡΓΙ Forepart of rushing bull. AR 52 grs.; also 24 grs. Cf. Æ with ΓΟΡ. *Z. f. N.*, 1902, p. 191.

Fourth and third centuries B. C.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 62.]	ΓΑΜ Forepart of rushing bull . . . AR 26 grs.

Also Æ with inscr. ΓΑΜ, *obv.* Head of Apollo and various reverses: Star, Head of Medusa, Bull charging, Tripod.

Hadriani ad Olympum, on the left bank of the Rhyndacus, at *Beyikje*, on a spur of Mount Olympus (Hill, *Journ. Int.*, i. 241; Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 20).

Imperial—Hadrian to Gallienus. Also *quasi-autonomous. Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ sometimes with ΠΡΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΩ. *Types*—Zeus: Athena: Asklepios: Telesphoros: Dionysos in biga of Centaurs: Artemis: Demeter: infant Hermes in cradle, &c. *Magistrate*, Archon.

Hadrianeia (Hill, *Journ. Int.*, i. 241: Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 20). *Imperial*—Hadrian to Otacilia Severa. Also *quasi-auton. Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΕΩΝ. *Types*—Bust of Senate; Head of ΔΗΜΟΣ: Zeus: Athena: Artemis: Telesphoros; Hermes standing before River-god reclining beneath tree: Kybele in lion-car. *Magistrates*, Archon, Strategos.

Hadrianothera, founded by Hadrian in commemoration of successful hunting excursions. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Philip. Also *quasi-auton. Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Asklepios; Zeus, &c. Also *obv.* Boar's head, *rev.* Telesphoros (*N. C.*, vi. 115). *Magistrates*, Archon, Strategos.

Iolla, probably near Adramyteum (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 245). Bronze coins of the fourth century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΙΟΛΛΑ or ΙΟΛΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Athena or of Zeus, *rev.* Forepart of winged horse. Some of the silver and bronze coins of the Satrap **Orontas** are by some numismatists thought to have been struck at Iolla, and by others at Lampsacus. See '**Satrapal Coins**' (under Ionia) *infra*.

Lampsacus. The coinage of this celebrated city on the Hellespont consists of the following classes:—

Electrum and silver. Circ. B.C. 500 *or earlier.*

Forepart of winged horse; above, acanthus ornament.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . El. 216 grs. (The attribution of this stater and of similar staters with animal types is not certain; see B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 78 n.)
Forepart of winged horse.	Quadripartite incuse square. AR Didr. 105 grs.; Tetrob. 36 grs.; Triob. 21 grs. (Phoenician standard).

About the close of the sixth century the Phoenician standard is abandoned for the Persic, and silver coins of the weight of the Persian siglos and its divisions are met with. The weight of the electrum stater appears about the same time to have been raised.

Circ. B.C. 500–450 *and later.*

Forepart of winged horse; sometimes in vine-wreath. [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. VIII. 1–4.]	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . El. Stater, 237 grs.
Janiform female head, of archaic style. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. II. 18.]	Head of Athena, of archaic style in incuse square . . . . . AR Persic Drachm (83 grs.) and subdivisions.

The electrum pieces appear to be the coins mentioned in Attic inscriptions (*circ.* B.C. 434), as χρυσοῦ στατῆρες Λαμψακηνοί (*Num. Chron.*, 1876, p. 290: see also Babelon, *Rev. num.*, 1895, p. 35).

Gold Staters. Circ. B.C. 394–350.

In this period the use of an electrum currency seems to have been finally abandoned at Lampsacus, and its place supplied by staters of pure gold struck on the standard of the gold darics (wt. 131 grs.: for references in inscriptions see Babelon, *Traité*, i. p. 491 n.). Among them are some of the most beautiful examples of Greek coin-art. The *reverse* type is uniformly the forepart of a winged horse in an incuse square. The following types of the *obverse* are known. These varying types are probably magistrates' symbols, as on the electrum coins of Cyzicus: cf. Macdonald, *Coin Types*, pp. 41, 50. (See list with plates by Miss A. Baldwin in *Journ. Int.*, 1902, p. 5 f.)

Figures.

Fig. 276.

Fig. 277.

Fig. 278.

Infant Herakles strangling serpents. Helle seated on ram. Nereid on dolphin. Male figure (Orpheus?) seated, with lyre. Nike killing ram (Fig. 276). Gê rising from ground (Fig. 277). Nike erecting trophy (Fig. 278).

Heads.

Fig. 279.

Fig. 280.

Fig. 281.

Fig. 282.

Zeus with or without fulmen (Fig. 279). Hera. Zeus Ammon. Athena (three types). Aphrodite. Demeter. Persephone. Hermes. Female head in lotus-wreath. Hekate. Kabeiros bearded (Fig. 280). Helios on radiate disk (Fig. 281). Winged head (Nike, or Eros?: cf. *J. H. S.*, 1897, p. 85). Dionysos bearded. Bacchante, with flowing hair: also with hair in sakkos and with hair falling on neck. Herakles bearded. Male head in stephane; behind it, club? (Baldwin, No. 29). Female satyr (Fig. 282). Pan, beardless, with goat's horn. Satyr, three-quarter face. Aktaeon, with stag's horn. Head in Persian head-dress. Young male head (Baldwin, No. 35). Female head, hair rolled, with ear-ring (*ib.*, No. 36).

Silver. Circ. B.C. 394–330?.

Janiform female head.	ΛΑΜ or ΛΑΜΥΑ Head of Athena ℞ of Persic standard, 39 grs., &c.
Head of Athena.	ΛΑΜ Forepart of winged horse. . . ℞ 36 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ΛΑΜ Id. ℞ 19 grs.

There are also bronze coins of the fourth and third centuries: *inscr.* ΛΑΜ or ΛΑΜΥΑ; *rev.* usually Forepart of winged horse, *obv.* types: Janiform female head, Head of Nike (?) in laurel-wreath, Head of Athena, &c. For the fourth-century coins of the Satraps, Orontas and Spithridates, probably struck at Lampsacus, see *infra* **Satrapal Coins** (under Ionia *infra*).

Circ. B.C. 330–190.

Tetradrachms and drachms of Alexander the Great's types, but of later style, have been attributed by Müller (Nos. 912–17) to Lampsacus. The symbol is the winged horse.

Circ. B.C. 190–85.

After the battle of Magnesia, Lampsacus was one of the towns upon which the Romans conferred autonomy.

Head of Priapos, ivy-crowned and horned. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIX. 8.]	ΛΑΜΥΑΚΗΝΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos, and magistrates' names with patronymic . . . . ℞ Attic Tetrad.

There are also Æ. inscr. ΛΑΜ. ΛΑΜΥΑΚΗΝΩΝ, types relating to Priapos, Apollo, Athena, &c.

Lampsacus was one of the chief seats of the worship of Priapos, who had there the attributes of Dionysos (Virg. *Georg.* iv. 111; Athen. i. 54).

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ ; ΛΑΝΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Statue of Priapos, sometimes in temple ; Forepart of winged horse ; Poseidon ; Kybele ; Athena ; Phrixos and Helle (*Z. f. N.*, vii. p. 25) ; Herakles and Omphale (*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. XLVIII. 5). *Magistrate*, Strategos. *Alliance coins* with Phocaea.

Miletopolis (*Melde* near *Kermasti*), a town said to have been of Athenian origin, situated at the confluence of the rivers Macestus and Rhyndacus, in the northern part of Mysia. Bronze of fourth to first century B.C. *Inscr.* ΜΙΛΗΤΟ ; ΜΙΛΗΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—*obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* Owl, usually with double body ; also Young male head, *rev.* Bull. *Imperial*—Trajan to Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΜΕΙΛΗΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Hermes ; Athena, &c. Armed figure of ΜΕΙΛΗΤΟϹ ΚΤΙϹΤΗϹ (specimens found near *Melde*, *N. C.*, 1906, p. 33). *Mag.* Epimeletes ; Strategos.

Parium, on the Propontis between Lampsacus and Priapus. With regard to early electrum coins of the Gorgoneion type possibly struck at Parium see B. M. C., *Mys.*, p. 94. Parium also coined, in all probability, the following silver pieces during the archaic period, and later.

Circ. B.C. 500–400.

Gorgoneion. [B. M. C., *Mysia*, Pl. XXI. 6.]	Incuse square containing a cruciform pattern . . Æ 69, 50, and 36 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400.

Gorgoneion, entwined with serpents.	ΠΑ ΡΙ Bull looking back ; *symbols*, various . . . . . Æ 38 grs. (Persic Hemidrachm).

Circ. B.C. 350–300 *or later.*

Bronze coins : *obv.* Bull, *rev.* The great altar of Parium built by Hermocreon (Strabo x. 5, 7 ; xiii. 1, 13 ; cf. *Jahrbuch arch. Inst.*, xi. 1896 (1897), p. 56). Also *rev.* Torch.

The next class of Parian silver coins cannot be earlier than the beginning of the second century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 190 *and later.*

Gorgoneion. *Hunter Cat.*, II, Pl. XLVIII. 10.] Head of Demeter. [B. M. C., p. 99.]	ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ Nike with wreath . . Æ Rhodian Tetradr. 210 grs. ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟϹ ΑΚΤΑΙΟΥ and name of magistrate. Apollo Aktaeos (cf. Strabo xiii. 1, 13), holding lyre, standing between altar and omphalos Æ Attic Tetradr.

Also Æ. ΠΑΡΙ, ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ ; *types*, Heads of Zeus, Athena, Hermes, Medusa ; Fulmen ; Bull ; Eagle ; Stag ; Altar ; Sistrum, &c.

Colonial Coinage.

Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.* usually C.G.I.H.P. = Colonia Gemella Julia Hadriana Pariana. *Types*—PARIO CONDIT Head of the founder Parios : DEO CVPIDINI Eros standing (after Praxiteles), (*N. C.*, 1893.

p. 21; Imh., *M. G.*, p. 256); Capricorn; Colonists ploughing: DEO AESC(*ulapio*) SVB(*cenienti*). Aesculapius seated raising fore-foot of a bull: Diana Lucifera: Triumphal arch. &c. *Mag.* IIII·I·D·D·D = quatuor viri jure dicundo decurionum decreto (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 102).

Pergamum (*Bergama*). According to one tradition Pergamum was colonized from Epidaurus under the leadership of the god Asklepios. The coins struck before the establishment of the Pergamene kingdom are mainly as follows:—

Circ. B. C. 440–350.

Head of Apollo.	ΠΕΡΓΑ or ΠΕΡΓ Bearded male head (Satrap) in Persian head-dress . . ℞ 24 grs.; also ℞ 11 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ΠΕΡΓ Bull's head . . . ℞ 9 grs.
Head of Apollo (cf. Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 93).	ΠΕΡΓΑ Two bulls' heads facing one another . . . . . Æ ·35
Head of Apollo.	ΠΕΡΓ Boar's head . . . . Æ ·4
Female head (cf. Imh., *Gr. M.*, Pl. VII. 8).	ΠΕΡΓ, &c. Two boars' heads: also two bulls' heads . . . Small Æ

The earliest coins belong to the time of the dynasty of Gongylos, who ruled under Persian favour; on the chronology see von Fritze in *Corolla Num.*, p. 47 f.

Third century B. C. *to circ.* B. C. 284.

Head of young Herakles.	Palladium . . . . . [*N. C.*, 1890, p. 198]. ℕ 133 grs.
Head of Athena.	Palladium . . . . . [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLIX. 9]. ℕ 45 grs.
Head of young Herakles.	ΠΕΡΓΑ, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗ, &c. Palladium. ℞ 20 grs.
Head of Athena.	ΠΕΡΓΑ Two bulls' heads facing one another . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Athena.	ΠΕΡΓΑ Bull's head . . . . Æ ·65
Head of young Herakles.	ΠΕΡ Head of Athena . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Athena.	ΠΕΡΓ Two stars . . . . . Æ ·4

The ℕ and the earliest ℞ were supposed by J. P. Six (*N. C.*, 1890, p. 200) to have been issued in B. C. 310 by Herakles of Pergamum, son of Alexander the Great and Barsine, but they may be better assigned to the period of Lysimachus (von Fritze, *l. c.*). For later coinage of Pergamum see *infra*, p. 535.

Kingdom of Pergamum.

(See Imhoof, *Die Münzen der Dynastie von Pergamon.*)

Silver (*Attic Standard*).

Philetaerus, B. C. 284–263, was the treasurer selected by Lysimachus to guard his hoard of 9,000 talents deposited at Pergamum. In B. C. 284 he made himself independent, though his tetradrachms show that he recognized Seleucus Nicator as his suzerain.

Head of young Herakles. [B.C. 284–281.]	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus seated holding eagle; *symbols*, bust of Athena and crescent . . Tetradr.
Head of Seleucus Nicator, divinized.	ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated: outstretched hand on shield; above, ivy-leaf; on r., bow . . Tetradr.

FIG. 283.

Eumenes I, B.C. 263–241, nephew of Philetaerus.

Head of Philetaerus wearing diadem; also with diadem and laurel-wreath entwined.	ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated; outstretched hand on shield; beneath arm, ivy-leaf; on r., bow (Fig. 283). Tetradr.

Attalus I, B.C. 241–197, another nephew of Philetaerus.

Head of Philetaerus wearing wreath with tie. (Also head with laurel-wreath and diadem entwined, Attalus I or Eumenes II ?.)	ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated, crowning king's name; shield behind her; on r., bow: *symbols*, ivy-leaf, grapes. Tetradr. (Cf. Wace in *Journ. Int.*, 1903, p. 143, and in *J. H. S.*, 1905, 98.)

Eumenes II, B.C. 197–159, eldest son of Attalus I.

Head of Philetaerus wearing diadem and laurel-wreath entwined.	ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Type as on coins of Attalus I, with *symbols*, bee, star, palm, cornucopiae, &c., and monograms. Tetradr.
Head of Eumenes II, wearing diadem. [B. M. C., *Mys.*, p. 117; cf. *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 118.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ Two youths (Kabeiri or Dioskuri) standing facing, each holding a spear: whole in laurel-wreath . . . . Tetradr.

For Alexandrine coins, probably of the time of Eumenes II, see Imhoof, *op. cit.*, pp. 16, 17.

Attalus II (Philadelphus), B.C. 159–138, younger brother of Eumenes II.

Head of Philetaerus with diadem and laurel-wreath entwined.	ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated, &c., as on the tetradr. of Eumenes II: with various *symbols* and *monograms*: flat, spread fabric . . . Tetradr.

Attalus III (Philometor), B.C. 138–133, bequeathed the kingdom of Pergamum to the Roman people. He does not appear to have issued coins.

BRONZE.

Inscr. throughout, ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Many of the reverse types and symbols are identical with the *symbols* of the tetradrachms, and this identity furnishes the chief clue to their attribution to the various kings (see Imhoof, *op. cit.*; B. M. C., *Mys.*, p. 119 f.). *Obverses*, Head of Athena: Head of Apollo: Head of Asklepios. *Reverses*, Bow: Ivy-leaf: Star; Bee: Tripod: Thyrsos: Bow: Serpent coiled: Asklepios seated feeding serpent from phiale (probably after the statue of Phyromachus, Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, 1882, p. 14: von Fritze, *Nomisma*, ii. p. 19 f.): Temple-key and serpent. Also with *obv.* Head of Philetaerus, *rev.* ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Female figure seated l. holding wreath (Brit. Mus.).

THE CISTOPHORI.

Under the kings of the Pergamene dynasty the so-called **Cistophori** made their first appearance as the chief medium of circulation for Western Asia Minor. The Cistophorus was so named from its type, the Sacred Bacchic Chest or Cista. According to Dr. Imhoof (*Die Münzen der Dynastie von Pergamon*, p. 33) this coinage originated at Ephesus shortly before B.C. 200, and its use rapidly extended throughout the dominions of Attalus I of Pergamum. Henceforth the Cistophorus became a sort of Pan-Asiatic coin, its general acceptance being secured by the uniformity of its types, while the local mint-letters and magistrates' symbols were merely subordinate adjuncts. The institution of this quasi-federal coinage in Asia Minor may have been suggested by the popularity of the Federal money of the Achaean League in Peloponnesus, as well as by the eager adoption by so many Asiatic cities of Alexandrine tetradrachms. The manifold advantages of a uniform currency were evidently beginning to be understood and widely appreciated in the ancient world about this time, and the cistophorus, whether intentionally coined for this purpose or not, met the popular demand, and was issued in vast quantities from numerous Asiatic mints (cf. Livy xxxvii. 46, 58, 59, and xxxix. 7).

The types of the Cistophori may be thus described.

FIG. 284.

Cista mystica, with half-open lid, from which a serpent issues: the whole in wreath of ivy. (Fig. 284.)

Two coiled serpents, with heads erect; between them, a bow-case . . . . ÆR Tetradr. 195 grs.

Club and lion-skin of Herakles; the whole in wreath of ivy, vine, or laurel.	Bunch of grapes placed on a vine-leaf
	Ꞧ Didr. 92 grs.
(*Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. VIII. 12.)	Ꞧ Drachm. 46 grs.

Cistophori are known to have been issued at the following mints in Asia Minor:—Adramyteum and Pergamum in Mysia; Ephesus and Smyrna in Ionia; Apollonis, Thyateira, Nysa, Sardes, Stratoniceia ad Caicum, and Tralles in Lydia; Apameia, Laodiceia, and Synnada in Phrygia; also in Crete (see *supra*, p. 479). See Pinder, *Über die Cistophoren*, 1856.

The cistophori of Pergamum may be divided into four classes. With very few exceptions all the specimens bear the letters ΠΕΡ in monogram.

Class I. Circ. B. C. 200–133.

In the field of the reverse, to the right of the serpents, a *changing* symbol—torch, caduceus, thyrsos, &c.

Class II. B. C. 133–67.

In field, as a *constant* symbol the snake-entwined Asklepian staff, often with the addition of the letters ΠΡΥ in monogram, standing for Πρύτανις, together with abbreviated magistrates' names.

Class III. B. C. 57–54.

Series of *Proconsular cistophori*, bearing the names of the Proconsuls C. Fabius, B. C. 57–56, with local magistrates' names ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΣ and ΔΗΜΕΑΣ; C. Claudius Pulcher, B. C. 55–54 (?), with local magistrates' names, ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ, &c. (B. M. C., *Mys.*, p. xxx; *N. C.*, 1899, p. 97).

Class IV. B. C. 49–48.

Cistophorus struck by Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio as 'Imperator'; Legionary Eagle, in place of Bow-case, between serpents on reverse (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LX. 5). (For a cistophorus probably struck B. C. 50–49 by L. Antonius as Q[uaestor] see *N. C.*, 1893, p. 10.)

Later Coinage of Pergamum.

The bronze coins (sizes 2–6) described below have been generally ascribed to the period (B. C. 133 to Augustus) when the Pergamene kingdom and its capital became part of the Roman province of Asia. Von Fritze (*Corolla Num.*, p. 47 f.) has, however, shown reasons for assigning them to the later period of the Pergamene kingdom, *circ.* B. C. 200–133. They would thus be a civic issue supplementing the regal issue of bronze coins. It may be doubted whether any bronze coins were struck at Pergamum between B. C. 133 and the time of Augustus.

Bust of Athena.	ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ Asklepios standing.
Head of Athena.	" Nike standing.
Head of Asklepios.	" Eagle on fulmen.
" "	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Serpent-staff.
"	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Serpent coiled round netted omphalos.
Head of Apollo.	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Tripod.
Head of Hygieia.	ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΥΓΙΕΙΑΣ Serpent coiled round omphalos.
Head of Athena.	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΑΡΕΙΑΣ Owl (Mion.).
" "	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Owl in wreath, or on fulmen, or on palm (Cp. B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 132 *R.*)
" " Head of Asklepios.	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Trophy. *Nr.* inscr. Serpent coiled round crooked staff.

The coin with ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, Owl in wreath, may have been struck B.C. 183 in connexion with the *Nikephoria* (von Fritze, *op. cit.* p. 56).

Imperial—Augustus to Gallienus. Also *quasi-autonomous* of same period. *Inscr.* ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. *Types*: Asklepios, Hygieia, Telesphoros. The Asklepian cultus was of great importance (see Wroth, 'Asklepios and the coins of Pergamum,' in *N. C.*, 1882, pp. 1–51 and von Fritze, *Nomisma*, ii. pp. 18–35), and Asklepian types are abundant, especially under the Antonines and under Caracalla, who visited the Pergamene temple of Asklepios in A.D. 214. ΚΟΡΩΝΙΣ, mother of Asklepios, standing; Statue of Asklepios between rivers Ketcios and Selcinos; Asklepios, small naked figure and rat (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 148); Caracalla adoring Asklepian serpent and Telesphoros (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. xxxi); also sacrificing to Asklepios (*ib.*): ΘΕΟΝ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ. Head of Senate, *rev.* ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ, Head of Roma: ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ. Head of hero Pergamos; Athena; Armenian (?) captive (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 506): ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΟΙ. Augustus in temple: ΛΙΒΙΑΝ ΗΡΑΝ. Bust of Livia as Hera. *rev.* ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΝ. Bust of Julia as Aphrodite: *obv.* Bust of ΕΥΡΥΠΥΛΟΣ ΗΡΩΣ, *rev.* Cypriote temple of Aphrodite (ΠΑΦΙΑ) (see B. M. C., *Cyprus*, Pl. XXVI. 7): ΖΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΟΣ: Temple of Rome and Augustus (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 142): River-god, ΚΑΙΚΟΣ: River-god, ΚΗΤΕΙΟΣ: Apollo Smintheus (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 145): Satyr dancing the boy Dionysos on his foot (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 150): Youthful Zeus, Gaia and Thalassa (B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 151); Ariadne sleeping (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv, p. 74): Great Altar of Pergamum, with humped bulls in front (*R. N.*, 1902, p. 234): Herakles and Erymanthian boar (*Inv. Wadd.*): Kabeiri (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv, p. 120 f.).

Magistrates—Vettius Bolanus, M. Plautius Silvanus, Q. Poppaeus Secundus, P. Petronius, C. Antius, A. Julius Quadratus, Proconsuls of Asia. The usual local magistrate is a Strategos; also Grammateus, Hiereus, Gymnasiarch, Prytanis (a woman, B. M. C., *Mysia*, p. 145: cf. *Ath. Mitth.*, 1899, p. 167), Theologos (*N. C.*, 1894, p. 12).

Titles—ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Β and Γ; ΠΡΩΤΩΝ: Η ΠΡΩΤΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ

ΚΑΙ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙϹ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟϹ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΤΩΝ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΠΟΛΙϹ (Caracalla).

Grapes—ΠΡΩΤΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΕΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΩ (Gallienus).

Alliance coins—Nicomedia, Ephesus, Smyrna, Miletus, Sardes, Hierapolis (Phryg.), Laodiceia (Phryg.).

Perperene, south-east of Adramyteum. Small autonomous bronze of the second or first century B.C. Head of Apollo. *rev.* ΠΕΡ, ΠΕΡΠΕ, Grapes. *Imperial*—Domitian to Otacilia. Also *quasi-auton.* *Inscr.*, ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. *Types:* Grapes; Telesphoros holding grapes; Asklepios; Two serpents at altar; Dionysos; Zeus; Athena; Demeter; Apollo (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 506); Head of the Senate as town-goddess (*ib.* p. 32); Bust of the Imperial ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙΑ laureate, on coins of Caligula (*ib.* p. 32) and Nero.

Pitane, on the Elaean gulf near the mouth of the Euenus. Æ. end of fifth century B.C., wt. 5·6 grs., *obv.* Head r., *rev.* ΠΙΤΑΝΑ Pentagram (Brit. Mus.). Also Æ of fourth century B.C. to first century. *Inscr.*, ΠΙ, ΠΙΤΑ, ΠΙΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Usual types: *obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon in profile or facing, *rev.* Pentagram. Also Head of Bacchante; Omphalos entwined by serpent. *Imperial*—Augustus to Otacilia. *Inscr.* ΠΙΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. *Types:* Round shield ornamented with pentagram; Head of Ammon; Telesphoros; Athena; Zeus; Prow; Amazon. *Magistrates.* P. Cornelius Scipio, Proconsul (with head); Strategos.

Placia, on the Propontis, between Cyzicus and the mouth of the Rhyndacus. Autonomous small bronze of the fourth century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΠΛΑΚΙΑ or ΠΛΑ. *Types*—Head of Kybele, sometimes turreted, *rev.* Lion r.; Lion's head; or Bull walking. On the worship of Kybele at Placia and Cyzicus, under the name of ἡ Μήτηρ Πλακιανή, see *Mitthei-lungen d. deutsch. arch. Inst.*, vii. 151.

Poemanenon, a dependency of Cyzicus, Æ of first century B.C. *Type:* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΠΟΙΜΑΝΗΝΩΝ Fulmen. *Imperial* and *quasi-autonomous*—Trajan to Philip. *Types:* Head of ΠΟΙΜΗϹ the founder, *rev.* Hermes (*Z. f. N.*, iii. 123); Eros (*Invent. Waddt.*); Tyche; Tripod entwined by serpent; Zeus; Asklepios. *Magistrate*, Archon. (On the site of Poimanenon, cf. *J. H. S.*, xxvi. p. 23.)

Priapus, a colony of Cyzicus near Parium. Autonomous bronze of the third and first centuries B.C. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΙΑΠΗΝΩΝ or abbreviated.

Head of Apollo.	Cray-fish (or lobster); also shrimp . . Æ ·75–·35
Head of Artemis.	Stag recumbent . . . . . Æ ·8
Bearded head filleted r.	Amphora . . . . . (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 258) Æ ·45
Head of Dionysos.	Amphora . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Demeter veiled.	Stag and cista mystica . . . Æ ·85

Proconnesus. An island in the Propontis, between Priapus and Cyzicus. Cf. Imh., *Mon. gr.*, p. 259.

Circ. B. C. 400–280.

Head of Aphrodite in sphendone or in saccos.	ΠΡΟΚΟΝ	Oenochoë . . . . . Æ 39 grs. (Cf. *N. C.*, 1904, p. 301.) Also Æ.
Head of Aphrodite, hair in saccos. Magistrate, ΑΝΑΞΙΓΕΝΗΣ.	..	Stag recumbent; in front oenochoë. Æ 55 grs. (B.M. *Guide*, Pl. XXIX. 28.)
Similar.	..	Forepart of stag and oenochoë . . . Æ 55 grs.
Similar; no magistrate's name.	..	„ . . . Æ 37 grs.
Head of Aphrodite. Magistrate's name. ΔΙΑΓΟΡΑΣ.	..	Oenochoë . . Æ ·7–·35
Head of Aphrodite.	..	Dove and oenochoë Æ ·55

The deer, πρόξ, on the reverse of the drachm is a *type parlant* (Eckhel, ii. p. 477).

Teuthrania (*Kalerga*), between Pergamum and Pitane. Coins issued by the dynast Procles I, *circ.* B. C. 399 (Babelon, *Mélanges*, ii. p. 189 f.); cf. *N. C.*, 1894, p. 318.

Head of Apollo.	ΤΕΥ	Young head in Persian tiara . Æ 25 grs.; also Æ.

Thebe, called Hypoplacia, from its situation at the foot of Mount Placius. Small Æ of fourth century B. C., *obv.* Female head in saccos, *rev.* ΘΗΒ Three crescents united. (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, ii. p. 506.)

TROAS

[Wroth, B. M. C., *Troas*, &c.]

Abydus, on the Hellespont, a colony of Miletus, has been thought to have been one of the places of mintage, in the sixth century B. C., of some of the early electrum staters of the Milesian standard, but as we have no inscriptions to guide us, the attribution of the following specimens is rather doubtful; see *infra*, **Ionia**.

ELECTRUM. *Circ.* B. C. 500.

Eagle, with closed wings, looking back; in field, dolphin.	Rough incuse square . . . . . [*Num. Chron.*, 1875, Pl. VII. 7.] EL. 217 grs.
Similar, but eagle standing on a hare, and no dolphin.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . [B. M. C., *Ionia*, Pl. I. 23.] EL. 217·5 grs.

SILVER. *Circ.* B. C. 480–450.

ΑΒΥΔΗΝΟΝ or ΑΒΥ Eagle.	Gorgoneion: incuse square . . . . Æ 82 grs.–2 grs. (Persic standard)

In B.C. 411 Abydus revolted from Athens and remained the Spartan military station on the Hellespont till *circ.* B.C. 387. The finest coins belong to this period. The gold was probably derived from mines in the territory of Abydus (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xl. f.).

Circ. B.C. 411–387.

Nike kneeling, stabbing ram. [B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xl.]	Eagle: in front, aplustre; inc. square. *N* Stater.
Artemis riding on stag. [*Z. f. N.*, xvii, p. 169, No. 2; *Invent. Wadd.*, No. 1028.]	Eagle: inc. sq. . . . . *N* Stater.
Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., Pl. I. 8.]	ΑΒΥ Eagle; inc. sq. Magistrates' names *R* 232 grs.

Circ. B.C. 320–280.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 2 f.]	ΑΒΥ Eagle standing. Numerous magistrates' names and symbols . . . *R* 164 grs.; 44 grs.

BRONZE COINAGE. *Circ.* B.C. 320–200.

Inscr., ΑΒΥ; ΑΒΥΔΗ. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Eagle; Head of Artemis; Stag; Torch and quiver; Two torches; Lyre; Eagle, &c.

After circ. B.C. 196.

On the conclusion of the war with Philip V of Macedon, the Romans conferred freedom upon Abydus and other Asiatic towns (Livy xxxiii. 30). Then, or perhaps somewhat later, it began, like most of the other seaports of Western Asia Minor, to strike large spread tetradrachms of Attic weight.

Bust of Artemis.	ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ Eagle: laurel-wreath. Various magistrates' names and symbols . . . . *R* Attic Tetradr.

FIG. 285.

Imperial—Augustus to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ or abbrev. *Types:* Several relating to Artemis, Leander swimming to the light-

house of Sestos, from which Hero holds out lamp; above, Eros with torch (Fig. 285) (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 7 n.); Dioskuri; Dionysos riding lion; Poseidon; Hero (Abydos?) near prow (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 622, No. 203); Bust of ΑΒΥΔΟϹ (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, i. p. 33). *Magistrate*, Archon.

Achilleion, a small fortified town near Sigeium, with the tomb of Achilles.

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Helmet. [Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, i, p. 33.]	Ａ (= ΑΧ)	Æ ·4
Head of Athena, in helmet. [*Ib.*, p. 34.]	Id. in wreath	Æ ·35

Alexandreia Troas (*Eski Stambul*), founded under the name Antigoneia, *circ.* B. C. 310, by Antigonus, who brought thither the inhabitants of Cebren, Colone, Hamaxitus, Neandria, and Scepsis. About B. C. 300 it was improved by Lysimachus, and re-named Alexandreia.

Circ. B. C. 300.

Head of Apollo.	ΑΛΕΞ Apollo Smintheus, holding bow and phiale; at his feet, mouse . .	Æ ·55
Head of Apollo.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ Horse feeding . .	Æ ·8–·6

Cf. Æ of **Hamaxitus** (p. 546) and **Neandria** (p. 547).

Third and second centuries B. C. *to circ.* B. C. 189.

For Alexandrine and Seleucid coins attributed to this mint see Müller, *Alex.* 923, 924; B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xiv; Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 21; and *J. H. S.*, 1903, pp. 94 ff.

Head of Apollo.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝ or ΑΛΕ Horse feeding; in ex., fulmen	Æ ·75–·4

Second and first centuries B. C., *after circ.* B. C. 189.

Fig. 286.

Head of Apollo. (Fig. 286.)	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ (in ex.); ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΣΜΙΘΕΩΣ Apollo Smintheus, standing with bow and phiale. Magistrates' names, and dates, apparently reckoned from the Seleucid Era and equivalent to B.C. 176–B.C. 77 [*N. C.*, 1898, p. 109; B.M.C., *Troas*, p. xv] . . . . . Æ Attic Tetradrachms and Drachms.

Æ *Inscr.*, ΑΛΕΞΑΝ; ΑΛΕΞ. *Types:* Head of Apollo; Lyre; Tripod.

Colonial Coinage. Commodus to Gallienus; also *quasi-autonomous*, Caracalla to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, COL AVG TROAD; COL TROA; COL ALEXAND AVG. *Types:* Chiefly relating to Apollo Smintheus, whose temple lay south of Alexandreia Troas. His cultus-statue represents him holding bow and phiale (on this type and its relation to the Apollo Smintheus of Scopas, represented with a mouse at his feet, see B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xvi and reff. there). Other types probably connected with this Apollo are:—Herdsman and feeding horse: Herdsman standing before a cavern in which is a statue of the Apollo (cf. Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, i. p. 36); Herdsman with Apollo (B. M. C., *Troas*, pp. xvii, xviii; *N. C.*, 1899, p. 98). Also Eagle holding bull's head (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xviii); Nine men seated on platform, probably the local Senate, *Curia decurionum* (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 27); Triumphal arch (Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 507). On the *quasi-auton.* is a head of the Tyche of the city with *inscr.* COL ALEX TRO. Also the usual Colonial types:—Marsyas statue; Genius standing; Drunken Herakles, Pan and Satyrs, &c.

Antandrus, on the north of the Gulf of Adramyteum. The goddess on its coins is doubtless the Artemis Astyrene, whose temple in a grove at the neighbouring Astyra was under the administration of Antandrus (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxxvii). The goat seems to have been the παράσημον of the town (see *N. C.*, 1899, p. 1 f.).

Circ. B.C. 440–400.

Head of Artemis Astyrene.	ΑΝΤΑΝ Goat standing: incuse square . . . . . Æ Wt. 56 grs. Brit. Mus. (*N. C.*, 1898, p. 109); also 48 grs. and 29 grs. (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 36).
Head of Artemis Astyrene.	ΑΝΤΑΝ Goat standing before fir-tree; one leg raised: inc. sq.. . . Æ Wt. 41 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–284.

Head of Artemis Astyrene.	ΑΝΤΑΝ Goat standing: inc. sq. . . Æ Wt. 19 grs.
ib.	ΑΝ Lion's head . . Æ Wt. 7 grs. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 507.]
Head of Apollo.	ΑΝΤΑΝ Lion's head . Æ Size ·75–·45

Imperial. Titus to Sept. Severus. Also *quasi-autonomous.* *Inscr.* ΑΝΤΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ; ΑΝΤΑΝΔΡΙΩΝ. *Types:* Archaic statue of Artemis ΑCΤΥΡΗΝΗ (*Z. f. N.*, vii. p. 24); Asklepios; Hephaestos standing; Goat: Apollo with name Σχιζαιός or Σχιζαῖος (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 507).

Assus (*Bekhram*), a flourishing stronghold of southern Troas, incorporated with the kingdom of Pergamum in B. C. 241. Athena Polias was the principal goddess (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxxv f.).

Circ. B. C. 479–450.

Griffin recumbent: fore-paw raised. — Lion's head: incuse square . . . . Æ 55 grs.; 24 grs.; 13 grs.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Head of Athena wearing helmet ornamented with griffin (fine style). — ΑΣΣΙΟ[Ν] Archaic statue of Athena holding spear and fillets: inc. square. [*Inv. Wadd.*, No. 655.] Æ 232 grs.

Head of Athena. [*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 76.] — ΑΣΣΟΟΝ (*sic*) Lion's head: inc. square Æ 48 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–241.

Head of Athena. — ΑΣΣΙΟΝ Bull's head facing . Æ 45 grs.
Id. — ΑΣΣΙ Id. Æ 24 grs.; also Æ size ·4
Id. — ΑΣΣΙ Griffin recumbent . . . . . Æ size ·85–·4
Female head in stephane. — ΑΣΣΙ Fulmen . . . . . Æ size ·5 [*N. Z.*, xvi. p. 264.]
Head of Athena to front. — ΑΣΣΙ Griffin standing . . Æ size ·8

Imperial. Augustus to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.* ΑΣΣΙ; ΑCCIΩΝ. *Types:* Athena; Zeus; Asklepios; Serpent on altar; Griffin; male. or female. figure holding vase (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 37, No. 1).
Magistrate. Strategos; sometimes, Archon (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 508).

Birytis. Coins of end of fourth century B. C., and beginning of third century.

Head of Herakles facing. — Head of beardless Kabeiros in pilos, between two stars . . . Æ 8 grs. [Brit. Mus.; also similar Æ Berlin Mus. (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 107)].
Head of beardless Kabeiros in pilos; above, two stars. — ΒΙΡΥ Club in wreath . . Æ ·75–·45
Head of bearded Kabeiros in pilos. — ΒΙΡΥ Club in wreath . . . Æ ·45
Head of bearded Kabeiros in pilos. — ΒΙΡΥ Triskeles of crescents . Æ ·4

Cebren. The principal type is a ram, which may, perhaps, refer to some cultus of the Kabeiri at this town (von Fritze, *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 115).

Sixth century B. C.

Head of ram. [B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xix and p. 42, No. 1.]	Rude incuse square . . Æ 217 grs.

Circ. B. C. 500–400.

Head of ram.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ 30 grs. and smaller coins.
KEBRE Head of ram.	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ 19 grs., &c.
KEBRENE retrograde. Forepart of ram.	Quadripartite incuse square . Æ 9 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–310.

After the overthrow of the Athenian domination that had prevailed in the fifth century, Cebren fell (*circ.* B. C. 400) under Persian influence, and was governed by the satrap, Zenis of Dardanus, and by Mania, his widow. About B. C. 310 Antigonus removed the inhabitants to his new town, Antigoneia (Alexandreia Troas).

KEBPHNI Two rams' heads; between them, floral device.	Quadripartite incuse square . Æ 11 grs.
Two rams' heads; between them, floral device.	KE (in monogram) . . . . . Æ ·4
Young male head in Persian head-dress bound with laurel-wreath.	KE (in monogram) . . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Apollo.	K Head of ram . . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Apollo; beneath, eagle.	KE (in monogram) . . . . . Æ ·8
KE Head of Apollo.	Head of ram; beneath, usually, eagle . Æ ·8–·6

CEBREN UNDER THE NAME OF ANTIOCHEIA.

Circ. B. C. 310–280 (?).

The following coins closely resemble the latest bronze pieces with the name of Cebren, and it may be inferred from them that in B. C. 310, or later, Cebren was repeopled under the auspices of a Seleucid king, and restored with the name of Antiocheia (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xx; Imhoof, *Kleinas. M.*, p. 43).

Head of Apollo (sometimes with K).	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ Head of ram; beneath, symbol (*Kl. M.*, p. 41).

Colone, incorporated with Antigoneia (Alexandreia Troas) *circ.* B. C. 310. It had a cultus of Apollo Killaeos (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxi).

Circ. B. C. 400–310.

Head of Athena.	ΚΟΛΩΝΑΩΝ between the rays of a star . . . . . Æ ·8–·4

Dardanus (*Maltepé*), on the Hellespont. The usual type of the autonomous coins is a cock or cock-fight (cf. Pollux ix. 84 τῷ νομίσματι ἐτεχαράξαντο . . . Δαρδανεὶς δὲ ἀλεκτρυόνων μάχην). Concerning the early electrum coins dating from the latter half of the seventh century B.C., with this type, see Hogarth, *Archaic Artemisia*, 1908, p. 89. They were probably struck in Lydia.

Seventh and Sixth centuries B.C.

The following electrum stater, with the cock as type, has been assigned to Dardanus: see B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xlii.

Asiatic or Milesian electrum. Fifth century B.C.

Fig. 287.

Cock; above, floral ornament. Quadripartite incuse square (Fig. 287). El. Stater, 215 grs.

The attribution of this stater is, however, doubtful: see **Ionia**, *infra*.

Silver. Persic Standard. Fifth century B.C.

Horseman. ΔΑΡ Cock, and ΞΗ in mon. (prob. not the name of the satrap Zenis as De Luynes suggested; see B. M. C., p. xlii) . . . . . Æ 72·7 grs.

Horseman. [Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 262, No. 170.] ΔΑΡ and ΞΗ in mon. Two cocks in fighting attitude . . . Æ 16 grs.

Fourth century B.C.

Horseman. ΔΑΡ Cock . . . . . Æ 39 grs.

Horseman. ΔΑΡ (ΔΑΡΔΑΝ, &c.) Cock, sometimes in fighting attitude; various symbols . . . . . Æ ·85–·4

Cock. ΔΑΡ within border . . . . Æ ·35

Second (?) century B.C.

Male head (Zeus ?). | ΔΑΡ Horseman.

Imperial. Augustus to Sept. Severus and family. *Inscr.* ΔΑΡΔΑΝΙΩΝ. *Types:* Chiefly Trojan. Rape of Ganymede; Flight of Aeneas; Naked warrior (Dardanos) standing (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 38); Caracalla on horse holding Palladium (Imh., *G. M.*, p. 626, No. 221); Bull approaching altar, and bird on column (*N. C.*, 1900, p. 17); River-god ΡΟΔΙΟϹ (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 51); Athena.

Gargara. Famous in antiquity for its fertile soil. Its principal coins are earlier than the establishment of the Pergamene Kingdom in B. C. 284.

Circ. B. C. 420–400.

Young male head (Apollo (?)).	ΓΑΡΓ Bull feeding: incuse square. AR 49 grs.
Id.	ΓΑΡ Horse galloping: incuse square. AR 22 grs.
Id.	ΓΑΡΓ between spokes of wheel . . . AR 7 grs. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 38, No. 1.]
Id.	ΓΑΡ Ram's head: inc. sq. AR 9 grs. [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 219.]

Circ. B. C. 400–284.

Head of Apollo, laur.	ΓΑΡΓ Bull feeding: inc. sq. AR 46 grs.
Id.	ΓΑΡ Ram's head. . . . AR 8 grs. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 38, No. 3.]
Id.	ΓΑΡ Horse galloping; various symbols . . . . . Æ sizes ·7–·35

After circ. B. C. 133.

Head of Apollo, laur.	ΓΑΡ Horse with fore-leg raised Æ ·65
Id.	ΓΑΡΓΑΡΕΩΝ Horse . . . Æ ·5 [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 39.]
Head of Zeus.	ΓΑΡΓΑΡΕΩΝ Bull rushing . Æ ·7 [Wadd., *Voy. Num.*, p. 72.]
Turreted head (Kybele).	ΓΑΡ Lion standing, looking back Æ ·5 [Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 245.]

Imperial—Augustus to Sept. Severus (cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxxviii). *Inscr.* ΓΑΡΓΑΡΕΩΝ. *Types:* Kybele seated (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 39, No. 6); Bull rushing. *Mag.* (on some) Strategos (*Invent. Wadd.*).

Gentinus (Steph. Byz. *s. v.*). Æ of the fourth century B. C.

Female head (Artemis ?).	ΓΕΝ Bee; in field, palm-tree . Æ ·6
Head (Artemis ?) in mural crown.	ΓΕΝΤΙ Bee . . . . . Æ ·4 [*Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 219.]
Head of Apollo.	ΓΕΝΤ Bee; laurel-wreath Æ ·75–·6

Gergis. (On site see *Klio*, 1909, p. 10.) Attalus I, King of Pergamum (B. C. 241–197), removed the inhabitants of Gergis to a new town. A Sibyl was said to have been born near Gergis, at Marpessus, and her tomb was in the temple of the Apollo of Gergis. Phlegon (ap. Steph. Byz. *s. v.* Γέργις) describes the coin-types:—Γεργιθία ἡ χρησμολόγος Σιβύλλα, ἥτις καὶ ἐτετύπωτο ἐν τῷ νομίσματι τῶν Γεργιθίων, αὐτή τε καὶ ἡ σφίγξ.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

Head of the Sibyl Herophile, laur., facing.	ΓΕΡ Sphinx seated . . AR 6·2 grs.
Id.	,, Id . . . . Æ ·3

Circ. B. C. 350–241.

Head of the Sibyl, facing: wears laurel-wreath and ear-rings.	ΓΕΡ Sphinx seated; in ex., ear of corn Æ ·65–·5

Hamaxitus. The temple of Apollo Smintheus lay within its territory. In B. C. 310 the inhabitants were removed to Antigoneia (Alexandreia Troas).

Circ. B. C. 400–310.

Head of Apollo.	ΑΜΑΞΙ Lyre . . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	„ Apollo Smintheus with quiver, standing holding bow and phiale . . Æ ·6

Ilium (*Hissarlik*). This city was treated with honour by Alexander the Great, and was enlarged by Lysimachus, who built there a temple of Athena. After the peace with Antiochus in B. C. 189 the Romans confirmed the liberties of Ilium.

The types of its autonomous coins relate to Athena Ilias and her remarkable statue. The *Imperial* coins chiefly refer to Athena and to Hektor, and other (Asiatic) heroes of the Trojan war. (See especially H. von Fritze's *Münzen von Ilion*, a section of Dörpfeld's *Troja und Ilion*, Athens, 1902; cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxv f.)

Circ. B. C. 300 (*or earlier*) *to circ.* B. C. 240.

SILVER.

Head of Athena.	ΙΛΙ Athena Ilias, wearing kalathos and long chiton, standing; holds distaff and spear, filleted Æ 36 grs.

On Seleucid coins attributable to Ilium see von Fritze, p. 480; Macdonald in *J. H. S.*, 1903, p. 102.

BRONZE.

Head of Athena.	ΙΛΙ Vase . . . . . Æ size ·4
Id.	„ Athena Ilias standing, or advancing (often the cultus-statue on basis) . . . . . Æ ·75–·5
Head of Athena, facing.	„ Athena Ilias with spear, advancing Æ ·7

After B. C. 189.

Head of Athena.	ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Athena Ilias standing with distaff and spear. Magistrates' names, and symbols. Æ Attic Tetradr. Also Drachm [Paris].
Id.	ΙΛΙ Athena Ilias advancing . . . . Æ Various sizes.

Imperial.—Augustus to Valerian. Also *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.* ΙΛΙ, ΙΛΙΕΩΝ. *Types:* Athena Ilias. Statue of Athena Ilias in temple (von Fritze, No. 58). Man stabbing ox, which is suspended from tree; in front, statue of Athena (a sacrificial ceremony—*αἴρεσθαι καὶ τραχηλίζειν*: see von Fritze, p. 514). Ox approaching statue of Athena. ΕΚΤΩΡ (Hektor) in chariot: trampling on Patroklos: advancing with torch. Aphrodite and Anchises. Flight of Aeneas. ΠΡΙΑΜΟϹ seated. ΔΑΡΔΑΝΟϹ seated, and maiden (Bateia). ΔΙΑ ΙΔΑΙΟΝ ΙΛΙΕΙϹ Zeus Idaios holding statue of Athena Ilias. Ganymede. Judgment of Paris. ΕΙΛΟϹ sacrificing to Athena Ilias. Apollo ΕΚΑΤΟΣ leaning on tripod, holding branch. River-god ϹΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟϹ. Wolf and Twins. Busts of ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ and the Senate. Some of these types may represent monuments that actually existed in Ilium: see Kubitschek, in *Jahreshefte österr. arch. Inst.*, i. 184.

Lamponeia. In the neighbourhood of Assus and Gargara (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxxviii).

Circ. B. C. 420–400.

Head of bearded Dionysos.	ΛΑΜ Bull's head facing . Æ 59 grs.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ 29 grs.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ 9 grs.

Circ. B. C. 400–350.

Head of bearded Dionysos.	ΛΑΜ Id.; above, kantharos or grapes Æ ·5

Neandria, on Mount Chigri (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxiii). Its inhabitants were transplanted to Antigoneia (Alexandreia Troas), *circ.* B. C. 310.

Circ. B. C. 430–310.

Head of Apollo. [*N. C.*, 1902, p. 331.]	ΝΕΑΝ Altar, behind which, laurel-tree: inc. sq. Æ 28·9 grs.
Id. [*N. C.*, 1896, p. 93.]	„ Ram standing, biting leaves of laurel-branch: inc. sq. . Æ 30 grs.
Id.	„ Ram standing: inc. sq. . . Æ 7·6 grs.
Id.	„ Horse feeding: inc. sq. . . Æ 28·8 grs.
Id. [*Invent. Wadd.*, No. 1192.]	ΝΕΑ Triskeles . . . . Æ 24 grs.
Crested helmet (?).	ΝΕΑΝ Corn-grain: incuse circle . . Æ 5·5 grs.
Head of Apollo.	„ Corn-grain and grapes Æ ·45
Id.	„ Corn-grain . . . . Æ ·45
Id.	„ Horse feeding; in ex., corn-grain . . . . Æ ·8–·65

Ophrynium (*Renkioi*), a small town between Dardanus and Rhoeteium, with a grove sacred to Hektor. (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. xxx f.)

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Head of Hektor, in crested helmet, facing.	ΟΦΡΥΝΕΩΝ Naked youth on horse, holding branch . . . . . ℞ 44 and 21 grs., and Æ ·6
Id.	ΟΦΡΥ Infant Dionysos holding grapes Æ ·75–·5
Bearded head (Zeus ?).	ΟΦΡΥ Hektor advancing; also crouching behind shield . . . . Æ ·4

Pionia, founded by Pionis, one of the Herakleidae. *Imperial*—Hadrian to Sept. Severus and family. Also *quasi-autonomous*, Hadrian to Caracalla. *Inscr.* ΠΙΟΝΙΤΩΝ. *Types:* Herakles; Artemis; Athena; Asklepios; Serpent on altar (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 509; cf. p. 41); Emperor crowned by Nike. *Magistrate:* Strategos.

Rhoeteium stood at the entrance of the Hellespont, north of Ilium. (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. xxxi f.)

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Head of Apollo. [*Invent. Wadd.*, No. 1198.]	PO IT EI in the spaces between three crescents, arranged in the form of a triskeles . . . . ℞ 48 grs.

Scamandria, a small place on the Scamander, which river took its rise in Mount Ida. (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. xxxii; Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 42 f.)

Fourth century B.C.

Head of mountain-nymph, Ide, wreathed with fir.	ΣΚΑ Fir-tree . . . . . Æ ·8–·6
Head of Ide; sometimes with ΙΔΗ.	„ Pine-cone . . . . . Æ ·4

Third century (?) B.C.

Head of Apollo (?). [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 43.]	ΣΚΑ Apollo standing; in front, boar's head; behind, fir . . . . Æ ·7

Scepsis (*Kourshounli-tepeh*) on the Scamander. In B.C. 310 its inhabitants were removed to Antigoneia (Alexandreia Troas), but were afterwards allowed to return home by Lysimachus. (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, pp. 42–46, with reference to Judeich's 'Scepsis' in *Kiepert-Festschrift*, p. 225 f.; B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. xxiii.)

Circ. B.C. 460–400.

ΣΚΑΨΙΟΝ Forepart of horse.	Fir-tree in dotted square, sometimes with inscr. ΝΕ (= νέα, New Scepsis?): all in inc. sq. . . . ℞ 12·2 grs.
„ Forepart of winged Pegasos.	ΝΕ Fir-tree in square: inc. sq. . . . ℞ 33 grs.
ΣΚΗΨΙΟΝ Id.	Ν Id. ℞ 58·8 grs.; also 99 grs. (cf. Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 265).

ΣΚΗΨΙ Pegasos flying. [Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 627.]	N Fir-tree in linear and dotted square: incuse square . . . . Æ 15 grs.
Fir-tree.	⁂ in inc. sq. . . . . Æ ·3
Forepart of winged Pegasos.	Fir-tree in linear and dotted square: inc. sq. . . . . Æ ·4

B. C. 400–310.

Forepart of winged Pegasos.	ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ Fir-tree in linear square: inc. sq. . . . . Æ 49 grs.
Forepart of winged Pegasos ending in scroll.	ΣΚΗ Fir-tree . . . . Æ 19 grs.
Id.	Fir-tree within square . . . Æ ·35
Id.	ΣΚΗ or ΣΚ Fir-tree within square: various symbols . . . . Æ ·8–·4
Head of Dionysos.	ΣΚ Thyrsos . . . . . Æ ·4

Second or first century B. C.

Head of Dionysos, horned, bearded, and wearing kalathos.	ΣΚΗ Eagle: all in oak-wreath Æ ·7
Similar head. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 45.]	ΑΝΤΗΝΟΡΟΣ Head of horse . Æ ·8

Imperial—Augustus to Maximinus. Also *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.* ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ; ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ ΔΑΡΔΑΝΙΩΝ, or abbreviation. *Types:* Bust of Dionysos in kalathos holding kantharos and pomegranate; Same Dionysos seated on throne between two oxen (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 629); Young Dionysos: Forepart of winged Pegasos; ΖΕΥϹ ΕΙΔΑΙΟϹ standing: Aphrodite and Eros; Nike; Flight of Aeneas; Judgment of Paris on Mount ΙΔΗ (*Z. f. N.*, x. p. 155; Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 630); ΑϹΚΑΝΙΟϹ standing (*Invent. Wadd.*); ϹΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟϹ reclining. Tree and eagle (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 46). *Magistrate*, (rarely) Strategos.

Sigeium, at the entrance of the Hellespont, belonged in early times to Athens, and had a temple of Athena. Its coins chiefly date from the period B. C. 355–334, when the Athenian general Chares, son of Theochares, was despot of the place, and the types of the coins are unmistakably Athenian. (Six, in *N. C.*, 1894, p. 306 f.) In the second century B. C., or earlier, Sigeium had ceased to have an independent existence (B. M. C., *Troas*, xxxiii f.).

Fourth century B. C.

Head of Athena facing.	ΣΙΓΕ Owl; behind, crescent . . . . Æ 39·6 grs.
Id.	„ Id. . . . . Æ ·75–·4
Id.	„ Owl with double body, and crescent . . . Æ ·85–·5
Head of Athena r.	„ Owl facing: also with *rev.* crescent . . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Zeus.	„ Owl . . . . . Æ ·4 [Leake, *Num. Hell.*, p. 115.]

On Alexandrine tetradrachms attributed by Müller to Sigeium, see B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxxiii.

Thymbra, south-east of Ilium, with a temple of Apollo Thymbraeos (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xxxiv).

Fourth century B. C.

Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded.	ΟΥ between rays of a star . . Æ ·7
Head of Athena. [*N. C.*, 1896, p. 23.]	ΟΥ Torch; all in olive wreath Æ ·6

Zeleia, on the river Aesepus. Artemis and the temple of Apollo are mentioned in an inscription (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xliv).

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of Artemis, wearing stephanos.	ΣΕΛΕ Stag standing . . Æ ·75–·55
Id.	,, and ΦΒ: whole in corn-wreath . Æ ·4
	[*Cat. Allier*, Pl. XIII. 20.]

See also an electrum stater of earlier date, described under **Phocaea** (*infra*).

ISLAND OFF TROAS

Tenedos. The island of Tenedos appears to have been from very early times a mint of considerable importance. The series of its silver coinage begins before the Persian wars, and follows, apparently, at first the Phocaïc standard, which tends to assimilate itself to the Euboïc.

Circ. B. C. 550–470.

Janiform head (male and female).	Quadripartite inc. sq. . Ꞧ 28·7 grs. [Tenedos ?; cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 91, *note*.]
Janiform head (male and female). [B. M. C., *Troas*; cf. *Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 275.]	ΤΕΝΕ or ΤΕΝΕΔΙΟΝ Double-axe (πέλεκυς): inc. sq. . . . . Ꞧ 138 grs.; 29 grs.; 8 grs.
Janiform head (male and female). [*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 274, No. 1.]	ΤΕΝΕΔΙΟΝ Double-axe; on r., amphora attached to the axe by a taenia: inc. sq. . . . Ꞧ 243 grs.
Id. [*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 274, No. 2; *Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 304.]	ΤΕΝΕ Double-axe upright on three steps and resting on supports: inc. sq. . . . . Ꞧ 118 grs.
Janiform head, beardless (male and female). [B. M. C., Pl. XVII. 4.]	ΤΕΝΕ Head of Athena: inc. sq. . . Ꞧ 125·2 grs.

Circ. B. C. 450–387.

Janiform head (female and male); fine style.	ΤΕΝΕ Double-axe: inc. sq. Ꞧ 26 grs.
Janiform head (male, laureate, and female).	ΤΕΝΕΔΙΟΝ Double-axe: in field, grapes and various symbols: inc. sq. . . . . Ꞧ 228 grs.; 55 grs.
Female head (Artemis ?).	ΤΕ Double-axe . . . Æ Size ·4–·3

Second and first centuries B.C., *after circ.* B.C. 189.

FIG. 288.

Janiform head (male, laur., and female diastephane). (Fig. 288.) | ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ Double-axe: on l. grapes; on r., various symbols; whole in laurel-wreath. *Æ* 258 grs.: 62 grs.

Imperial—Augustus. *Obv.* Head of Augustus: *symbol*, double-axe. *Rev.* ΤΕΝΕ Head of Apollo (Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 270).

The double-axe, πέλεκυς, was the well-known badge of Tenedos, but its significance was much disputed in antiquity (see Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 68, and B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xlvi f.). Aristotle's explanation (ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Τένεδος) of the Tenedian coin-types as representing the axe with which a royal law-giver of Tenedos punished adulterers—and his own son—is not now likely to find acceptance. (On Professor Ridgeway's view that the axe on the coins is the representative of a primitive barter-currency of axes conjectured by him to have existed at Tenedos, see B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xlvii *note*.) It will be noticed that on the coins, from *circ.* B.C. 420, the double-axe is accompanied by a bunch of grapes as a constant symbol (once an amphora is attached by a fillet to the axe), a circumstance that suggests that at any rate from the fifth century B.C. the double-axe at Tenedos was regarded as an attribute or cultus-object of Dionysos who may have been worshipped as at Pherae in Thessaly (see *supra*, p. 308) as Dionysos Πέλεκυς (see Wroth, B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xlvii; *N. C.*, 1897, p. 113 f.; cf. *Rhein. Mus.*, 1897, p. 203; cf. also p. 406). A similar inference may be drawn from the coins on which the axe appears upon a basis. With regard to the janiform head of the obverse, it may be remarked that such heads are not peculiar to Tenedos (cf. **Lampsacus**, &c.), and their explanation is difficult. Here, perhaps, Zeus and Hera are intended, at any rate on the later coins (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xlviii). On the Tenedian coin-types see also Babelon, *Traité*, p. 370 ff.

AEOLIS

For coins inscribed ΑΙΟΛΕ see **Lesbos**, p. 559, *infra*.

Aegae (*Nemrud Kalessi*), like Temnus, lay inland. It is doubtful whether its coinage begins before the third century (see, however, B.M.C., *Troas*, p. lviii; cf. Imh., *Kleinas. M.*, p. 46). Apollo Chresterios was worshipped at this city (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 98). On the Goat's head as ταμάτημον, see *Papers of American School*, i. 27.

Third century B. C. *Attic Standard.*

Head of Athena.	ΑΙΓΑΕ Goat's head r. . . Ꞧ 33 grs.
Head of Apollo.	„ ld. . . . . Æ ·7–·35

Second and first centuries B. C.

Head of Apollo; bow and quiver at neck.	Α ΓΑΙΕΩΝ Zeus, naked, standing, holding eagle and sceptre; all in oak-wreath . . . . . Ꞧ 243·2 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ Goat . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Athena.	„ Zeus standing with eagle . Æ ·75

Other Æ types:—Head of Hermes, *rev.* Forepart of goat; Nike; Lyre.

Imperial—Augustus to Trajan Decius. Also *quasi-autonomous. Inscr.* ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ. *Types:* Cultus-statue of Apollo with fillet and branch (B. M. C., *Troas*, No. 22; *Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 275); Athena; River-god ΤΙΤΝΑΙΟϹ; Bust of ΕΙϹΙϹ (Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 270); City-goddess (?) riding on wolf (Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 270, No. 212).

Magistrate. Usually, Strategos. Also ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΑϹ (Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 631): title Νεμεονίκης, victor in Nemean Games (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 276).

Alliance coin with **Myrina.**

Autocane, apparently identical with the town Cane, or its harbour-town (see Imhoof, cited B. M. C., p. lxii; Pauly-Wissowa, *s.v.* Autokane).

Fourth century B. C. *or later.*

Head of Apollo. [*Z. f. N.*, xi. p. 50, Pl. I. 3.]	ΑΥΤΟΚΑΝΑ Female head in stephane Æ ·3
Head of Zeus, laureate, facing. [*Z. f. N.*, xi. Pl. I. 4.]	ΑΥΤΟΚΑ Wreath. . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Zeus. [Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 271; *Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 305; cf. Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 631.]	ΑΥΤΟΚ or ΑΥΤΟΚΑ Head of Athena Æ ·6 and ·4

Boeone, conjectured from its coins to have been an Aeolian town near Larissa Phriconis (cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, p. lxi).

After circ. B. C. 300.

Female head. [B. M. C., p. 101.]	ΒΟΙΩΝΙΤΙΚΟΝ Bull standing Æ ·45

Cane, see **Autocane.**

Cyme (*Namourt*), one of the oldest and noblest of the Aeolian cities (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. xlix), probably a colony of Cyme in Euboea, though according to tradition it was founded by the Amazon Kyme (cf. Imhoof, 'Die Amazonen auf griech. Münzen,' in *Nomisma*, ii. p. 1 f.). Its inhabitants were mainly agricultural, and averse to seafaring.

Seventh century B. C.

Forepart of horse; beneath, sometimes, ϟϝ (?). [B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 104.]

Forepart of horse.

Incuse square and smaller inc. sq., each containing star.
Ꞧ 186 grs. (Aeginetic stater).

Incuse square with floral device and smaller inc. sq. with star.
Ꞧ Aeginetic stater; also hemidrachm.

Sixth or early fifth century B. C.

Tradition points to an early issue of electrum or gold at Cyme (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., Introd., p. xlix f.), and some uninscribed electrum pieces may possibly belong to it, although from their weight and fabric it is more probable that they were issued at Chios (Babelon, *Traité*, p. 334).

Horse prancing; beneath, flower. [B. M. C., *Ionia*, Pl. I. 26.]

Quadripartite incuse square . . . .
El., Stater 215 grs.

Circ. B. C. 480–450.

KY Eagle's head. [Babelon, *Traite*, p. 338.]

Incuse square . . . . Ꞧ 8–6 grs.

Circ. B. C. 450–320.

KY Eagle.

KY Head of horse.

KY Forepart of horse.
Eagle's head.
Eagle.

Forepart of horse. Magistrate's name
Ꞧ 94 grs.

Rosette. . . . . Ꞧ 14 grs.
[*N. C.*, 1902. p. 332.]

Rosette . . . . . Ꞧ 5 grs.

Rosette [*Z. f. N.*, xx. 277] Æ Size ·45

KY Vase with one handle . . Æ ·5

Circ. B. C. 320–250.

KY Eagle.

Eagle. Magistrates' names.

Eagle. Magistrates' names.

KY Forepart of horse. Magistrates' names.

Forepart of horse; above, vase with one handle . . . . . Ꞧ 28 grs.

KY Forepart of horse; various symbols . . . . . Ꞧ 32 grs.

KY Vase with one handle Æ ·7–·45

Vase with one handle . . . . Æ ·7

Circ. B. C. 250.

Female head (the Amazon Kyme, foundress of the city).
Head of Kyme.

KY Vase with one handle. Magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·45

KY Forepart of horse; symbol, vase with one handle. Magistrates' names . . . . . Æ ·7–·55

Circ. B.C. 250–190.

Head of Kyme.	ΚΥ Horse standing with fore-leg raised: two monograms . . . Æ 162 grs.
Head of Kyme.	ΚΥ Horse standing, fore-leg raised; *symbol*, vase with one handle; magistrates' names . . Æ ·95–·75

The silver coin may perhaps be as early as the reign of Antiochus I of Syria (B.C. 293–280), who, as well as Antiochus II, had a mint at Cyme (see Macdonald in *J. H. S.*, 1907, p. 147 f.).

After B.C. 190 (*second and first centuries* B.C.).

Head of Kyme.	ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ Horse standing; fore-leg raised; *symbol*, vase with one handle. Magistrates' names; whole in laurel-wreath . . . . . Æ Attic Tetradrachm and Drachm. [Imhoof, *Kleinas. M.*, p. 47.]
ΚΥ Forepart of horse.	Bow and quiver . . . . . Æ ·55
Bust of Artemis.	ΚΥ Vase with one handle . . Æ ·65
Tablets and styli.	ΚΥ Kantharos . . . . . Æ ·65 [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 47; cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., Cyme, No. 95; and for other Æ see B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. 112 f.]

Imperial—Nero to Gallienus. Also *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.* ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. *Types:* Head of Amazon ΚΥΜΗ. Kyme, ΚΥΜΗ ΑΙΟΛΙϹ, holding globe and trident; also as Amazon. Swan. Eagle. River-god ΕΡΜΟϹ (Hermos). River-god ΞΑΝΘΟϹ. Homer ΟΜΗΡΟϹ seated and his mother Kritheis of Cyme (Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 273, No. 224 A). Horse with forefoot raised. Archaic cultus-statue (Artemis ?). Naked athlete carrying prize-crown on his head entering the precincts of a temple (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 120; according to Drexler, *Z. f. N.*, xxi. p. 188 = Tantalos supporting globe). Poseidon in chariot with Amymone or Kyme. Athena. Head of the ϹΙΒΥΛΛΑ of Cyme (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 47). Isis and Horus (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 511).

Magistrates. Strategos and ΑΝΘΥ · ΕΠΡΙΩ · ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΩ · Γ · (Eprius Marcellus, Proconsul, A.D. 70–73 (Wadd., *Fastes*, No. 96).

Alliance coin with **Myrina** (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 510).

Elaea (*Klisé-Kewi*: B. M. C., *Troas*, p. lii). Under the Pergamene kings, the port of Pergamum.

Fifth century B.C. (*after circ.* B.C. 460).

Head of Athena.	ΕΛΑΙ Olive-wreath: inc. sq. . . . Æ 20 grs.: Æ 6·4 grs.
Id.	Olive-wreath; in centre, pellet . . . Æ 21 grs.

Fourth century B.C. (*after circ.* B.C. 340).

Head of Athena. [Fox, ii. p. 9.]	ΕΛ Corn-grain in olive-wreath . . . Æ 19 grs.
Head of Athena.	Corn-grain between two olive-branches Æ ·4
[illegible]	Olive-branch between two corn-grains . Æ ·35
[illegible]	ΕΛ Corn-grain: olive-wreath Æ ·8—·4
[illegible]	ΕΛΑΙ Horseman: olive-wreath Æ ·6

Imperial—Augustus to Hostilian. Also *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.* ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ. *Types:* Athena; Zeus: Head of Persephone or Demeter; Poppy-head in olive-wreath; Kalathos with poppy-heads and ears of corn: Rape of Persephone: Asklepios, olive-tree, poppy-head, &c.; Two torches entwined by serpents; Chest (in fisherman's net) from which Auge, priestess of Athena, issues (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. liii f.); ΜΕΝΕϹΘΕΥϹ ΚΤΙϹΤΗϹ Head of Menestheus, *rev.* Asklepios. *Magistrate.* Strategos.

Grynium, 40 stadia from Myrina (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. liv and 133), had an oracle and fine marble temple of the Grynean Apollo (cf. coins of **Myrina**). Pliny (*N. H.*, xxxii. 6. 21) mentions the *ostrea* that came from the neighbourhood of Grynium and Myrina.

Third century B.C.

Head of Apollo facing.	ΓΥΡΝΗΩΝ (*sic*) Mussel-shell Æ ·7—·45

Larissa Phriconis (*Bourounjik*) in the Hermus valley.

Fourth century B.C.

Female head in sphendone. [*N. C.*, 1902, p. 332.]	ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ Amphora . . Æ 17·2 grs.
Similar head.	ΛΑΡΙ Amphora; above, grapes Æ ·7
Bearded head.	ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ Amphora: in field, corn-grain . . . . . Æ ·85
Female head.	ΛΑΡΙ Amphora; above, grapes Æ ·45
Head of river-god.	ΛΑ Head of Apollo r. . . . . Æ ·4 [Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 511.]
[illegible] [*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 281 f.]	ΛΑ Head of ox . . . . . Æ ·45

Myrina (*Kalabassary*) on the Pythikos. The chief types refer to the Apollo worshipped at Grynium (*q. v.*), but an amphora, apparently, constituted the town-arms (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., lvi). *Circ.* B.C. 400 Myrina was ruled by the tyrant Gongylos (brother of Gorgion; cf. **Gambrium**, Mys.). Bronze pieces with a monogram on the *rev.*, supposed to be his, have been doubtfully assigned to Myrina (*N. C.*, 1894, p. 317; *Hunter Coll.* i. p. 310).

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Athena. [*Z. f. N.*, iii. p. 321 f.]	ΜΥ Bust of Artemis facing. Æ 28 grs.
[illegible]	ΜΥΡΙ Amphora . . Æ Sizes ·65 ·4

FIG. 289.

Second and first centuries B.C.

Head of the Apollo of Grynium. (Fig. 289.)	ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo of Grynium in himation standing holding phiale and laurel-branch; in front, omphalos and amphora. Various monograms. The whole in laurel-wreath. Æ reduced Attic Tetradr.; also Dr.
Head of Apollo.	ΜΥΡΙ Amphora . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Helios.	,, ,, ... Æ ·5

Also Alexandrine coins: Müller, Nos. 933–942. On coins of Antiochus II, King of Syria, struck at this mint, see Macdonald in *J. H. S.* 1907, pp. 152–155.

Imperial—Claudius (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 511) to Gordian III. Also *quasi autonomous*. *Inscr.* ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ; ΜΥΡΕΙΝΑΙΩΝ; rarely ΑΙΟΛΕΩΝ ΜΥΡΕΙΝΑΙΩΝ (*N. C.*, 1898, p. 110). *Types:* Apollo; Athena; Artemis; Dionysos; Telesphoros; Bust of ΜΥΡΕΙΝΑ, the Amazon foundress; Temple with Apollo of Grynium.

Magistrate. Strategos. *Alliance coin* with **Aegae** (*q. v.*) and with **Cyme** (*q. v.*).

Neonteichos. See B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxi.

Second century B.C.

Head of Athena.	ΝΕ (in mon.) in centre of coin . Æ ·45
Id.	,, ,, Owl . . . Æ ·65–·4

Temnus, a town near Neonteichos, identified with *Hassan Aghâ* and *Dere Kevi*. The παράσημον was probably a bunch of grapes (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. lx).

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo.	ΤΑ Kantharos . . . . . Æ 14 [*N. C.*, 1899, p. 99.]
Head of Dionysos bearded.	ΤΑ Grapes . . . . . Æ ·45–·3

Third century B. C.

Head of young Dionysos.	ΤΑ Grapes (sometimes in vine-wreath) Æ ·75

Second and first centuries B. C.

Head of Apollo.	ΤΑ Vase and bunches of grapes . . . . Æ 27 grs.
Head of Dionysos.	ΤΑ Grapes . . . . . Æ ·5
,,	,, Athena standing, holding Nike and bunch of grapes . . . . Æ ·75

For Alexandrine coins see Müller, Nos. 952–966.

Imperial—Augustus to Philip jun. Also *quasi-autonomous*, third century, to Gallienus. *Inscr.* ΤΗΜΝΕΙΤΩΝ ; ΤΑΜΝΙΤΑΝ (time of Augustus). *Types:* Athena ; Bust of ΖΕΥϹ ΑΚΡΑΙΟϹ ; Bust of ϹΑΡΑΠΙϹ ; Asklepios ; Aphrodite standing (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 283) ; Kybele ; Two Nemeses ; River-god ΕΡΜΟϹ ; Homer seated ; Head of City-goddess ΤΗΜΝΟϹ. *Magistrates.* Strategos ; also name and portrait of Asinius Gallus, proconsul of Asia, with epithet ΑΓΝΟϹ (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. 146, No. 24).

Tisna, the *Titanus* of Pliny, *H. N.* v. 30, in the neighbourhood of Cyme and Aegae (cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, p. lxii ; p. 149).

Fourth century B. C.

Beardless horned head (the River-god Tisnaios or Titnaios).	ΤΙΣΝΑΙΟΝ One-handled vase . . . [Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 275.] Æ ·7–·45
,,	ΤΙΣΝΑΙ Spear-head . . . . . Æ ·4 [*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 284.]
,,	ΤΙΣΝΑΙΟ. Sword in sheath . . Æ ·5 [Imh., *l. c.*]
Beardless head ; hair short.	ΤΙΣΝΑΙΟΣ Sword in sheath Æ ·45 [Imh., *l. c.*]

LESBOS

[Wroth, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Troas, Aeolis, and Lesbos.*]

The most powerful cities of this beautiful and fertile island were Mytilene and Methymna, the mint-places of the great mass of Lesbian coinage. Several smaller towns, Antissa, Eresus, and Pyrrha, and perhaps Aegirus and Nape, also issued coins. In addition to the local coins bearing the names of the various Lesbian cities (see *infra*, 'Cities of Lesbos'), there were two important coinages, (i) in billon, i. e. very base silver, and (ii) in electrum, both of which doubtless had a general circulation throughout the island, although they appear to have emanated chiefly from Mytilene and Methymna.

Billon Coinage.

Circ. B.C. 550–440.

Billon coins were struck on two standards, the Phoenician, with a stater of about 236 grains, and the Persic, with a stater of about 171 grains. There are several subdivisions of the stater. The fabric is lumpy, and the reverse, almost invariably, a rude incuse square. Some few pieces are inscribed ΛΕΣ or Μ. *Types:* Boar types (Methymna). Calf types (Mytilene). Lion types (Mytilene). Gorgoneion (Methymna?). Head of Orpheus, *rev.* Lion's head (Mytilene?, B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. 155 *note*). Female head, *rev.* ΜΥ Lion's head (Mytilene, B. M. C., *Troas*, p. 155). Other types are Two human eyes, and a Negro's head.

Electrum Coinage.

Circ. B.C. 500.

Among the early electrum staters of the Milesian standard there is one which has been conjecturally assigned to Methymna, but the attribution is very doubtful:

Sow. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. I. 25.] | Quadripartite incuse square . . .
El. Stater, 216 grs.

For smaller electrum coins see Babelon, *Traité*, p. 115.

Circ. B.C. 480 (*or earlier*)—*circ.* B.C. 350.

This coinage consisted of staters and hectae (sixths of the Phocaïc stater, weighing 38 to 40 grains). The hectae are extant in large numbers, but only a single specimen of the stater struck at Mytilene (238·4 grains) is known to exist (see *infra*, p. 559). A few pieces only are inscribed (ΛΕ or Μ) and the types are extremely varied, being (as in the case of the electrum of Cyzicus) apparently, in most cases, magistrates' symbols rather than municipal types. There can be no reasonable doubt that Mytilene was the chief, if not the sole, mint of these coins which, though undistinguished by the badge of the city, present a well-marked uniformity in style and fabric. They bear a very close resemblance to the hectae of Phocaea in Ionia, but the latter are marked by the phoca-badge and usually show on the *obv.* a head turned to the *left*, while the heads on the Lesbian obverses almost invariably turn to the *right*. A lapidary inscription (B. M. C., *Troas*, p. lxv; Hicks and Hill, *Grk. Hist. Inscr.*, No. 94) records an agreement entered into *circ.* B.C. 400 between Mytilene and Phocaea, according to the terms of which the two cities were, in turn, to mint for a year a coinage of electrum (τὸ χρύσιον) for common circulation, and magistrates were appointed to try offenders charged with debasing the coinage. The electrum was therefore, in this case, not a natural but an artificial alloy.

For numerous varieties of these hectae reference must be made to B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., pp. 156 ff., where the coins are arranged in three series as follows:—

In Series I. animal types predominate. Series II and III comprise some of the most beautiful coins that have come down to us from antiquity.

Fig. 290.

Fig. 291.

Fig. 292.

Series I. *Circ.* B.C. 480–440. The reverse type is in intaglio, e. g. *obv.* Head of ram or forepart of winged boar, *rev.* Lion's head in intaglio (Fig. 290). *Obv.* Lion's head, *rev.* Calf's head in intaglio.

Series II and III. *Circ.* B.C. 440–350 or later. In series II the reverse type is placed within a plain incuse square (Fig. 291); in series III it is placed in a linear square, the whole being within an incuse square (Fig. 292).

Many of the male and female heads on these pieces remain unidentified, but most of the principal Greek divinities may be recognized, as Apollo, Dionysos, Athena, Demeter, Hermes, Zeus Ammon, Nike, &c. A head sometimes called Sappho is probably Aphrodite (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxviii).

The following *stater*, struck at Mytilene, belongs to *circ.* B.C. 440 or rather later. *Obv.* ΜΥΤΙ Head of Apollo, hair short. *rev.* Incuse square quadripartite. El., 238·4 grs. (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., pl. xxxii. 1; *J. H. S.*, 1904, p. 205).

Koinon of Lesbos.

The following (struck at Methymna ?), *circ.* B.C. 330–280 ?, may have been issued (Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, III. p. 312) for general use in Lesbos.

Obv. Head of Athena. *rev.* ΑΙΟΛΕ Fulmen. Æ 35 grs.

Obv. Head of Hera (?), *rev.* ΑΙΟΛΕ Fulmen; beneath, grapes. Æ size, ·65–·45.

Imperial.—M. Aurelius; Commodus. *Inscr.* ΚΟΙΝΑΕCΒΙΩΝ. *Types:* Term of bearded Dionysos on prow placed between Athena and young Dionysos. The Emperor, and the goddess of Lesbos holding model of temple (Pick, *Jahreshefte oesterr. arch. Inst.*, vii. 1904).

Cities of Lesbos.

Aegirus, a κώμη (Strab. xiii. p. 617) between Methymna and Mytilene (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxxvii).

Circ. B.C. 310.

Head of Athena. [Imh., *Monn. gr.*, p. 276.] — ΑΙΓΙ Female head with sphendone, ear-ring and necklace . . Æ ·35

Antissa, west of Methymna on the north coast in peninsula of *Tchiftut-Kalessi*. Destroyed by the Romans *circ.* B.C. 167. The inhabitants were removed to Methymna. The curious head on the reverses has been called

Orpheus (cf. B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., lxxviii), but is almost certainly a reproduction from the archaic xoanon of Dionysos Φαλλήν (Imh., *Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 285; cf. **Methymna**, *infra*).

Circ. B.C. 300–167.

Female head; hair rolled.	ΑΝΤΙΣ Male head with pointed beard, long hair, and tall head-dress Æ ·7
Bull standing; above, club.	ΑΝ Similar type . . . . . Æ ·5
Id. " "	ΑΝ Apollo Kitharoedus . . Æ ·6

Cithus ? (See Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 277; B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. 173; and *N. C.*, 1905, p. 326.)

Circ. B.C. 500–440.

ΚΙΘΙ ? Two boars' heads, face to face.	Quadripartite incuse square Æ 26 grs.
Two boars' heads, face to face.	Inc. sq. divided diagonally . . . . . Æ about 26 grs.
Id.	Boar's head: inc. sq. . . Æ 4 grs.

Eresus (*Ereso*), on the west coast, famous for its wheat. Archestratus (*ap.* Athen., iii. 111), in a passage that illustrates the coin-types, says that if the gods eat bread they send Hermes to buy it at Eresus (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxxix).

Circ. B.C. 300 *to* B.C. 200 *or later.*

Head of Hermes.	ΕΡΕΣΙ Young head wreathed (Demeter or Apollo) . . . . . Æ size ·55
Id.	ΕΡΕΣΙ Ear of corn . . . Æ size ·7
Id.	ΕΡΕ Ear of corn . . . Æ size ·35
Id.	ΕΡΕ Caduceus . . . . Æ size ·45 [Fox, No. 59; cf. Imh., *Gr. M.*, p. 768.]
Female head (Artemis ?).	ΕΡΕΣΙ Ear of Corn . . Æ size ·45
Ear of corn.	ΕΡΕΣΙ Caduceus . . . Æ size ·5 [Brit. Mus.]

(Other types in Æ, Apollo, Lyre, Club, Gorgoneion, &c., in *Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 284.)

Imperial—Caligula to Philip I. Also *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.* ΕΡΕϹΙΩΝ. *Types:* Athena; Temple; Lyre; Head or figure of ϹΑΠΦΩ or ΣΑΦΦΩ, whose birthplace Eresus claimed to be (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxxix; *Z. f. N.*, xxi. 219); Hermes; Asklepios.

Magistrate. Strategos.

Methymna, on the north coast of the island. On the electrum and billon coinage of Methymna see *supra*, p. 558.

Circ. B.C. 500–450.

ΜΑΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΣ Boar.	ΜΑΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΣ Head of Athena; square border of dots: incuse square Æ 132 grs.

Gorgoneion.	Head of Athena: square border of dots; incuse square . ℞ 22 grs.
Warrior kneeling, holding spear and round shield.	Horseman riding on forepart of horse: square border of dots; incuse square ℞ 43 grs.

Circ. B. C. 420–377.

Head of Athena.	MA Lion's head facing; square border of dots; inc. sq. . . ℞ 20 grs.
Id.	MAΘVMNAION Lyre on square tablet; inc. sq. . . . ℞ 93 grs.
Id	M Θ A Kantharos; inc. sq. . . . . ℞ 49 grs and 5 grs. [See also *Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 284.]

Circ. B. C. 330–240.

Head of Athena.	MAΘY Lyre within square of bead and reel pattern . . . ℞ 42 grs.
Head of young Herakles.	MAΘY Arion in long chiton and chlamys seated on dolphin, holding lyre . . . . . ℞ 19 grs.
Head of Athena.	MAΘY Kantharos. . Æ Size ·65–·5

Second and first centuries B. C.

Bull standing; above, club.	MAΘY Arion on dolphin Æ Size ·55
Head of Athena.	MAΘY or MA Kantharos . Æ ·7–·4
Head of Apollo. (See also *Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. L. 5.)	MAΘY Arion on dolphin . . Æ ·9

For Alexandrine coins see Müller, Nos. 981, 982.

Imperial—Augustus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.* MHΘVMNAIΩN. *Types:* Dionysos in chariot; Arion on dolphin; Athena; Head of Dionysos Φαλλήν (*Z. f. N.*, xx. p. 285; cf. B.M.C., *Troas*, p. lxxvi, and **Mytilene** *infra*. Imperial coins with the xoanon of Dionysos). An olive-wood image of Dionysos Φαλλήν was dragged up by some Methymnaean fishermen, and the people of the city thereupon offered sacrifices to it (Paus. x. 19).
Magistrate. Strategos.

Mytilene, the chief city of Lesbos. For its billon and electrum coinages see *supra*, pp. 558, 559.

Circ. B. C. 440–400.

Head of Apollo. [*N. C.*, 1902, p. 333.]	MVTIΛHNAON Head of nymph, Mytilene, wearing sphendone: inc. sq. ℞ 60·8 grs.
Head of nymph, Mytilene, facing. [*N. C.*, 1896, p. 94.]	MVTI Goat's head: inc. sq. . . . ℞ 10·1 grs.
M Head of nymph, Mytilene, three-quarter face.	MVTI Lion's head: inc. sq. . . . ℞ 13·5 grs.
MVTI Head of Apollo r., bound with taenia.	Quadripartite inc. sq. . ℞ 4·4 grs. [B. M. C., *Troas*, Pl. XXXVII. 10.]

Head of Apollo r., bound with tænia.	MVTI Calf's head: inc. sq. . . . . ℞ 10·2 grs.
	[*Ib.*, Pl. XXXVII. 11.]
Head of Apollo r.	MVT Calf's head . . . Æ Size ·4

Circ. B.C. 400–350.

Head of Apollo r.	Head of nymph, Mytilene: various symbols . . . . . ℞ 22 grs.
MYT Lyre.	Lyre . . . . . ℞ 9 grs.
Head of Apollo.	Calf's head: various symbols Æ Size ·35
Head of Apollo.	MY, &c. Bull's head: various symbols Æ Size ·35

Circ. B.C. 350–250.

Head of Apollo r.	MYTI Lyre with fillet attached: various symbols: linear compartment . ℞ 176 grs.; 44 grs.
Head of nymph, Mytilene, in sphendone.	MYTI Lyre: various symbols and monograms . . . Æ sizes ·55–·5

Circ. B.C. 250–200.

Head of Apollo r.	MYTI Lyre and two monograms (countermarked with owl, and bust of Artemis) . . . . . Æ ·75

Second and first centuries B.C.

For Alexandrine coins see Müller, Nos. 967–980.

Head of Zeus Ammon, beardless.	MYTI Term of bearded Dionysos on pedestal . . . . . Æ ·65
Head of Zeus Ammon, bearded.	MYTI Term of bearded Dionysos on pedestal; sometimes on prow Æ ·9–·65
Bearded head (Seilenos or Zeus ?).	MYTI Term of Dionysos and male figure, both on prow . . . Æ ·6
Head of Zeus.	MYTI in wreath . . . . . Æ ·9
Bust of Artemis.	MYTI Lyre . . . . . Æ ·7–·5
Head of Helios.	MYTI Tripod and laurel branches . . Æ ·55

Imperial—Tiberius to Gallienus. Also *quasi-autonomous*. *Inscr.* MVTIAHNAIΩN. *Types:* Mytilene holding term of Dionysos; ZEVC BOVAAIOC: Zeus Ammon: Artemis: Asklepios; Bull Apis; Simulacrum of Dionysos (cp. the autonomous coins) apparently similar to the Dionysos Φαλλήν of Methymna (*q. v.*). Many types relate to the Emperors. There is also an interesting series of representations of famous men, heroes, and benefactors connected with the city (see Wroth, *Class. Rev.*, 1894, p. 226; B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxx; Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, xx. 286, and *Kleinas. M.*, p. 511; Svoronos in *Rivista ital.*, 1908, p. 317 f.), as follows:—head of ΦITTAKOC (Pittacus of Mytilene); head of AAKAIOC (the poet); seated figure and head of ΨAΠΦΩ (the head of Sappho probably does not occur on the autonomous El. and Æ, as sometimes asserted:

et B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxx f.); Theophanes of Mytilene, the historian, ΘΕΟΦΑΝΗϹ ΘΕΟϹ; Archedamis, his wife ?; Lesbonax the elder, the philosopher, time of Augustus, and a younger Lesbonax represented as Dionysos, and styled ΛΕϹΒΩΝΑΞ ΗΡΩϹ ΝΕΟϹ: Deinomachus; his wife Julia Procula, and his daughter Flavia Nicomachis (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxxiii, and *Rivista ital.*, 1908, p. 321); Sextus, ϹΕΞϹΤΟΝ ΗΡΩΑ, and another Sextus; Andromeda (*N. C.*, 1902 p. 334); Dada: Pankratides: Nausikaa (not the Homeric heroine); Leukippos.

Magistrate. Strategos.

Pyrrha, on the coast of the bay of *Kalloni* (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxxx).

Fourth century B. C.

Head of nymph, Pyrrha, in sphendone.	ΠΥΡ or ΠΥΡΡ Goat standing Æ Size ·45

HECATONNESI, ISLANDS NEAR LESBOS.

Nesos, the largest of this group of islands, now *Moschonnision* (*Nesi*). It had a temple of Apollo (B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxxxi).

Fourth century B. C.

Head of Apollo.	ΝΑΣΙ Panther standing . Æ 39 grs.
Head of Apollo.	ΝΑΣ Panther running . Æ Size ·45

Third century B. C.

ΝΑΣΙ Dolphin.	Panther running. [*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 320.] Æ ·35
Head of Apollo.	ΝΑΣΙ Dolphin; various symbols . . Æ ·75–·5
Id.	ΝΑΣΙ Lyre; also with *rev.* Tripod . . Æ ·75
Horseman.	ΝΑΣΙ within laurel-wreath . Æ ·75

Pordosilene, later called **Poroselene** (now the island *Pyrgos*). Pausanias (iii. 25. 5) has an account of the tame dolphin of Poroselene; cf. the dolphin type, and B. M. C., *Troas*, &c., p. lxxxii.

After circ. B. C. 450.

Young male head (Apollo ?). [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. X. 24.]	ΠΟΡΔΟϹΙΛ Lyre; incuse square . . Æ 61 grs.

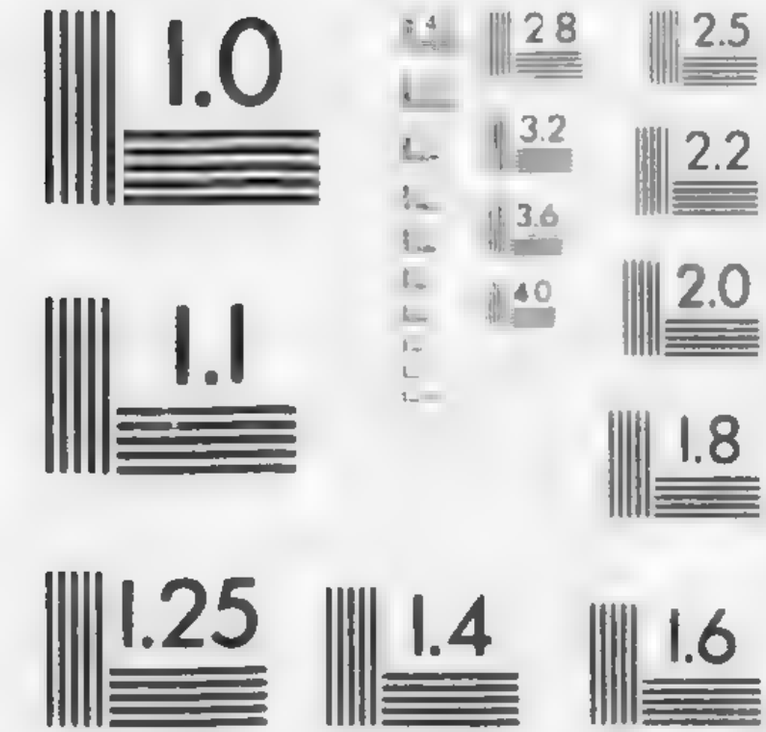
Circ. B. C. 400.

Bearded head (Seilenos ?).	ΠΟΡ Dolphin . . . . Æ Size ·35 [See also *Invent Wadd.*, p. 55.]

Imperial—Ant. Pius to Sept. Severus. *Inscr.* ΠΟΡΟϹΕΛΗΝΕΙΤΩΝ [Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.*, xiii. Pl. XLI. 3626] or ΠΩΡΟϹΕΛΗΝΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types:* Asklepian; Head of Athena.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No 2



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

IONIA

[British Museum *Catalogue of Greek Coins, Ionia*, by B. V. Head, 1892; Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies grecques et romaines*, ii. 1; Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, ii. pp. 321 sqq.; Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, i. pp. 49 sqq.]

There can be little doubt that in the seventh century B.C. the Greek cities on the Ionian coast adopted the Lydian invention of coining money, i.e. of stamping the precious metals with marks or types as guarantees of fixed values. Gold and silver, which from time immemorial had been the universal media of exchange, had no real need of such warrants. They were weighed in the scales, and the generally accepted relation between them was in the proportion of 1 to 13⅓. The ordinary product of the rich Lydian gold-producing districts consisted, however, of an impure gold containing a large admixture of silver, sometimes more, sometimes less, but always variable. The average market price of the impure metal, which from its silvery colour obtained the name of 'pale gold' or 'electrum', was considerably less than that of pure gold; it was roughly tariffed at the rate of about 1 to 10 in relation to silver, in contrast with 1 to 13⅓. In order to utilize this abundant natural mixture of gold and silver as a ready medium of exchange, some sort of warrant of exchange value would naturally be required on the part of the purchaser. Accordingly each ingot issued as coin soon came to be stamped with the signet or mark of the issuer responsible for its value, and this custom was so convenient that it was afterwards extended to the purer metals. Of the early electrum coins those which bear distinctive types or symbols are mentioned under the various mints to which they are usually, though doubtfully, attributed. With a very few exceptions the remainder can only be generally classed to the western coast of Asia Minor, where nearly all the extant specimens have been found. Some few pieces may, however, have been struck in Thrace or Thasos, and possibly in Aegina, but these are exceptional.

Unattributed Electrum Coins.

Chiefly of the western coast towns of Asia Minor.[1]

As the current value of electrum seems to have stood in the earliest times as 1 to 10 in relation to silver, the weight of the electrum stater in each district would naturally be regulated by the standard used for weighing silver in that district. An electrum stater would thus be readily exchangeable for ten silver pieces of its own weight.

Electrum coins are known of the following maximum weights: *Euboïc*, 269 grs. (distater), 133·6 grs. (stater); *Babylonic*, 167 grs.; *Phocaïc*, 254-248 grs.; *Phoenician*, 220–215 grs.; *Aeginetic* (?), 212 grs. Halves, Thirds, Sixths, Twelfths, Twenty-fourths, Forty-eighths, and even Ninety-sixths, of the stater are also met with, but the *Hecte* or Sixth was the denomination which was in most common use.

Among the types of the larger electrum coins (seventh and sixth

[1] For other doubtfully attributed specimens see under Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Abydus, Dardanus, Methymna, Mytilene, Cyme, Clazomenae, Ephesus, Erythrae, Miletus, Phocaea, Teos, Chios, Samos, Sardes, &c.

centuries B. C.) which cannot be attributed with certainty to any particular city, are the following. For the smaller pieces, see B. M. C., *Ionia*, Plates I—V.

(a) *Phoenician Standard.*

Two lions' heads to front, upwards and downwards.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. I. 1.]

Forepart of bridled horse, l. (Cyme ?).
[*Invent. Wadd.*, Pl. III. 9.]

Two lions standing on their hind legs, facing one another, but with heads turned back; between them is the capital of a column on which each lion rests a fore-paw, while the other fore-paw of each is raised.
[*Num. Chron.*, 1896, Pl. VII. 15.]

Half figure of Oriental deity to front, head r., with pointed beard and long hair, holding disk in his arms, and with four curled wings, two at shoulders and two at waist.
[B. M., unpublished.]

Three incuse sinkings, the central one oblong, the others square . . . .
EL. Stater 219·5 grs.

Three incuse sinkings as on previous coin . . . . EL. Stater 220 grs.

Rude incuse square . . . . . .
EL. Stater 216·1 grs.

Three incuse sinkings, the central one oblong, the others square . . . .
EL. Half-stater 108·6 grs.

The motives of the two last described coins are remarkable: that of the stater resembles the Lion-gate of Mycenae and some early Phrygian monuments of the ninth and eighth centuries B. C. (Ramsay, *J. H. S.*, 1888, 350 sq.). The *obv.* type of the half stater closely resembles that of an early silver stater of Mallus in Cilicia (B. M. C., *Cilicia*, Pl. XL., 9).

The later staters of Phoenician weight are mentioned under the several cities whose types they apparently bear. It is, however, quite probable that all these staters were struck at a single mint, or, in rotation, at two or more mints, according to some monetary agreement. It is therefore open to question whether the types are to be trusted as evidence of local origin, e.g. Sphinx (Chios ?); Forepart of winged horse (Lampsacus ?); Eagle with head reverted (Abydus ?); Cock (Dardanus ?); Sow (Methymna ?); Horse prancing (Cyme ?); Forepart of bull with head reverted (Samos ?); Forepart of winged boar (Clazomenae ?). It is possible that they may be the signets of magistrates; see Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 49 f.

(β) *Phocaïc Standard.*

Lion's head with protruding tongue (Old Smyrna ?).
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. II. 1.]

Tunny fish between two fillets (Cyzicus ?).
[*N. C.*, 1875, Pl. X. 7.]

Chimaera l. (Zeleia ?).
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. II. 2.]

Centaur carrying off woman (Thrace or Thasos ?).
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. II. 3.]

Rough incuse square . . . . . .
EL. Stater 248·27 grs.

Incuse square containing branching lines, with smaller incuse square beside it (as counter-mark ?) containing scorpion. EL. Stater 252·9 grs.

Two incuse squares, larger and smaller
EL. Stater 252·6 grs.

Deep incuse square quartered . . .
EL. Stater 252·5 grs.

(γ) *Aeginetic Standard* (?).

Turtle. [*N. C.*, 1875, Pl. VIII. 16.]	Incuse square divided into two parts . El. Stater 207 grs.

With regard to this coin see *supra*, p. 395.

(δ) *Euboïc Standard.*

Double floral device? [Found in Samos. *B. M.*]	Two oblong incuse depressions . . . El. Distater 268·3 grs.
Id.	One square and one oblong incuse . . El. Stater 133·1 grs.
Gorgon-head of very archaic style (Parium?). [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. II. 14. Cf. B. M. C., *Mys.*, p. 94, note.]	Cross *pommée* with pellet in centre, contained in a cruciform incuse . . El. Stater 123·46 grs.
Lion's head to front; style very archaic (Samos?). [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 20.]	Two incuse depressions, one oblong, the other triangular . . . . . El. Stater 133·35 grs.

(ε) *Babylonic Standard.*

Striated surface (Miletus or Sardes?). [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 3.]	Three incuse sinkings; that in the centre oblong, the others square . . El. Stater 166·87 grs.

With regard to the attribution of this primitive stater see *infra*, under **Lydia** (Fig. 310), and for numerous divisions of the staters mostly of Lydian origin, though found at Ephesus, see Brit. Mus., *Excavations at Ephesus*, 1908, pp. 74 ff.

There are also a number of silver coins of archaic times of various standards of weight. Those which from their types seem to belong to the coasts of Asia Minor will be noted under the towns to which they are here conjecturally attributed.

Cities of Ionia.

Ionian League of thirteen cities. The Ionian towns, though politically independent of one another, constituted for religious purposes a *κοινόν* or League, the meetings of which were held originally in the Panionion in the neighbourhood of Priene, where stood a temple of Poseidon and a sacred grove. Under the Empire, games called Panionia or Panionia Pythia were held perhaps elsewhere, e. g. at Colophon, Ephesus, Miletus, Smyrna, &c. The coins struck for this Festival in the time of Ant. Pius and M. Aurelius, under the supervision of M. Cl. Fronto, Asiarch and Archiereus of the thirteen cities, bear no city name. The reverse types are as follows:—Ant. Pius.—Hades in quadriga carrying off Persephone. Eros with torch driving the horses (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 16); Demeter in serpent-car, with torch in each hand (*ibid.*); Herakles giving his hand to Iolaos (Bibl. Nat., Paris); M. Aurelius Caes.—Temple of Artemis Ephesia (Milan): Tyche standing (Mion., iii. p. 62, No. 5). The *inscr.* ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΓΠΟΛΕΩΝΠΡΟΜΚΛΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΑϹΙΑΡΧΚΑΙΑΡΧΙΙΓΠΟΛΕΩΝ = *κοινὸν ιγ πόλεων προ[νοηθέντος] Μ. Κλ. Φρόντων[ος] Ἀσιάρχ[ου] καὶ Ἀρχι[ερέως] ιγ πόλεων.*

Clazomenae stood partly on the mainland and partly on a small island on the southern shore of the Gulf of Smyrna. The distinctive badge of the city appears from the later inscribed coins to have been a winged boar; cf. Aelian (*Hist. An.*, xii. 38), who relates, on the authority of Artemon, that such a monster once infested the Clazomenian territory. Hence numerous coins of this type, though without inscriptions, are presumed to be of Clazomenian origin. Clazomenae is therefore classed among the cities which took part in the early electrum currency of the sixth century B. C.

ELECTRUM. *Before* 500 B. C. *Phoenician Standard.*

Forepart of winged boar flying r., wearing collar of beads. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 18.]	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . EL. Stater 217·37 grs.
Uncertain inscr. ΙΔΑΛ[Ν]? Boar's head r. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 17.]	Two incuse squares of different sizes . EL. Hecte 35·9 grs.

SILVER. *Circ.* B. C. 545–494. *Phoenician Standard.*

It is to the time of the Persian dominion under the satraps of Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius I, until the Ionian revolt B. C. 494, that the following silver coins seem to belong:—

Forepart of winged boar, flying r. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VI. 1–3.]	Quadripartite incuse square . . . . Æ Didr. 108·1 grs. Æ Dr. 51 grs. Æ Diobol, 18 grs.

Circ. B. C. 494–387. *Attic Standard.*

During the century which began with the Ionian revolt, and which comprised the Athenian Hegemony, B. C. 469–387, the date of the Peace of Antalcidas, the Phoenician standard seems to have been replaced by the Attic:—

Forepart of winged boar. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VI. 4, 5.]	Incuse square, within which Gorgon-head . . . Æ ½ Dr. 30 grs. Æ Diobol, 18·2 grs.
Head of Athena, r., in helmet with cheek-piece lowered. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VI. 6.]	ΚΛΑ Ram's head r. . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B. C. 387–301. *Attic Standard.*

This period extends from the Peace of Antalcidas to the battle of Ipsus. The more important cities on the west coast of Asia Minor now began to strike money in great abundance, and some of them, such as Lampsacus, Rhodes, Clazomenae, &c., even issued gold coins for special requirements, probably in time of war. The coins of Rhodes and Clazomenae are particularly remarkable as the finest examples of the full-face type of Apollo. The engravers of these coins must have been really great artists, for they have, without any elaboration, and with a bold simplicity of touch, produced, within the small circle of a coin, masterpieces in *mezzo-rilievo*.

Head of Apollo, nearly facing, of finest style.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VI. 7; Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 66.]

ΚΛΑ or ΚΛΑΣΙΟ Swan with open or closed wings: *symbol*, (sometimes) winged boar. Magistrate's name in nom. case . Æ Octobol. 88–87 grs.

Fig. 293.

Similar. On some specimens engraver's signature, ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ (Fig. 293). Cf. *R. N.*, 1906, p. 249.

Similar, but no symbol . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 261·5 grs. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VI. 8, 9]; also Didrachm [*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. L. 7]; Drachms, ½ Dr., and Diobols (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 66. Cf. Regling, *Sammlung Warren*, xxv, 1083).

These beautiful coins usually bear magistrates' names in the nom. case:—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔ., ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΞ, ΑΡΙΜΝΗΣΤΟΣ, ΑΝΤΙΦΑΝΗΣ, ΕΥΘΥΔΑΜΑΣ, ΠΥΘΕΟΣ ЬR, ΑΠΟΛΛΑΣ, ΜΝΗΣΙΘΕΟΣ, &c.

The bronze coins of this period have usually helmeted heads of Athena in profile or facing, and on the reverses a ram's head or a ram recumbent or standing (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VI. 10–17). For varieties with various magistrates' names see Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 66 f.

The swan, which is the characteristic reverse-type of the finest coins of Clazomenae, is one of the many symbols of Apollo, and it has been suggested that the name of Clazomenae may have been derived from the plaintive notes of these birds (κλάζω, cf. Hom. *Il.* x. 276) which are said to abound in the Delta of the Hermus.

In addition to the above-described autonomous coins, there are silver pieces with the winged boar on the reverse which bear the name of Orontas, who was satrap of the Hellespont, B. C. 352–345. Their attribution to Clazomenae is, however, uncertain, see *infra*, p. 598.

Naked warrior kneeling, defending himself with shield and short spear. Between his legs, Τ.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 10.]

ΟΡΟΝΤΑ Forepart of winged boar: traces of incuse square . . . . . Æ Tetrob. 43 grs.

For coins bearing the name of Orontas, with the forepart of a winged horse on the reverse, see *infra*, p. 597, and B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 326, where they are conjecturally assigned to Lampsacus.

The autonomous silver coinage of Clazomenae does not extend beyond the battle of Ipsus, and the victory of Seleucus and Lysimachus over Antigonus and Demetrius. During the whole of the third century Alexandrine, Lysimachian, and Seleucid silver money superseded for the most part the autonomous local issues of former times.

Circ. B.C. 190 *to Imperial Times.*

After the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia, the regal coinage, just referred to, began itself to assume local characteristics. Thus the gold staters of Philip's types, issued at the Clazomenian mint, are distinguished by a local mint-mark, the forepart of a winged boar (Müller, 309), as are also tetradrachms of the Alexandrine types, some of which have, as mint-mark, the forepart of a ram or a ram's head (Müller, 995 998). The bronze coins, the currency of which was more limited, are of a more strictly local and municipal character, and they usually bear the signature of the eponymous magistrate in the nom. case. The chief types are as follows:

Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VII. 1.]	ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ	Swan, often standing on caduceus Æ ·8
Gorgon-head. [*Ibid.*, p. 27.]	,,	Similar type Æ ·7
Forepart of winged boar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VII. 2.]	,,	in four quarters of shallow incuse square . . Æ ·7
,, [*Ibid.*, Pl. VII. 3.]	,,	Caduceus . Æ ·7
Young male head. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VII. 4.]	,,	Philosopher Anaxagoras seated Æ ·7
Head of Zeus. [*Ibid.*, p. 29.]	,,	Club . . Æ ·7
Bust of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VII. 5.]	,,	Ram at rest or standing . Æ ·85

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial Coinage.

Augustus to Gallienus. *Magistrates' names* from Hadrian onwards, with title Strategos, sometimes preceded by ἐπί. *Chief types:* ΡΩΜΗ and CYNKΛHTOC Busts face to face; ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΗ Bust of city; ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ Head of Augustus; ΘΕΑ ΛΙΒΙΑ Bust of Livia. *Reverse types:* Horseman; Asklepios; Owl; Athena; Ram; Kybele standing between lions; ΑΝΑΞΑ Bust of Anaxagoras (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. L. 9); Anaxagoras standing holding globe (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VII. 9); Sarapis seated; Dionysos holding kantharos over panther; Zeus aëtophoros naked to front (*Ibid.*, Pl. VII. 11); Naked warrior, armed, charging, and looking back (*Ibid.*, Pl. VII. 12), perhaps Paralos or Parphoros (Imhoof, *Gr. M.* 111; Strab., 633; Paus., vii. 3. 8); Demeter standing; ΕΙΡΗΝΗ standing (Mion., iii. p. 71).[1]

Colophon. The old city of Colophon was situated about twenty miles north-west of Ephesus, and some miles from the coast. Its port, Notium, gradually absorbed the greater part of the population of the upper town, and most of the later coins were doubtless struck at this New Colophon. The earliest issues, however, belong to the old city.

Fifth century B.C. *Persic Standard.*

Head of Apollo to front, or, later, in profile. [Imhoof, *Num. Chron.*, 1895, Pl. X. 10–20, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 70.]	Incuse square, within which marks of value in monogram—ΗΜ, ΤΡΙ, or ΤΕ (= ἡμιωβόλιον, τριημιτεταρτημόριον, and τεταρτημόριον) and adjunct symbols . . . . . Æ *circ.* 10 and 4½ grs.

[1] Mionnet, iii. p. 254, mentions alliance coins with Smyrna, but these are probably misread; cf. B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 35, nos. 135, 136.

Somewhat later in the fifth century drachms of the Persic standard (*circ.* 84 grs.) were struck by the Colophonians. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ, usually retrograde, or ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΟΝ, on one or other face of the coin.

Head of Apollo r., laur., of archaic style. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 1.]	Lyre in incuse square . Æ 84·1 grs.

Fourth century B. C. *Rhodian Standard.*

Early in the fourth century the Rhodian standard replaced the Persic :—

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 2.]	ΚΟΛΟΦΩ Lyre and magistrate's name in nom. case . . . . . Æ Dr. 55 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. VIII. 3.]	,, Tripod . Æ ½ Dr. 25 grs.
Id.	,, Lyre . Æ Diob. 16·7 grs.

The bronze coins which belong to the earlier half of the fourth century are the following, all with magistrates' names :—

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 4–6.]	ΚΟ, ΚΟΛ, or ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ, Lyre or Forepart of horse . . Æ ·75–·4

Circ. B. C. 350–300.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 7.]	ΚΟΛ Armed horseman with spear couched. Magistrate's name . . . Æ ·75–·55
Id.	Horse walking . . . . . Æ ·45
Id.	Forepart of horse . . . . Æ ·45

The excellence of the Colophonian cavalry is said by Strabo (643) to have been so unrivalled that they were always victorious; hence, perhaps, the horseman as a coin-type.

At Clarus, in the territory of Colophon, stood the famous temple and oracle of Apollo (Paus., vii. 3, 1) whose head is represented on the coins.

The old town of Colophon was destroyed by Lysimachus, B. C. 299, but the name seems to have been transferred to its port, Notium, and it was upon this town that the Romans conferred freedom in B. C. 189 ('Colophoniis qui in Notio habitant,' Liv. xxxviii. 39).

Second century B. C.

Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, 1007–14): *symbol*, lyre, and *inscr.*, ΚΟ or ΚΟΛΟ: also bronze coins (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 325, and Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 71):—

Armed horseman with spear couched and dog beneath horse. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 8.]	ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos standing before tripod. Magistrate's name in nom. case . . . . Æ ·8
Bust of Artemis. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 9.]	ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ Pilei of the Dioskuri. Magistrate's name in nom. case Æ ·6
Homer seated with chin resting on hand and a scroll upon his knees. Magistrate's name in nom. case. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 10.]	ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos standing as above, but no tripod . . Æ ·7

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial Coinage.

After a considerable interval the coinage of Colophon begins again about the time of Nero and continues down to that of Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ. Magistrates' names with *ἐπί* and title Strategos. *Chief types:* Apollo ΚΛΑΡΙΟϹ seated; ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΚΛΑΡΙΑ, Cultus-statue resembling Artemis Ephesia; Apollo Klarios seated between standing figures of Artemis and Nemesis: Homer seated holding half-open scroll; Naked boxer; The thirteen cities of the Ionian League standing in semicircle before the temple of Apollo Klarios, in front of which is a bull approaching a flaming altar,—*inscr.*, ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. VIII. 16); the Strategos on these coins is also sometimes entitled ΙΕΡΕΩϹ ΙΩΝΩΝ (Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, ii. 325); Athena standing, &c. For an *Alliance coin* with Pergamum (Caracalla), see Mionnet, iii. 76; his description lacks verification.

Ephesus occupied the alluvial plain of the lower Cayster, but it owed its chief wealth and renown less to the produce of its soil than to the illustrious sanctuary of the old Asiatic nature-goddess, whom the Ionian Greeks (when, under Androclus, the son of Codrus, they effected a settlement in those parts) identified with the Greek Artemis. The Ephesian goddess is represented as a female figure, the body a mummy-like trunk with the feet placed close together. She is many-breasted, and from each of her hands hangs a long fillet with tassels at the extremities. On either side stands a stag raising its head to the image of the goddess. The usual symbols of the cultus of this nature-goddess are the Bee and the Stag, and it is noteworthy that the high-priest of the temple of Artemis was called Ἐσσήν, 'the king bee,' while the virgin priestesses bore the name of Melissae or Honey-Bees. The coinage of Ephesus falls into the following periods:—

Phoenician Standard.

ELECTRUM. *Circ.* B. C. 700–545.

FIG. 294.

ΑΜϟϟΙΜϟϟΟΝϟΑΦ (*φαινοσέμισημα*) Stag to right with head lowered. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 8.] (Fig. 294.)	Three incuse sinkings, that in the centre oblong, the others square . . EL. Stater, 216·5 grs.

This is the most ancient *inscribed* coin at present known. Unfortunately it is unique, and the third letter of the first word is obscure. It may be either ϟ or Ν. The interpretation of the remarkable inscription has given rise to much controversial discussion, for a *résumé* of which see Babelon, *Traité*, ii. 1, 62. The weight, the type, and the Ionian character of the incuse reverse, all indicate Ephesus as the place of mintage rather than Halicarnassus, to which Doric city P. Gardner once attributed it.

partly because it was acquired at Budrum, and partly on the ground that a certain Phanes of Halicarnassus is mentioned by Herodotus (iii. 4) as a mercenary soldier at the court of Amasis, whose service he deserted for that of Cambyses on his invasion of Egypt in B. C. 525.

On various grounds, as Babelon (*op. cit.*) has pointed out, this attribution is unacceptable. The coin is certainly Ephesian, as the stag is the symbol of the great goddess of Ephesus. The relation of the inscription to the type is in so far certain that it seems to mean 'I am the signet of Phanes'. The doubtful word in the genitive case Φαεινος, Φαννος, or Φανος, has been differently explained. Newton (*Num. Chron.*, 1870, p. 238) regarded it as referable only to the type and to the cultus of the goddess Artemis; and he suggested as a translation '*I am the sign of the Bright one*'. Such an interpretation of the inscription would imply that the coin was a hierarchical issue from the temple treasury. It is, however, far more probable that Φαεινος or Φαννος is not an epithet of Artemis, but the name, in the genitive case, of some prominent citizen of Ephesus, it may be of a despot, or of a magistrate, or of a member of one of the wealthy Ephesian families of bankers and money-lenders (see Babelon, *Traité, l. c.*).

Among other early electrum coins of Ephesus are the following Thirds, Sixths, and Twelfths of the stater :—

Bee in linear square. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 9, 10.]	Oblong incuse divided into two squares . El. Trite 71·2 grs.
Forepart of stag, head turned back: in front ⁝ [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 11.]	Incuse square . El. Hecte 36 grs.
Id. [Head, *Ephesus*, Pl. I. 4.]	Incuse square El. Hemihecton, 18 grs.

SILVER.

Circ. B. C. 545–494.

The following drachms seem to belong to the period of Persian dominion under Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius I, down to the Ionian revolt, B. C. 494 :—

Bee crawling. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. IX. 1.]	Incuse square quartered . . . . . Æ Drachm, 50·3 grs.
Bee with curved wings; with volute in field to l. of its head. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 2.]	Id. . . . . Æ Drachm, 49·4 grs.
Bee with curved wings; with volute on either side of head. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 49, 1.]	ΕΦ and Eagle's head r. within incuse square . . . . . Æ 4 grs.

Circ. B. C. 494–469.

To the period between the Ionian revolt and the sack of Miletus, B. C. 494, and the battle of Eurymedon, B. C. 469, which marked the commencement of the Athenian hegemony, the following coins may be assigned :—

ΕΦΕΣΙΟΝ or ΕΦ Bee with curved wings. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. IX. 3, 4, and Head, *Eph.*, Pl. I. 11–14.]	Incuse square quartered . . . . . Æ Tetradrachm, 205 grs. Æ Drachm, 51·2 grs. Æ Hemidrachm, 28·5 grs. Æ Diobol, 16·7 grs.

Whether coins of these types continued to be struck during the Athenian hegemony, B.C. 469–415, is doubtful.

Rhodian Standard.

Circ. B.C. 415–394.

In this period Ephesus, which had revolted from Athens after the Sicilian disaster, and had become dependent first upon the Persians and then upon the Spartans, struck silver with types similar to those of the preceding period, but on a somewhat heavier standard, identical with the so-called Rhodian standard. Didrachms 117 grs. and smaller denominations. These coins usually bear a magistrate's name either on the obverse, beneath the bee, or on the bar which divides the incuse square (Head, *Eph.*, Pl. I. 15–21).

Circ. B.C. 394–295.

In B.C. 394 the Athenian Conon expelled the Spartan oligarchies from most of the Asiatic coast-towns. Among other cities Ephesus and Samos are mentioned as having then shaken off the Spartan yoke. We have accordingly no difficulty in assigning to this period the federal (?) coins issued by Rhodes, Cnidus, Iasus, Samos, Ephesus, and Byzantium, each with its own distinctive type on the reverse of the coin, while on the obverse is the infant Herakles strangling two serpents, and the inscr. ΣΥΝ for Συνμαχικόν. On this group of coins see Regling, *Z. f. N.*, XXV, p. 207 ff.

ΣΥΝ Infant Herakles strangling two serpents.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. IX. 6.]

Ε Φ Bee with curved wings: beneath Γ Ε (magistrate's name) . . . . Ꞧ Rhodian tridrachm, 176·6 grs.

In addition to this federal (?) coinage Ephesus began, about B.C. 394, or possibly a little earlier, the issue of the long series of tetradrachms of Rhodian weight (236 grs.) which lasted for no less than a century.

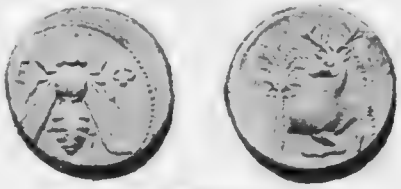


Fig. 295.

Ε Φ Bee. (Fig. 295.)
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. IX. 8.]

Forepart of stag with head turned back; behind it, a palm-tree, and, in front, a magistrate's name in nom. case. . Ꞧ Tetradrachm, 236 grs.

Smaller denominations weighing 88 grs., and drachms of 57 grs., with similar types, as well as pieces of 14 grs., also occur (Head, *Eph.*, Pl. II. 6–10), together with bronze coins, *obv.* Bee, *rev.* Stag kneeling, the magistrates' names on some of which prove that they are contemporary with the tetradrachms (Head, *l. c.*, Pl. II. 11–13; III. 12–13).

For names of magistrates see Head (*op. cit.*), B. M. C., *Ion.*, Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, p. 49, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzkunde*, 1908, p. 62), &c. To the Ephesian mint, during the occupation of the city by Memnon the Rhodian, B.C. 336–334, Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1892, pp. 414 sqq.) would also attribute the satrapal tetradrachms and bronze coins with Persian types—*obv.* Great king as archer, in kneeling, or rather running, posture, *rev.* Granulated incuse square. These coins sometimes bear on the *obv.* the personal names ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗΣ, ΔΗ, Κ, or ΙΑ. The occurrence of the Ionian form of the name Pythagoras, coupled with the fact that the bronze coins (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 324) have been found in western Asia Minor, is evidence in favour of the attribution to Ephesus. But, on the other hand, the Indian *provenance* of most of the tetradrachms (*Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 5) makes it doubtful whether these coins, of purely Persian types, may not have been issued by Ionians in one of the eastern satrapies of the Persian empire shortly after Alexander's death; for, from the edicts of Asoka (*circ.* B.C. 250), we know that there were Ionian Greeks (*Yonas* = Ἴωνες) among the rulers of Northern India during the previous half century or thereabouts. It is quite possible that some of these Ionian satraps may have issued the above-mentioned coins.

Circ. B.C. 295–280.

In B.C. 295 Lysimachus made himself master of Ephesus, the name of which he shortly afterwards changed to **Arsinoeia** (*Ath. Mitth.*, XXV, 1900, p. 100 ff.) in honour of his wife.[1] This period is marked by the issue of regal money at Ephesus bearing the usual types of Lysimachus, *symbol* Bee, and *inscr.* ΕΦ or ΑΡ in monogram (Head, *l. c.*, pp. 42–45). The series of autonomous tetradrachms now came to an end, but the pieces of 88 grs., with halves and quarters, continued to be struck, probably because they passed as thirds, &c., of the Attic tetradrachms of Lysimachus.

Head of Artemis. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. X. 4.]	ΕΦΕ Bow and quiver. Magistrate's name	*Symbol*: Bee. Æ 88 grs.
Ε Φ Bee.	Stag standing	Æ Size ·7
Head of Queen Arsinoë, veiled. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. X. 5.]	ΑΡΣΙ Id.	Æ 82·1 grs.
		Æ 42 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 6.]		Æ 19 grs.
Id.	,, Stag kneeling	Æ Size ·7
	,, Forepart of stag	Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 280–258.

Ephesus during this interval was probably left by the contending royal houses in the enjoyment of autonomy. The coinage consists of Attic octobols and bronze:—

Head of Artemis. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. X. 8.]	Ε Φ Forepart of stag and palm-tree. Magistrate's name	Æ 75 grs.
Ε Φ Bee, often in wreath. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. X. 10.]	Stag drinking. Magistrates' names	Æ Size ·7

[1] At the same time he appears to have conferred upon Smyrna the name **Eurydicea** in honour of his daughter Eurydice (see *infra*, p. 592).

Circ. B.C. 258–202.

During this period Ephesus was for the most part attached to the dominions of the Ptolemies. The coinage consists (α) of Ptolemaic coins of the gold octadrachm of Berenice II. (B. M. C., *Ptol.*, Pl. XIII. 2, with the Ephesian Bee in the field); (β) of didrachms and drachms of reduced Rhodian weight (102 and 50 grs.);

Bust of Artemis. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XI. 1.]	E Φ Forepart of stag, without palm-tree. Magistrates' names . . . . ℞ 102 grs. and Æ 50 grs.

and (γ) of bronze coins of similar types; size ·6 (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XI. 3). For Æ of Seleucus II. possibly struck at Ephesus, see Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 53.

Attic Standard.

Circ. B.C. 202–133.

In B.C. 202 Aradus in Phoenicia began to strike Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, Cl. V) bearing dates in Greek characters. Similar coins without dates began to be issued at Ephesus about the same time. This coincidence seems to indicate that Ephesus and Aradus, two great commercial cities of the coasts of Asia Minor and Phoenicia respectively, may have found it to their mutual advantage about this time to conclude a monetary treaty, according to which each city might secure a free circulation for her coins on the markets of the other. This, of course, is only a conjecture, but it is remarkable that, at both cities, the Alexandrine tetradrachms of Müller's Class V merge into those of Class VI (Müller, Nos. 1018–1024) about B.C. 198, and that the autonomous drachms of Attic weight issued at Ephesus during the greater part of the second century are also identical in type with the drachms of Aradus dated 174–110 B.C.

E Φ Bee. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XI. 4, 5.]	Stag standing before a palm-tree. Magistrates' names . . . . . ℞ Attic drachm, 64 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XI. 6.]	Id. . . . . Æ Size ·7

The Alexandrine tetradrachms of Class V (B.C. 202–196) and of Class VI (B.C. 196–189) were superseded by tetradrachms of Eumenes II of Pergamum, also struck at Ephesus B.C. 189–159 (Head, *Eph.*, pp. 55–60).

Cistophoric Coinage.

Circ. B.C. 133–48.

At this time, too, or perhaps earlier, the series of Ephesian *cistophori* begins.[1] These are at first undated; but from the period of the constitution of the Roman Province of Asia (Sept. 134) they bear dates referring to that era, and are likewise distinguished by the subordinate symbol of a long torch in the field to the right of the serpents on the reverse. An exceptional coin, dated ΙΓ (= B.C. 121), bears the signature of a Roman official C · ASIN · C · F.[1] These dated cistophori extend in an

[1] I have seen only a photograph of the coin, and I do not know into what collection it has now passed. The date and the early style of this cistophorus make it quite impossible to identify the magistrate whose name it bears with C · ASIN · C · F. (Gallus), Proconsul of Asia in B.C. 6–5.

almost unbroken series from B.C. 133–67, when, after a short interval, a change takes place, the name of the **Roman Proconsul** being added from B.C. 58–48: viz. T. Ampius, B.C. 58–57; C. Fabius, B.C. 57–56; C. Claudius Pulcher, B.C. 55–53; and C. Fannius (Praetor), B.C. 49–48. Between B.C. 48, when the series of Proconsular cistophori dated from the provincial era, B.C. 134, comes to an end, and the inauguration of the new series of Imperial cistophori, there seems to have been an interval in the issue of cistophori. The revolt of the Province of Asia from Rome, B.C. 88–84, in the time of Mithradates, does not seem to have interrupted the output of cistophori, but this revolt is probably commemorated in the series of Ephesian coins by the exceptional issue of a small number of gold staters, &c., doubtless rendered necessary, at this particular time, for war expenses.

Ephesian gold coinage, B.C. 87–84.

Bust of Artemis. [Head, *Eph.*, Pl. V. 2–6.]	ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ or Ε Φ Cultus image of the Ephesian Artemis Stag, bee or other symbols in the field . . . . Ꝡ Stater, 132 grs
Id.	No inscription. Similar Ꝡ 84·5 grs.

Circ. B.C. 48–27.

In B.C. 48 Caesar visited Ephesus and reformed the constitution of the Province of Asia. From this time onwards there is no autonomous Ephesian silver money. The chief bronze coins which are known are:–

Bust of Artemis. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XI. 7.]	Ε Φ Long torch and forepart of stag. Magistrates' names . . Æ Size ·9
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XI. 8.]	Ε Φ Long torch between two stags. Magistrates' names . . . Æ ·8
Ε Φ Artemis huntress with hound. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XI. 9.]	Cock with palm across wing; the whole in wreath. Magistrate's name Æ ·95

Imperial Coinage.

From the time of the Triumvirate, B.C. 43, to that of Gallienus, the coinage extends in an unbroken series. The earlier issues down to the reign of Claudius bear the names of local magistrates, Grammateus, Archiereus, or Archiereus Gram., Hiereus, Episkopos (*Z. f. N.*, vi. 15), but never Archon or Strategos, as do the coins of most other Asiatic cities. The names of Roman Proconsuls are also met with, viz. M'. Acilius Aviola, A.D. 65–66; P. Calvisius Ruso; L. Caesennius Paetus; . . . Rufus, under Domitian; and Cl. Julianus, A.D. 145–146. It is an unexplained fact that after the time of Claudius hardly any names of local magistrates occur on Ephesian coins. In Imperial times Ephesus was one of the few mints where Ꝡ and Ꝟ were issued, the Ꝟ with both Greek and Latin inscriptions, viz. Cistophori with DIANA EPHESIA, denarii of the Flavians, and didrachms and drachms of Nero (112 and 56 grs.) inscribed ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ and ΔΡΑΧΜΗ. For Ꝡ see Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, pp. 5 f., and for Æ of the earlier emperors *Kl. M.*, pp. 55 ff. The ethnic ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ from the time of Trajan onwards is frequently accompanied by an honorific title, e.g. Ο ΝΕΩ[κόρος] ΕΦΕ[σίων] ΔΗ[μος]

ΕΠΕΧΑΡ[*ἄξατο*]. Trajan (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 76): ΔΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Hadrian: ΔΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΑϹΙΑϹ, Verus: ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑϹΙΑϹ, S. Severus: ΤΡΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Caracalla: ΤΡΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΗϹ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟϹ, Caracalla and Geta: Δ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Elagabalus: ΜΟΝΩΝ Α ΠΑϹΩΝ ΤΕΤΡΑΚΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Elagabalus (see Pick, *Corolla Num.*, p. 241); ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥ ΕΦΕϹΙΩΝ ΟΥΤΟΙ ΝΑΟΙ, four temples, Elagabalus; ΜΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑϹΙΑϹ, Sev. Alexander; Γ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Maximinus; ΑϹΥΛΟϹ, Otacilia: ΚΑΤΑΠΑΟΥϹ Α, Philip II (Eckhel, ii. 518); Γ or ΜΟΝΩΝ Δ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Gallienus: Γ or Δ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Salonina. At Ephesus the fourth Neocory (Δ) and the third (Γ) are indiscriminately used at one and the same time, and it has been conjectured that while the city of Ephesus was *officially* neocorate only for the second time, she styled herself *τρὶς νεωκόρος* on account of her *local* temple of Artemis, and that when she became *officially τρὶς νεωκόρος τῶν Σεβαστῶν*, she claimed a fourth Neocory on behalf of her *local* temple; but the reversion from Δ to Γ may be due to the *damnata memoria* of Elagabalus (see Pick, *op. cit.*). Similar irregularities in numbering the successive Neocories occur also on coins of Nicomedeia and Sardes (*Oesterr. Jahreshefte*, vii. p. 30).

Remarkable inscriptions and types. ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ, Heads of Claudius and Agrippina face to face; ΡΩΜΗ Bust of Roma, Nero; ΖΕΥϹ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟϹ seated, Domitian; ΚΛΑϹΕΑϹ and ΜΑΡΝΑϹ, River-gods, the latter recumbent against a shield, Domitian; ΝΕΙΚΗ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ, Domitian; ΕΦΕϹΙΑ Cultus-statue of Artemis, Trajan; Captive Parthia seated, Trajan; ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΕΦΕϹΙΑ Cultus-statue, Hadrian; ΑΝΔΡΟΚΛΟϹ the Founder, with wild boar, in reference to the oracle which bade him found the city on the spot where he should meet a boar; Antinoüs; ΚΟΡΗϹΟϹ and ΑΝΔΡΟΚΛΟϹ, Two heroes joining hands; ΚΑΥϹΤΡΟϹ, ΚΕΝΧΡΕΙΟϹ, Rivers recumbent separately or together with Artemis between them, Ant. Pius; ΠΕΙΩΝ in connexion with the type of Zeus *ὄμβριος* enthroned above Mt. Pion, and pouring rain upon the city of Ephesus (Paus. vii. 5. 10; cf. Steph. *s. v.* Ἔφεσος). On other coins Mt. Pion appears recumbent, holding cultus-statue of Artemis beneath mountain on which runs a boar pierced by a spear (Imhoof, *Jahrb. d. Inst.*, 1888, Pl. IX. 25); ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΙΚΕϹΙΟϹ and Greek Artemis standing face to face (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XIII. 10); ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ ΕΦΕϹΙΑ between stags: Artemis ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΟϹ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. II. 22, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 65); ΛΗΤΩ fleeing with her children (Imh., *Mon. gr.*, 285): Leto standing with child on each arm and worshippers at her feet (*Z. f. N.*, xvii, Pl. I. 18): Herakles ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΟϹ: ΑΠΗΜΗ ΙΕΡΑ or ΙΕΡΑΠΗΜΗ (*J. H. S.*, 1897, p. 87), the sacred mule-car (*ἀπήνη*) used in processions: ΩΚΕΑΝΟϹ recumbent: ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟϹ the Ephesian Philosopher (see H. Diels, *Herakleitos von Ephesos*, Berlin, 1901): ΕΙΡΗΝΗ: ΤΥΧΗ: ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΙΚΗ: ΤΥΧΗ ΕΦΕϹΙΩΝ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 61): ΔΙΚΑΙΟϹΥΝΗ; ΒΩΤΑ (= Vota) sacrifice of bull before temple of the Emperor (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XIV. 4); ΝΕΟΙ ΗΛΙΟΙ beneath busts of Caracalla and Geta.

Games and agonistic types. ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ; ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑϹΙΑϹ, ΤΟ ΑΓΑΘΟΝ ΕΦΕϹΙΩΝ Naked boxer (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XIV. 15); [ΓΥΜ]ΝΑϹΙΑΡΧΙΑ Gymnasiarch holding bowl (*Invent. Wadd.*, 1639, cf. B. M. C., *Cilicia*, p. xxxiv).

Alliance coins with Pergamum, Smyrna, Sardes, Tralles, Hierapolis,

Laodiceia, Alexandreia, struck at Ephesus. Among other cities which struck money in alliance with Ephesus are Adramyteum, Cyzicus, Pergamum, Magnesia (Ion.), Miletus, Aphrodisias, Nysa, Philadelphia, Sardes, Apameia, Cibyra, Cotiaeum, Hierapolis, Laodiceia, Perga (Imh., *Gr. M.*, 158), &c.

Tesserae. To early Imperial times may be assigned the curious Ephesian bronze tesserae bearing on the *obv.* a kneeling stag, beneath which, ΣΚΩΠΙ, and on the *rev.* a Bee, around which is the unexplained legend ΚΗΡΙΑΙΣ (or ΚΗΡΙΑΛΙΣ) ΩΔΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΑΛΥΡΙΝ (ΠΑΛΥΡΝ or ΠΑΛΥΡΡΙΝ) Æ ·75. These tesserae are supposed by Eckhel to have been apothecaries' advertisement tickets: by Babelon (*Traité*, I, i, p. 680) to have been charms inscribed with magic formulae (Ἐφέσια γράμματα): and by me, to have been also possibly intended for Bee-charms (*Num. Chron.*, 1908, pp. 281 sqq.).

Erythrae. This ancient Ionian city stood on a peninsula opposite the island of Chios. Its earliest coins are, perhaps, some uninscribed electrum pieces of the seventh century B.C. and later, the obverse type of which is the star-like flower, which recurs at a later period on the inscribed silver coins (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 12–14, and Pl. XV. 2–6). The largest denomination is a half stater of 109 grs. Electrum hectae are also attributed to Erythrae, *obv.* Archaic head of Herakles in lion-skin (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 15).

The earliest silver coins, presumably of Erythrae, are of the same weight as the electrum coins, viz. didrachms of the Milesian standard.

Naked horseman (Erythros ?) prancing. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XV. 1.]	Quadripartite incuse square . . . Æ Didrachm 109 grs. Æ Tetrobol 36 grs.

Fifth century B.C. *Persic Standard.*

Naked man holding prancing horse by the rein. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XV. 2–7.]	E P V ⊙ in the four corners of an incuse square within which a star-like flower . . . Æ Dr. 72 grs. Smaller coins 22·2, 17·5, 13·8, 4·8, and 3·2 grs. (Cf. Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 62.)

Fourth century B.C. *and later. Rhodian Standard.*

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XV. 9, 10.]	EPY Club, and bow in case; in field, small owl and magistrates' names . Æ Tetradr. 231 grs., Dr. 57·6 grs., and also Æ.

Next in order of date follow certain tetradrachms of Lysimachus: *symbols*, club, and bow in case (Müller, 409–19).

Third and second century B.C. *and later.*

During this period the silver money of Erythrae is, to a great extent, replaced by bronze coins, chiefly of similar types, which yield a large number of magistrates' names in nom. case usually with patronymic. The duration of this coinage is uncertain.

To about B.C. 190, after the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia, may be assigned some tetradrachms of Alexander the Great's types (Müller, Class VI, Nos. 999–1004; *symbols*, club, and bow in case).

Circ. B.C. 88–84.

During the short period of the revolt of the province of Asia from Rome, under Mithradates, Erythrae, like Ephesus, appears to have struck a few gold coins, for war expenses, of the following types:—

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVI. 4.]	ΕΡΥ Female divinity in short chiton, standing to front, wearing kalathos and holding spear and globe (?); magistrate's name . . Ꝗ 43·5 grs.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coinage. Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* at first in nom. with patronymic; from Trajan onwards in gen., usually with ἐπί and title Strategos. *Chief types:* Busts of ΘΕΟΝ CYNKΛHTON, ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛHTOC, ΔHMOC, Athena, Demeter Horia veiled, with cornucopiae (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVI. 16). *Reverses*: ΕΡΥΘΡΟC KTICTHC armed, with foot on prow; Two warriors face to face, each with foot on prow (Erythros and Knopos (?), cf. Strab. 633); ΑΞΟC and ΑΛΕΩΝ, River-gods (Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. II. 27); ΘΕΑ CIBYΛΛΑ the Sibyl Herophile seated on a rock (Paus. x. 12. 7; Imh., *Gr. M.*, Pl. VIII. 26, 27); Temple and statue of Herakles Ipoktonos, so called as the slayer of the Ips, an insect, which was elsewhere very destructive of the vine, but did not exist in the territory of the Erythraeans (Strab., 613). The ancient cultus-image of this god is described by Pausanias (vii. 5) (see *N. Z.*, 1891, p. 12), who tells how it floated on a raft from Tyre, and how the Erythraeans obtained possession of it; Demeter standing: Demeter as the city-goddess turreted, in serpent-car (Imh., *Gr. M.*, Pl. XIII. 19); Herakles and Demeter, face to face; Fire-beacon; Prow; Asklepios; Tyche; Cista mystica; &c.

Alliance coins with Chios, time of Philip and Valerian (B. M. C., *Ion.*, 150).

Eurydiceia. See **Smyrna**, *infra*, p. 592.

Heracleia ad Latmum, at the head of the Latmic gulf, about 15 miles E. of Miletus, appears to have issued coins only during a short period after the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190.

Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet adorned with the foreparts of horses, a flying Pegasos, &c. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVII. 1.]	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club in oak-wreath: *symbol*, Nike. Two monograms. Ꝗ Tetradr. 250 grs
Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet. [*Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. VIII. 5.]	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club in laurel-wreath. Ꝗ Octobol, 79·2 grs.
[*Num. Chron.*, 1886, Pl. XI. 12.]	Id. . . . . Ꝗ Tetrobol, 38·2 grs.

To this city and to this period may also, perhaps, be attributed a few tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Class VI, 1058–1067) with the club as an adjunct symbol.

There are, moreover, autonomous bronze coins referring to the cultus of Herakles, Dionysos, Athena, &c., which belong to about the same time.

Larisa. The site of this town is fixed by Buresch (*Aus Lydien*, p. 213) in the Cayster valley, about 25 miles above Ephesus and 4 miles N.N.W. of the railway station *Tire*. The very few coins which it struck are of Colophonian types, and appear to have been issued about B. C. 300 or possibly somewhat later.

Head of Apollo Larisenos; hair in formal curls. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVII. 6.]	ΛΑ Horseman prancing with spear couched . . . . . Æ Size ·75
Head of Apollo. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. II. 36.]	ΛΑ Forepart of horse. . . . Æ ·4

Lebedus (Ptolemaïs) was an old Ionian coast-town, about 25 miles W. of Ephesus. The earliest coins assigned to it belong to the middle of the third century B. C., when, under Ptolemaïc influence, it appears to have temporarily borne the name of **Ptolemaïs** (*Journ. int. d'arch. num.*, 1902, p. 45 and p. 61 ff., and 1903, p. 171).

Time of Ptolemies II–IV, B. C. 266–203.

Head of Ptolemy II (?). [*Journ. Int.*, 1902, Pl. IV. 5–9.]	ΓΤΟ Athena standing with spear and spindle: magistrate's name Æ Size ·7
Head of Arsinoë II (?). [*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 10–13.]	ΓΤΟ Male divinity (Triptolemos?) seated holding ears of corn (?) and sceptre; magistrate's name Æ ·7–6
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 18, 19.]	ΓΤΟ ΛΕ Amphora. *Symbol*, double cornucopiae. . . . . Æ ·55
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IV. 16, 17.]	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΕΩΝ Amphora and Ptolemaïc eagle, or Amphora alone . Æ ·8–·3

The bronze coins of Lebedus issued in its original name follow next in order, and one or two names of magistrates are identical on this and on the previous series. The silver coinage dates probably from the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia.

After B. C. 190.

Head of Athena in three-crested Athenian helmet bound with olive-wreath. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVII. 7.]	ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ Owl on club between two cornucopiae; magistrate's name; the whole in olive-wreath . . . . . ℞ Tetradr., 255·5 grs.
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVII. 8.]	ΛΕ Owl; *symbol*, prow: magistrate's name . . . . . ℞ Diobol.

The bronze coins of the second and first centuries bear usually a head or bust of Athena, generally facing, on the obverse; and, on the reverse, ΛΕ and a Prow, Owl, or Figure of Dionysos. For other varieties and magistrates' names see B. M. C., *Ion.*, and Imhoof, *Kl. M.*

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial Coinage.

Tiberius to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ. *Chief types:* ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Turreted bust; ΘΕΑΝ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ. Head of Senate: Dionysos:

Athena; Isis; Tyche; Owl; &c. *Magistrates' names* in gen. with or without ἐπί, or in nom. with patronymic (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 74, 15).

Leuce or **Leucae**, on the north side of the Gulf of Smyrna, opposite Clazomenae, was founded B.C. 352 by the Persian admiral Tachos (Diod. xv. 18), and it soon afterwards fell into the hands of the Clazomenians, to whose influence the Swan type bears witness.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Λ Head of Aphrodite or Artemis; *symbol*, crescent. [Imh., *Monn. gr.*, Pl. E. 34.]	Λ Swan; *symbol*, crescent . Æ Obol.
ΛΕΥ Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVII. 13.]	Forepart or head of boar. Æ 7·4 grs.
Head of Apollo of fine style. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, 75.]	ΛΕΟΚΑΤΩΝ or ΛΕΟ Swan . Æ ·6
Head of Athena facing. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVII. 15.]	ΛΕΥ Lion standing . . . . . Æ ·4

Later period.

Head of Apollo. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. II. 38.]	ΛΕΥΚΑΙΕΩΝ Swan before tripod. . Æ ·6
Id.	ΛΕΥ Swan. Magistrate's name Æ· 65

Magnesia ad Maeandrum, founded originally by Magnetes from Thessaly, was from early times a city of considerable importance. When Themistocles was exiled from Athens he retired to Magnesia, which was then assigned to him by the king of Persia. To the period of his rule the following highly interesting coin belongs.

Circ. B.C. 465–449.

ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΣ Apollo naked, but for chlamys, standing, leaning on long staff, from which a laurel branch springs; on one specimen he lets fly a bird from his extended r. hand. [Waddington, *Mélanges*, Pl. I. 2.]	ΜΑ Eagle, with spread wings, in incuse square. . . . . Æ Attic Didrachm, 132 grs.

Three specimens of these didrachms are known, all from different dies. The one in the British Museum is plated,—a fact which has been cited as confirming the reputation for trickery with which the name of Themistocles was associated; and a plated drachm is also said to exist in a private collection at *Aidin*. These plated coins were, however, perhaps not issued officially (see R. Weil in *Corolla Num.*, p. 307, where all these pieces are discussed).

For the space of at least a century after this no coins of Magnesia are known, but after the middle of the fourth century the silver coinage becomes plentiful. Lists of the magistrates' names and other coin legends are given by O. Kern, *Inschriften von Magnesia am Maeander*, Berlin, 1900, pp. xxi ff.

Circ. B.C. 350–300.

Armed horseman with flying chlamys and couched spear.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVIII. 1.]

ΜΑΓΝ Humped bull rushing; behind, usually, ear of corn; magistrate's name in nom. case: the whole in Maeander circle . . . . .
Æ Tetradr., 226 grs.
Æ Didrachm, 110 grs
Æ Drachm, 55 grs.
Æ ½ Drachm, 26 grs.

Head of Apollo.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVIII. 5.]

ΜΑΓΝ Forepart of butting bull . .
Æ 15 grs.

Head of Athena.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVIII. 6.]

ΜΑ Trident in Maeander circle . .
Æ 12 grs.

Circ. B.C. 300–190.

Regal tetradrachms of Lysimachus. *Symbol*, Maeander pattern (Müller, Nos. 438, 439); also Attic octobols and tetrobols, *circ.* 86 and 40 grs., of the Horseman and Rushing bull as above.

Circ. B.C. 190–133.

Gold Philippi with Maeander symbol and monograms (B. M. C., *Caria*, p. cviii).

Tetradrachms of Alexander's types. *Symbols*, Maeander pattern and ΜΑ, rushing bull, or springing horse (Müller, Nos. 1068–1079): also spread tetradrachms of Attic weight with autonomous types :—

Fig. 296.

Head of Artemis with bow and quiver at shoulder (Fig. 296).
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XVIII. 9–11.]

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Apollo naked on Maeander pattern, holding filleted branch and resting against tripod, which supports his quiver; magistrate's name with patronymic . . .
Æ Attic Tetradr.

Among the magistrates' names on these tetradrachms are the following :—ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ, ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ, ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ ΕΥΦΗΜΟΥ, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ, ΕΡΑΣΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΥ, ΗΡΟΓΝΗΤΟΣ ΙΩΠΥΡΙΩΝΟΣ.

The autonomous bronze coinage of Magnesia extends from the middle of the fourth century (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 71) down to Roman times. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΓ., ΜΑΓΝ. or ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ.

The *types* of the earlier issues resemble those of the silver coins. The chief types after B.C. 190 are Bust of Artemis with bow and quiver at shoulder, sometimes radiate like Helios; Bust of Athena; Horseman; Humped bull; Cultus-statue of Artemis Leukophryene; Stag; Free horse; Nike; &c.; with magistrates' names (cf. Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 71).

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial Coinage.

Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ with occasional addition, after Sev. Alexander, of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΗϹ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟϹ, 'Wardens of the local temple of Artemis Leukophryene,' and in Gordian's reign of ΕΒΔΟΜΗ ΤΗϹ ΑϹΙΑϹ 'seventh city of Asia' (Eckhel, *D. N. V.*, ii. 527). *Magistrates' names* at first in nom. case, but from Ant. Pius in gen. with ἐπί and often with title Grammateus. *Chief types:* ΖΕΥϹ Nikephoros seated; ΖΕΥϹ ΑΚΡΑΙΟϹ standing (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 79); ΛΕΥΚΟΦΡΥϹ and ΛΕΥΚΟΦΡΥΗΝΗ or ΛΕΥΚΟΦΡΥΝΗ, Cultus-statue, sometimes crowned by two small figures of Nike, and with two eagles at her feet, or a River- and a Mountain-god (Maeander and Thorax ?) recumbent (Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. III. 5); ΑΥΛΑΕΙΤΗϹ or ΑΥΛΑΙΤΗϹ Apollo Kitharistes; ΑΦΡϹ. ΝΗΛΕΙΑ, Aphrodite Neleia standing with Eros behind her (Imh., *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzkunde*, p. 72); Artemis on prow, holding torches (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 77); Rape of Persephone; ΚΟΡΗ standing; ϹΕΡΑΠΙϹ Head of Sarapis, *rev.* Isis; Helios-Sarapis standing; Demeter in Serpent Car; Herdsman (Eurytion ?) driving bull into cavern; Devotee of Apollo carrying an uprooted tree of Hylae: see *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 89 (cf. Paus. x. 32); Ram before altar (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LI. 8); Men standing between two torches(?) round one of which a snake is twined; Selene in biga of bulls; Leto with her two children; Adrasteia (?) carrying infant Zeus; Infant Dionysos seated on cista or in cradle; Infant Dionysos in shrine, one of the Korybantes dancing before him; Dionysos standing, Maenad beating cymbals before him; Athena standing, with Giant at her feet holding her shield (Imh., *Gr. M.*, 120); Asklepios standing, with serpent behind him (Imh., *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzkunde*, p. 72); Hephaestos forging helmet before Athena; Statue of Hephaestos seated and borne on the shoulders of four men; ΘΕΜΙϹΤΟΚΛΗϹ as a hero (P. Gardner in *Corolla Num.*, p. 109); ΚΟΛΠΟΙ, personifications of the valleys of Magnesia as three water nymphs surrounding a naked male figure seated on a rock (Kern, *op. cit.*, xxv); Three Nymphs or Charites (Imhoof, *Nymphen u. Chariten*, p. 192); Female figure on galloping horse beneath which hound, upper half of female figure (Ge?) emerging from ground, and flower basket (?); ΜΑΓΝΗϹΙΑ bust of City; ΠΟΛΕΙϹ (*sic*) bust of City; ΤΥΧΗ standing; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ; &c.

Alliance coins with Ephesus, time of Caracalla—Temples of Artemis Leukophryene and Artemis Ephesia. (On the history, &c., of Magnesia, see O. Kern, *op. cit.*, and *Gründungsgeschichte von Magnesia*, 1894.)

Metropolis, between Ephesus and Smyrna, began to coin bronze money during the first century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Kybele turreted or Male head helmeted. *Rev.* ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ often written in monogram:—Fulmen; Ares (?) or hero standing; Thyrsus-head. Magistrate's

name in nom. case (B. M. C., *Ion.*; Imh., *Mon. gr.*, 292; *Kl. M.*, 82; *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 73).

Imperial. Augustus to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ with frequent addition of ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΙΩΝΙΑ. Magistrate's name in nom. on coins of Augustus, and later in gen. with ἐπί and title Strategos. *Chief types:* Kybele enthroned, sometimes fondling lion; Snake-entwined staff; Armed hero and Boule joining hands; Emperor between two armed heroes standing; Demeter standing; Zeus seated; ΑΣΤΡΑΙΟΣ, River-god; Tyche holding statue of armed hero; Agonistic crown containing palms referring to the *Games* ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΑ; Artemis Ephesia; &c.

Alliance coins with Ephesus.

It is often difficult to distinguish the coins of this city from those of Metropolis in Phrygia.

Miletus. This once great and commercial city was, with the exception perhaps of Sardes, the earliest place of mintage of the ancient world. We have the authority of Herodotus (i. 94) for attributing to the Lydians the invention of coining money, but the priority of the Lydians can have been very brief, for it is to Miletus that a number of electrum coins of primitive style must be assigned, more especially those which bear the type of a lion with his head turned backwards, this being the characteristic type of the later coinage of Miletus. The normal weight of the Milesian electrum stater appears to have been about 220 grs. (so-called Phoenician standard). In addition to the following there are many other early electrum coins of various types which were probably struck at the Milesian mint.

Seventh century B.C.

Lion recumbent with head turned back. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 4–6.]

Three incuse countermarks, that in the centre oblong, the others square, usually containing stag's head, running fox and ✕ . . . . . El. Stater and ½ Stater

These countermarks occur also on primitive electrum coins described *infra* under **Sardes,** and the issues of the two cities can be only conjecturally separated.

Two lions' heads to front in opposite directions. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. I. 1.]

Lion recumbent with head turned back. [*Ivanoff Sale*, Lot 264.]

Similar. [Paris.]

Three incuse countermarks as above, but not containing symbols . . . El. Stater, 219·5 grs.

Two incuse squares, one containing ✕ El. Trite, 71 grs.

Two incuse squares containing N and ✕ . . . . . El. Trite, 72 grs.

For smaller denominations which hardly admit of description, see the Plates in B. M. C., *Ionia.*

Of this early period there are no silver coins which can be assigned to Miletus. The oldest silver money conjecturally attributed to the city in the B. M. C., *Ion.*, consists of staters of the Aeginetic standard :—

Sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

Forepart of lion with head turned back; in field sometimes ΟΥΛ. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXI. 1.]	Incuse square quartered . . . . ℞ Stater, 185·5 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 2.]	Incuse square containing ornamental star . . . ℞ Stater, 183·8 grs.

The smaller denominations are coins of 32·4 and 19·3 grs. (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 3, 4).

With regard to these coins, here doubtfully assigned to Miletus, and as to the unexplained inscription ΟΥΛ, see B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. xxxv, and Babelon, *Traité*, p. 451, where they are classed among uncertain coins of one of the southern Aegaean islands.

Fourth century B.C.

In the Milesian territory, at a place called Didyma or Didymi, was the world-renowned oracle of Apollo Διδυμεύς or Διδύμαιος. The emblems of this god were the lion and the sun, and it is quite possible that the earliest coins of Miletus which bore these sacred symbols may have been issued under the auspices of the Branchidae, as the priests of the Didymean Apollo were called. The temple was burnt by Darius in B.C. 494 (Hdt. vi. 19), and lay in ruins till the reign of Alexander the Great. After the siege of B.C. 334 the restored democracy determined to rebuild it: see Haussoullier, *Milet et le Didymeion*, Paris, 1902. It may well have been in connexion with the rebuilding of the temple that the following coin was issued:—

Head of Apollo Didymeus facing. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXI. 8.]	ΕΓ ΔΙΔΥΜΩΝ ΙΕΡΗ Lion standing, looking back at star . ℞ 27·3 grs.

The remarkable inscription on this coin, which is of the weight of the ordinary (so-called) Phoenician ½ drachm, is hard to explain. The weight renders it difficult to suppose that ΔΡΑΧΜΗ is to be supplied with ΙΕΡΗ.

Circ. B.C. 350–190.

For the subsequent vicissitudes in the history of Miletus see Haussoullier, *op. cit.* The details are insufficient to furnish a satisfactory clue to the arrangement of the coinage. The remaining silver is consequently somewhat difficult to classify, owing chiefly to its uniformity in type and style. Guided mainly by the weights, we may group the coins in four chronological periods, as follows:—

Head of Apollo l. laur. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pls. XXI. XXII.]	Μ Lion standing, looking back at star; beneath, magistrate's name in nom. case.

(i) B.C. 350–300. *Phoenician* Drachms 56 grs., and ½ Drachms 28 grs. (maximum).
(ii) B.C. 300–250. *Rhodian* Didrachms, 102 grs.
(iii) B.C. 250–190. *Persic* Didrachms, 160 grs.; Drachms, 80 grs.: ½ Drachms, 40 grs.

(iv) B.C. 190–133. *Attic* spread Tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Nos. 1033–1057).

Attic Tetradrachms of the Milesian type.

1½ Drachms of *Cistophoric standard*. 75·3 grs., and Drachms of 40 grs.; also gold Staters of 130 grs.

The rare gold staters of Miletus now in the British Museum seem to fall into the period which followed the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia.

Head of Apollo facing.	Ⓜ Lion standing, looking back at star; magistrate's name and monogram . . . ℳ 129·8 grs.
Head of Apollo r. with bow and quiver at shoulder.	Id. . . . . ℳ 130·3 grs.
Head of Apollo r., hair in formal curls, bow and quiver at shoulder. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXII. 1–3.]	Id. . . . . ℳ 130 grs.

Bronze Coinage.

The autonomous bronze money of Miletus, which ranges over the whole period from the earlier half of the fourth century down to Roman times, resembles for the most part the silver and furnishes us with a number of additional magistrates' names. Among the few types which do not occur on the silver coins is the following:

Ⓜ Naked archaic statue of Apollo to r., holding in his hands stag and bow: border of dots. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXII. 9.]	Ⓜ or ΜΙΛΗϹΙΩΝ Lion recumbent, looking back at star: magistrates' names . . . . . Æ·8

The obverse type of this coin is a copy of the bronze cultus-statue of the Didymean Apollo by Canachus (Overbeck, *Gr. Plastik*, 3rd ed., i. 109; Haussoullier, *op. cit.*, p. 43).

Imperial Coinage.

Augustus to Salonina. *Laser.*, ΜΙΛΗϹΙΩΝ, after Elagabalus, sometimes with addition of ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, or Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΩΝ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* in gen. with ἐπί and frequently with title, Archon or Archiprytanis. *Chief types:* ΔΙΔΥΜΕΥϹ, Statue or bust of Apollo Didymeus; ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, Bust of Senate; Cultus-statue of Artemis with stag (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXII. 11); Leto carrying her two children; Zeus standing holding fulmen; Apollo Didymeus and Artemis standing side by side; Apollo Didymeus and Asklepios side by side; River-god; Apollo naked, seated before cippus or altar, round which, serpent. Temple containing statue of Apollo Didymeus; on either side is a naked man in striding attitude holding a reversed torch. *Games:* ΔΙΔΥΜΕΙΑ ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ; ΔΙΔΥΜΕΙΑ; ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ; ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Alliance coins with Ephesus, Smyrna, Cos, and with Amisus Ponti struck at Amisus.

Myus or **Myes**, the smallest town of the Ionian League, stood on the left bank of the Maeander, near the northern shore of the Latmian gulf.

opposite Miletus. For its history see Waddington (*Rev. Num.*, 1858, 166), and for its coinage, Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 90).

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. III. 13.]	ΜΥΗ Goose in circle formed by Maeander pattern . Æ 7
Female head. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 14.]	ΜΥ Bow and arrow . Æ 5
Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 90.]	ΜΥ Dolphin and trident Æ 5
Head of Poseidon. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 15.]	ΜΥ Id. Æ 5

Naulochus, between Myus and Priene, was a small port or harbour which seems to have enjoyed a very short period of independence some time during the fourth century B.C.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Athena in crested Athenian helmet. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXII. 14.]	ΝΑΥ Dolphin in circle formed by Maeander pattern . . . . Æ 45

Neapolis, a few miles south of Ephesus (Strabo xiv. 639), was, if the following coins are correctly attributed, distinguished from other cities of the same name by the addition of the title **Aurelia** or **Hadriana Aurelia.** Antoninus Pius is called Κτίστης on the earliest coins at present known, and the title **Hadriana** is dropped after his time.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins. Ant. Pius to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, ΑΥΡΗΛΙΕΩΝ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΑΥΡ. ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrate's name* with ἐπί and title Grammateus. *Types:* ΒΟΥΛΗ; Apollo citharoedos; Apollo holding branch and leaning on stele; Artemis Ephesia; Temple of Apollo containing statue (a coin reading ἀνέθηκα, Sev. Alex., B. M. C., *Car.*, p. lxvi); Dionysos standing; Demeter standing (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 90).

Phocaea. This ancient city, some 40 miles north of Smyrna, seems to have risen to great importance after the destruction of the latter by the Lydians, and it was through this port that the products of the interior henceforth found an outlet across the sea (Herod. i. 163). As a maritime city Phocaea was, after Miletus, one of the first coast towns to adopt the new invention of coining money.

The early electrum staters of the Phocaic standard are distinguishable from the Milesian by their heavier weight, 256–248 grs., as against the Samian and Milesian, weighing only 220–215 grs., and by their richer colour, which is due to their containing a higher percentage of pure gold (*Num. Chron.*, 1887, 304 sqq.). The extension of this standard seems to coincide with the period during which the Phocaeans are said to have been supreme upon the sea (θαλαττοκρατεῖν), B.C. 602–560 (*Num. Chron.*, 1875, p. 282). To the town of Phocaea itself there is at present only one type of stater which can be certainly attributed:—

ELECTRUM. *Circ.* B.C. 600 *or earlier.*

Seal (*phoca*) to r.; beneath ⊙ (= Φ). [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. IV. 3, 5.]	Two rough incuse squares of different sizes . . . . EL. Stater, 255 grs.

The specific gravity of the specimen in the British Museum is 13·7, and it should therefore contain about 51 per cent. of pure gold. For smaller denominations with seal or seal's head see Babelon, *l. c.* The following stater may also have been struck at Phocaea, though the type a Griffin's head, is equally appropriate to Teos, as may also be the inscription (see Babelon, *Traité*, II. i. 122).

Griffin's head l.; behind, unexplained legend, apparently ΙΣΟΜ (?). [Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. V. 2.] Small deep incuse square . . . . . EL. Stater, 256 grs.

The Persian conquest and the emigration of the greater part of the population of Phocaea (B.C. 544) account for the extreme rarity of its staters. From the latter part of the sixth century onwards the electrum coinage seems to have been limited to hectae and smaller divisions (see *infra*). There are a few silver coins, however, which clearly belong to the period before B.C. 544. These follow the Phoenician standard.

SILVER. *Circ.* B.C. 600–544.

Seal (*phoca*) to r.

Head of seal to l. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXIII. 1, 2.]

Griffin with rounded wings walking l. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXIII. 3.]

Forepart of Griffin r. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. III. 16.]

Head of Griffin. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXIII. 4, 5.]

Incuse square quartered . . . . . ℞ Dr. 58·5 grs.

Id. . . . . ℞ Obol and ½ Obol.

Incuse square quartered . ℞ Tetradrachm, 193 grs. (much worn).

Id. . . . . ℞ Didrachm, 97 grs.

Id. . ℞ Drachm, ½ Dr. 25·2 grs., and numerous fractions down to 1 gr.

Electrum Hectae of Phocaea, sixth to fourth century B.C.

FIG. 297.

FIG. 298.

FIG. 299.

The abundant series of electrum hectae and divisions, of various types, but all distinguished by a small seal as an adjunct symbol, range from the archaic to the finest style of art. The earlier types are for the most part heads of animals or animal forms (seals, griffins, lions, bulls, boars, rams); the later, human heads of various divinities, &c., both male and female (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pls. IV and V, and Macdonald, *Coin Types*, p. 49 f.). It is remarkable that not a single stater has yet been discovered of a later date than that with the seal, described above, although we know from Thucydides (iv. 52 οἰσχιλίους στατῆρας Φωκαίτας), writing of the events of B.C. 425, and from Demosthenes (xl. 36 τριακοσίους στατῆρας Φωκαεῖς) that large numbers of Phocaean staters must have circulated side by side with the hectae. Staters and hectae of Phocaea are also mentioned in Attic inscriptions dating from B.C. 429 (*I. G.*, ed. Kirchhoff, i. 199 and 207) Φωκαΐδες ἕκται χρυσίου, and from B.C. 397 (*I. G.*, 652, l. 42) Φωκαϊκῶ στατῆρε : Η : ἕκται Φωκαΐδες . . . (l. 44) ἕκτη Φωκαΐς, &c.

It was, moreover, precisely in the latter part of the fifth century that the towns of Phocaea and Mytilene concluded the monetary convention, according to the stipulations of which it was decreed that the two cities should strike coins of identical weight and fineness, each minting in turn for the space of one year, it being decided by lot that Mytilene should begin, see **Mytilene**, *supra*, p. 558 (Hicks and Hill, *Gr. Hist. Inscr.*, 1901, p. 181).

There can be no doubt that the coins (χρυσίον) mentioned on the stone are the hectae of which such large quantities have come down to us, and that both staters and hectae of Phocaea and Mytilene, as well as of other towns, formed, with the Cyzicenes, the principal local currency of the coast towns of western Asia Minor down to the age of Alexander the Great.

At first sight it may seem somewhat surprising that an important mint, such as Phocaea undoubtedly was in the fifth and fourth centuries, issued so small a number of silver and bronze coins. The explanation is that the electrum money was a common currency issued according to agreement with neighbouring cities to meet the necessities of general maritime commerce, whereas silver and bronze coins were current only within the restricted territory of the town itself, which was a mere rocky promontory jutting out into the sea. The following small coins are the chief specimens with which I am acquainted :—

SILVER. *Fourth century* B.C.

Head of Athena in Attic helmet l.; beneath, seal. [*Invent. Wadd.*, Pl. IX. cf. Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 92, No. 2.]	ΦΩ Griffin's head l. Æ ½ Dr. 29 grs.

BRONZE. *Fourth century* B.C.

Head of nymph Phokaea in sphendone. B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXIII. 6.	Griffin's head . . . . . Æ ·5

BRONZE. *Third century* B.C. *and later.*

Head of Hermes, or of Athena. B. M. C., *Ion.*, 217 sq.; Imh., *Kl. M.*, 92; *Invent. Wadd.*, 1895–8.]	ΦΩ, sometimes in monogram, ΦΩΚΑΕΩΝ, or ΦΩΚΑΙΕΩΝ Forepart or head of griffin, or Griffin walking or seated, sometimes with magistrates' names in nom. case . . Æ ·45–·75

Seleucid tetradrachms were struck at Phocaea about the beginning of the reign of Antiochus Theos (*circ.* B.C. 261), probably under a convention with **Cyme** and **Myrina** : see Macdonald, *J. H. S.*, xxvii, pp. 145 ff. Again, in the early part of the second century Alexandrine tetradrachms and drachms bearing the badges of Phocaea, the seal, the griffin, or the letters ΦΩ, were issued from the Phocaean mint (Müller, Nos. 983–990).

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial coinage.

Augustus to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΦΩ, ΦΩΚΑΙΕΩΝ, ΦΩΚΑΕΩΝ, and under M. Aurelius, dedicatory coins with ΦΩΚΑΙΕΥCΙΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ (*Invent. Wadd.*, 1902 ; B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 222 sq.). *Magistrates' names* at first in nom., later in gen. with ἐπί and title Strategos. *Chief types*—Busts of ΙΕΡΑ

ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ. ΦΩΚΕΑ. &c.: *Reverses*—The Dioskuri: Prow or Galley surmounted by caps of the Dioskuri; Poseidon with foot on prow: Contest of Athena and Poseidon: River-god ϹΜΑΡΔΟϹ recumbent with water-fowl in his stream: Dog attacking dolphin, an unexplained type, possibly symbolizing the River Smardos as a dog rushing down into the sea: Kybele and Phokaia side by side: Athena: Asklepios; Homonoia: Isis Pharia; Sarapis; Griffin: &c.

Alliance coins with Lampsacus (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXIX. 2).

Phygela. A small coast-town between Ephesus and Priene, where was a temple of Artemis Munychia (Strab., 639). It seems to have been autonomous for a short period only, about the middle of the fourth century B.C., like the other small cities Naulochus and Myus some 30 miles south and nearer to Priene.

Circ. B.C. 350 *or earlier.*

Head of Artemis Munychia facing, of fine style; circle of dots.
[*Invent. Wadd.*, Pl. IV. 12.]

Similar head, but wearing stephanos.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXIV. 2.]

Head of Artemis in profile, wearing stephanos.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 1.]

ΦΥΓΕΛΕΩΝ Rushing bull; behind, palm-tree; in ex., magistrate's name in nom. case . Æ Tetradr. 216 grs.

ΦΥΓ Similar, but palm-tree in front of bull . . . . . Æ ·65–·55

ΦΥΓ Rushing bull . . . . Æ ·45

It is noticeable that the Palm-tree is apparently adopted from the contemporary coins of Ephesus.

Priene, on the southern slope of Mt. Mycale and facing south towards Miletus, some 10 miles distant across the gulf (which is now a level plain), was one of the original twelve Ionian cities, and it is somewhat surprising that nearly all the coins are subsequent to the time of Alexander the Great. The famous temple of Athena Polias at Priene was dedicated by Alexander himself, B.C. 334, and bore the inscription (now in the British Museum, Hicks, *Gr. Inscr. in the B. M.*, No. 399) Βασιλεὺς Ἀλέξανδρος ἀνέθηκε τὸν ναὸν Ἀθηναίᾳ Πολιάδι. On the cultus-statue at Priene, in relation to the coins, see Dressel in *Sitzungsber. d. preuss. Akad.*, 1905, xxiii, p. 467.

BRONZE. *Fourth century* B.C.

Head of Athena l.
[Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. III. 19.]

ΠΡ[ΙΗ]? Dolphin in circle formed by Maeander pattern . . . . Æ ·45

Compare the contemporary coin of **Naulochus.**

SILVER. *Third century* B.C.

Head of Athena Polias l. in round helmet with triple crest.
[B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXIV. 3–6.]

ΠΡΙΗ Trident and magistrate's name within a circle of Maeander pattern.
Æ Octobol (?), 76 grs.
Æ Drachm, 56 grs.
Æ Tetrobol, 36 grs.
Æ Triobol, 27 grs.

Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, vii. 69) describes also a drachm with a Hippocamp on the reverse. Wt. 58 grs.

BRONZE. *Third century* B.C.

Head of Athena in profile. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 7.]	ΠΡΙΗΝΕΩΝ Tripod in Maeander circle Æ ·6
Head of Poseidon Helikonios r. (Strab., 384.) [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 8.]	,, Owl on olive-branch Æ ·6
Head of Athena in profile, or facing. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 9. 10.]	ΠΡΙΗ Magistrate's name in Maeander circle . . . . . Æ ·7–·4

Second century B.C.

Tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type (Müller, Cl. VI, 1026–32). *Symbol*, Trident and ΠΡΙ or ΠΡΙΗ, also the following bronze:—

Head of Athena in profile. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV. 11.]	ΠΡΙΗ Owl on amphora; magistrates' names in gen. case and adjunct symbols; the whole in olive-wreath . . Æ ·85

After these issues there is an interval in the coinage, noticeable also at many other Asiatic cities, until early Imperial times.

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial coinage.

Early Imperial times to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΙΗΝΕΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* with ἐπί and titles Archon and Archiprytanis. *Chief types*—Bust of Athena, *rev.* Bust of Nike (Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. III. 20) or figure of Bias, one of the seven sages and a native of Priene, standing in front of tripod (*Ibid.*, Pl. III, 21); ΒΙΑϹ Bust of Bias, *rev.* Mên standing; Bust of Persephone, *rev.* Veiled female bust; ΚΟΡΗ Persephone veiled standing (Imh., *Mon. gr.*, 296); Statue of Athena Polias (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXIV. 13); Dionysos standing, &c.

Smyrna. As the old town of Smyrna was not destroyed by Alyattes until about B.C. 585, it seems almost certain that it must have taken part in the coinage of electrum; and it is probable that its coins would follow the heavier standard (known as Phocaïc) rather than the lighter standard which prevailed in Southern Ionia. I would conjecturally attribute the following stater and hecte to old Smyrna.

Before circ. B.C. 585.

Lion's head with open jaws. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. II. 1.]	Rough incuse square . . . . . EL. Stater, 248·2 grs.
Lion's head l. on round shield or disk. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 4.]	Rough incuse square . . . . . EL. Hecte, 42·5 grs.

The specific gravity of the stater is 14·36 and its gold contents therefore about 59 per cent.

Fourth century B.C.

The following tetradrachm of Rhodian weight belongs in style to the first half of the fourth century B.C.

Head of Apollo l. laur. [*Corolla Num.*, Pl. XV. 6.]	ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Lyre in slightly concave field . . Æ Tetradr. 232 grs.

This remarkable coin proves, apparently, that Smyrna, about a hundred years after its destruction by Alyattes, had again risen to some importance, although there is no record of its restoration before the time of Antigonus and Lysimachus.

Third century B.C.

The earliest coins of the newly restored city are tetradrachms of Lysimachus (Müller, 408); *symbol*, Head of Kybele. The attribution to Smyrna of these pieces is by no means certain. It is, however, probable that the following bronze coins were struck there in the time of Lysimachus, who seems to have conferred upon the restored city the name of **Eurydiceia** in honour of his daughter Eurydice, just as, at the same time, he bestowed the title **Arsinoeia** upon Ephesus (see *supra*, p. 574). (Imhoof, *Jahreshefte des oesterr. arch. Inst.*, Bd. viii. 229.)

Head of Eurydice r., veiled. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. X. 7.]	ΕΥΡΥΔΙΚΕΩΝ Tripod. (*Symbol*, on one specimen, Bee) . . . Æ ·65

To the third century B.C., after the death of Lysimachus, belong also, among others, the following:—

Head of Apollo r. laur. [Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 230.]	ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Tripod (as on coins of Eurydiceia); magistrate's name ΑΡΙΔΕΙΚΗ[Σ]. (*Symbol* on other specimens, sometimes, Bee) . . Æ ·65
Id. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXV. 2.]	ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·55
Head of Kybele r. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 3.]	ΣΜΥΡ Krater surmounted by vessel containing fire; magistrates' names. Æ ·5

Second century B.C.

The silver coins of the second century consist (i) of Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, Cl. VI, 991–994); *symbol*, Head of Kybele, the attribution of which is somewhat doubtful; (ii) of Cistophori, reading ΖΜΥΡ; *symbol*, Head of Kybele; and (iii) of autonomous tetradrachms and drachms of the flat spread fabric:—

Attic Standard. Circ. B.C. 190–133.

Fig. 300.

Head of Kybele turreted. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXV. 5, 6.]	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ in oak-wreath with magistrate's name in mon. (Fig. 300); or Lion in oak-wreath, with magistrate's name at full length in nom. case . Æ Tetradr. 260 grs.
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 7.]	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Homer seated holding scroll; magistrate's name . . . . Æ Dr. 63 grs.

Second and first centuries B.C.

The bronze coins of this period have Ι in place of Σ in the inscription. The *obv.* types are Head of Apollo or of Kybele; the *rev.* types are Tripod; Aphrodite Stratonikis holding Nike and sceptre, standing beside column (*Z. f. N.*, viii. 338); Hand, or two hands, in caestus; Thymiaterion; Lyre; Homer seated, as on the drachms; and others. All these coins have magistrates' names in the nom. case, often accompanied by a second name or a monogram.

Time of Mithradates Eupator, B. C. 88–84.

Head of Kybele. [Paris.]	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΣ Aphrodite Stratonikis veiled and wearing polos, leaning on column and holding Nike . . . . Stater, Ꞡ 130 grs.
Head of Mithradates diademed.	ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Nike with wreath and palm . . . . . Æ ·95

The above described gold stater, at present unique, was issued in the name of the whole body of the Prytaneis, and probably on some special occasion for war expenses; cf. the gold coins of Miletus and Ephesus.

At Smyrna, as at most other cities in the Province of Asia, there appears to have been an interval in the issue of coins between about 84 B.C. and early Imperial times.

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial coinage.

Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ till Hadrian's time, later CMYPNAIΩN, often abbreviated. Honorary *titles*—ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, conferred in Trajan's time, in virtue of a temple previously erected to Tiberius, Livia, and the Senate; Β. ΝΕ. and Γ. ΝΕ., in virtue of temples to Hadrian and the family of Severus respectively (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 263 note); also ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCIAC, ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCIAC Γ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΩΝ CEBACTΩΝ ΚΑΛΛΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΕΘΙ, &c. *Magistrates.* Proconsul, ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟC, with or without title, in gen. with ἐπί, or in dat., P. Petronius, A. D. 29–35; C. Calpurnius Aviola, A. D. 38–39; M. Suillius Nerulinus, A. D. 69–70; Vettius Bolanus, *circ.* A. D. 76; T. Catius C. Silius Italicus, *circ.* A. D. 77; L. Mestrius Florus, A. D. 83–84; Sextus Julius Frontinus, *circ.* A. D. 84; Fuscus, between A. D. 98 and 102; L. Venuleius Apronianus, A. D. 138–139. The municipal magistrate from the time of the Antonines onwards, if not from earlier times, was the Strategos, whose name appears under the earlier Emperors generally in nom. and without title; afterwards, usually, in gen. with ἐπί, except on dedicatory issues with ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ. When the eponymous Strategos had a right to some additional honorary title, e.g. Philopatris, Stephanephoros, Asiarches, Tamias, Hippikos, Sophistes, Grammateus, &c., the extra title

is either added to or substituted for that of Strategos. From the occasional use of ἐπί with some other title than that of Strategos it has been argued that the eponymous magistrate was not always the Strategos, for, in the reign of Domitian, there are coins which show that an important, if not the eponymous, magistracy was sometimes conferred upon a lady, who, in this particular case, enjoyed the titles of '*Stephanephoros*' and '*Daughter of the People*', ΕΠΙ CTE. ΜΥΡΤΟΥ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟC ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ (cf. *C. I. G.*, 3173). Some of the coins of this Lady, Myrtos, are signed, in the nom. case, by a Strategos (ΕΠΙ ΜΥΡΤΟΥ, CTPA. ΡΗΓΕΙΝΟC).

Chief types—Busts, &c., with inscriptions ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗΤOC; CEBACTH CYNKΛΗΤOC; ΘΕΟΝ CYNKΛΗΤΟΝ; ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ; ΘΕΑC ΡΩΜΗC; CMYPNA; ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ CMYPNA; TYXH; CΙΠΥΛΗΝΗ: ZEYC ΑΚΡΑΙOC; Herakles ΟΠΛΟΦΥΛΑΞ (*C. I. G.*, 3162) and ΠΡΟΦΥΛΑΞ (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LII. 9); Demeter Horia veiled; *inscr.*, ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΙ ΤΗΝ ΩΡΙΑΝ (*Z. f. N.*, iv. 315); Kybele, Dionysos; figures of Nemesis, or two Nemeses, the latter being (like Artemis Ephesia at Ephesus) specially characteristic of Smyrna on alliance coins; Zeus Akraios seated; ZEYC ΟΛΥΜΠΙOC seated; Semele seated with Dionysos embracing her; ΟΜΗΡOC Homer seated, coins of this type being known as Ὁμήρεια (Strab., 646); Artemis ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙOC standing; Amazon Smyrna; Aphrodite Stratonikis; Eirene; Demeter Horia standing; Persephone seated; Kybele seated; ΠΕΛΟΨ and Hippodameia in biga; Herakles, standing, crowned by Aphrodite; the two Nemeses appearing in a vision to Alexander asleep under a plane-tree, and exhorting him to found the city of Smyrna (cf. Paus. [illegible] 3); the Nemeses in a chariot drawn by griffins. The Griffin as a frequent Smyrnaean type symbolizes the cultus of the Nemeses (Eckhel, ii. 552), and is often represented with his paw upon a *wheel*; the Lion, on the other hand, refers to the worship of Kybele, and places his paw upon the *tympanum*, the wheel and the tympanum being severally emblematical of these two cults. Other types—Bull; Crab; Ram; Prow of Galley; Leopard holding thyrsos; some of these on large medallions, inscribed ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟC ΗΡΩC and ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ CMVPNAIOIC. The dedicator of these coins was M. Antonius Polemon (Ramsay, *C. and B. Phryg.* i. 44), through whose instrumentality Hadrian bestowed a magnificent donation upon Smyrna when the city was made δὶς νεωκόρος (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 277 note). *River-gods:* ΕΡΜOC; ΜΕΛΗC; and ΚΑΛΕΩΝ or ΚΑΛΛΩΝ. *Temples:* Temple of Tyche; Temple of the Nemeses; Two or three temples of Roma, Tiberius, and Hadrian (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 288). *Games:* ΠΡΩΤΑ ΑCΙΑC; ΠΡΩΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑCΙΑC; ΠΡΩΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑCΙΑC ΕΝ CMYPNH.

Alliance coins. The cities with which Smyrna struck alliance coins, or which struck alliance coins with her, are very numerous. The most interesting combinations are those of Smyrna with Laodiceia, dedicated by P. Claudius Attalos, the son of M. Antonius Polemon, and a member of the wealthy Zenonian family whose influence was considerable throughout Asia Minor (Ramsay, *C. and B.* i. 46). This Attalos, like his father Polemon, was a citizen both of Smyrna and Laodiceia, and was a famous orator or rhetor (σοφιστής). His dedicatory alliance coins are inscribed ΑΤΤΑΛΟC CΟΦΙCΤΗC ΤΑΙC ΠΑΤΡΙCΙ CMYP. ΛΑΟ. The alliance coins of other cities with Smyrna, even when their names stand first in order, were, with a few exceptions, struck at Smyrna. In alphabetical

order they are as follows:—Ancyra, Athens, Caesareia Cappadociae, Clazomenae, Cyzicus, Ephesus, Hierapolis, Lacedaemon, Laodiceia, Magnesia ad Sipylum, Miletus, Mytilene, Nicomedeia, Pergamum, Perinthus, Philadelphia, Sardes, Thyatira, Tralles, and the Koινόν of the Province of Asia, ΑCIA. CMYPNA, OMONOIA (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LII. 20).

Teos, a once flourishing seaport some 15 miles west of Lebedus. The majority of the citizens left their homes in B.C. 544, refusing to submit to the Persians, and migrated to Abdera on the coast of Thrace, whose earliest coins bear a very close resemblance to those of the mother-city. See *supra*, p. 253. The town was not, however, entirely abandoned, as the continuance of its coinage amply testifies. Some early electrum pieces with a Griffin's head, a type common both to Teos and to Phocaea, are mentioned under **Phocaea**, and may have been struck there, as Phocaea, with Mytilene and Cyzicus, continued to be the three chief mints of the electrum currency down to the middle of the fourth century.

The early silver coins of Teos from the sixth century B.C. down to about B.C. 400 are apparently adjusted to the Aeginetic standard, the stater weighing about 184 grs. max. The earliest uninscribed specimens probably belong to the period before B.C. 544.

SILVER. *Aeginetic Standard* (?). *Before circ.* B.C. 544.

Griffin seated. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXX. 1.]	Rough incuse square . . . . . Æ Drachm, 90·4 grs. Æ ½ Dr. 45·7 grs. Æ ¼ Dr. 22·8 grs.

Circ. B.C. 544–394.

Griffin seated. Various adjunct symbols, and inscription ΤΗΙΟΝ, usually abbreviated, on the later specimens. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 2–6, and *Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LIII. 1.]	Quadripartite incuse square, surface rough or granulated . . . . . Æ Stater, 184·4 grs. Æ ½ Dr. 41·1 grs. Æ ¼ Dr. 22·9 grs.
T Griffin seated. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 9.]	Incuse square quartered, within which magistrate's name Æ Obol, 15·4 grs.

GOLD. *Circ.* B.C. 394–300.

For some special purpose during this period Teos appears to have struck a few small coins in gold.

Griffin seated.	Circular incuse divided by cross on the limbs of which ΤΗΙ ////// and magistrate's name . (B. M.) N 28·7 grs. (Lawson.) N 14·6 grs.

SILVER. *Phoenician Standard.*

Griffin seated. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 10.]	Incuse square divided by cross, on the limbs of which ΤΗΙΩΝ and magistrate's name . . Æ Dr. 55·7 grs.
Head of young Dionysos with thyrsos behind. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 11.]	ΤΗΙΩΝ Lyre . Æ ½ Dr. 25·6 grs.
Griffin seated. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 12.]	ΤΗΙ Kantharos and magistrate's name Æ ½ Dr. 24·6 grs.

Circ. B.C. 300 *to Imperial Times.*

From the end of the fourth century until the beginning of the second it would seem that Teos struck no coins. It is to about B.C. 190 that the Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, 1005–6) with ΤΗΙ and a Griffin, a Kantharos, or a draped Statue of Dionysos, belong.

To this age also I would ascribe the latest silver autonomous coins of the town:—

Griffin seated.	ΤΗΙ Kantharos and magistrate's name	Ar Dr. 47 grs.
Griffin running.	,, Id. . . .	Ar ½ Dr. 23·7 grs.
Griffin seated. [*Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LIII. 2.]	,, Lyre . . .	Ar Diob. 15·8 grs.

The frequency with which Dionysiac symbols occur on the money of Teos recalls the fact that the temple of Dionysos in that city was one of the finest specimens of the Ionic style of architecture in the ancient world.

Bronze money of Teos.

The autonomous bronze coins of Teos range from the latter part of the fourth century down to Roman times; but they are of no special interest. The usual types are—*obv.* Griffin, and *rev.* Kantharos, Ivy-wreath, or Lyre, with *inscr.* ΤΗΙΩΝ and magistrate's name in nom. case.

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial coins.

Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΤΗΙΩΝ or ΤΗΙΩΝ ΕΙΩΝΩΝ. *Magistrate*, Strategos. *Chief types:* ΤΕΩϹ Bust of young Dionysos as city god; Hero (Athamas(?)), standing with foot on prow; the Dioskuri standing: ΑΝΑΚΡΕΩΝ standing, holding lyre: Anacreon seated: Heads of Dionysos, Asklepios, &c.; also Bacchic mask of Seilenos; Cista mystica: Hermes carrying infant Dionysos, and other Bacchic types; Aphrodite standing (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXX. 18): ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ: &c.

SATRAPAL COINS STRUCK IN WESTERN ASIA MINOR

The coins of the Persian Satraps and of the Greek despots in Persian pay who, from time to time, issued money at various mints on the west coast of Asia Minor, before the time of Alexander the Great, may be here classed together, as the actual places of mintage are, for the most part, doubtful. A few of them are elsewhere mentioned under the various towns to which they are usually attributed. The coins of some of the same Satraps struck at Cilician, Syrian, Phoenician, or other eastern mints are not included. For historical details see Babelon, *Perses Achéménides*, pp. lxviii sqq.

Themistocles, Despot of Magnesia ad Maeandrum, B.C. 465–449. See **Magnesia,** *supra*, p. 581.

Gorgion, Despot of Gambrium, *circ.* B.C. 399.

Head of Apollo. [Babelon, *Achém.*, Pl. IX. 11.]	ΓΟΡΓΙ Forepart of rushing bull . .	Ar 52 grs.

Procles I (?), Despot of Teuthrania in Mysia, *circ.* B.C. 399.

Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, p. lxx.]	ΤΕΥ Beardless head in Satrapal tiara ℞ 25 grs. Æ Size ·4

Tissaphernes (?), Satrap of Sardes (*ob.* B.C. 395).

The following remarkable coins have been attributed to this Satrap. The first three of them are assigned by Babelon (*op. cit.*, p. xxxii) to the mint of Aspendus, and to *circ.* B.C. 411, while Tissaphernes was in command of the Phoenician fleet at that port; the fourth, to the mint of Iasus in Caria, where he collected his forces against Dercylidas, B.C. 395.

Bearded head in satrapal tiara. [Babelon, *Achém.*, p. xxxii.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Persian king in kneeling or running posture; *symbol*, galley with rowers; all in incuse square . ℞ Tetradr. 230 grs.
Id. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 7.]	ΒΑΣΙ Id. . . . ℞ Dr. 52·8 grs.
Id. [Babelon, *Achém.*, Pl. IV. 4.]	ΒΑ Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Dr. 29 grs.

Bearded head in satrapal tiara. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 6.]	ΒΑΣΙΛ Lyre. (Fig. 301) . . . . ℞ Tetradr. 236·2 grs.

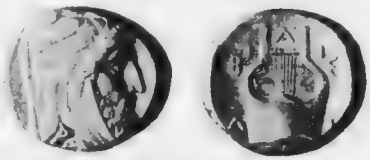


Fig. 301.

Pharnabazus. Satrap of Dascylium, &c., *circ.* B.C. 413–370. The following coin, certainly struck at Cyzicus, is thought by Babelon to have been issued in B.C. 410.

ΦΑΡΝΑΒΑ Bearded head in satrapal tiara. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 5.]	Prow of galley ending in front in a swan's neck; on its side, a griffin; in front and behind, a dolphin; and beneath, a tunny, the mint-mark of Cyzicus . ℞ Tetradr. 228·6 grs.

Orontas, Satrap of Mysia (or Dascylium), *circ.* B.C. 362. This Satrap, while in revolt against Artaxerxes Mnemon, struck gold, silver, and bronze coins at Lampsacus, at Clazomenae, and perhaps at Cisthene.

Lampsacus (*Mysiae*).

Bearded head in satrapal tiara. [*Hunter Cat.*, II. Pl. XLVIII. 2.]	Forepart of hippocamp . . . . . ⅟ Stater, 130·1 grs.
Head of Athena l. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 8.]	ΟΡΟΝΤΑ Forepart of hippocamp . . ℞ 39·5 grs.

Head of Zeus. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXI. 9; Babelon, *Achém.*, Pl. IX. 12.]	OPONTA Id. . . . . Æ Size ·45
Head of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 13.]	[OPON]TA Id.; *symbol*, lion's head . Æ Size ·6
Bearded head in (royal?) tiara (*kidaris*). [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 14.]	Same type . . . . . Æ Size ·4
Beardless head in satrapal tiara. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 15.][1]	Same type . . . . . Æ Size ·4

Clazomenae (*Ioniae*).

Greek hoplite kneeling on one knee, protecting himself with shield, and holding spear in his r.; between his legs. T. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 10.]	OPONTA Forepart of winged boar r. . Æ 43 grs.

Cisthene Mysiae.

Bearded head in satrapal tiara. [Imh., *Gr. M.*, Pl. VI. 27; Babelon, *Achém.*, lxxiv.]	KIΣΘA Galloping horseman . . . . Æ Size ·45

Spithridates, Satrap of Lydia and Ionia under Darius III, Codomannus. *ob.*, B. C. 334, at the battle of the Granicus. The coins bearing the name of this Satrap have the types of Lampsacus and of Cyme.

Bearded head in satrapal tiara. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 11.]	ΣΠΙΘΡΙ Forepart of hippocamp . . Æ 44·4 grs.
Bearded head l. in satrapal tiara. [*Num. Chron.*, 1900, Pl. XIV. 6.]	ΣΠΙΘΡΙ Forepart of horse . . . . Æ 44·7 grs.
Id., r. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 12.]	ΣΠΙ Id.; behind ♀ . . Æ Size ·45

Oata. Uncertain Satrap.[2]

Beardless head in satrapal tiara. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 13.]	OATA Head of bridled horse l., beneath ⊡ . . . . Æ 15·4 grs.

Eurysthenes (?), Dynast of Pergamum, *circ.* B. C. 339:—

Head of Athena. [Babelon, *op. cit.*, Pl. IX. 9.]	Bearded head in satrapal tiara . . . El. Hecte, 39 grs.
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Pl. IX. 10.]	ΓΕΡΓ Similar . . . . Æ 24 grs.

For other Satrapal coins of uncertain attribution see *infra* under **Persia.**

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[1] Six (*N. C.*, 1894, 311) attributes these to Mithradates, dynast of Cius and Carene, B. C. 337–302.

[2] It has been suggested by Imhoof and Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1894, 329) that Oata might be completed as Ὀαταφραδάτου (Autophradates) Satrap of Lydia (Theopomp. xii. fr. iii)

ISLANDS OF IONIA

Chios. This great island is divided from the mainland by a strait about five miles in width at its narrowest part. The chief town, which gave its name to the whole island, stood on the eastern coast opposite Erythrae.

The early coinage of Chios, which may be safely attributed to the sixth century B.C. (some specimens may even belong to the previous century), consists in the main of silver didrachms. One very archaic specimen, weighing 130 grs., found in Egypt, and now in the British Museum, proves that the Euboïc standard was sometimes used at Chios. Another, perhaps still earlier, coin (*Num. Chron.*, 1890, Pl. II. 15) corresponds in style and fabric with the earliest coins of the Cyclades, and follows the Aeginetic standard (wt. 188 grs.). From the sixth century onwards, the Chian didrachms weigh from 123–120 grs. It would seem therefore that henceforth the Chian standard was the Euboïc reduced from 130 to about 120 grs., and that the Aeginetic standard was definitely abandoned in very remote times.

SILVER. *Seventh century* B.C.

Sphinx seated; amphora and vine (?) in front. [*Num. Chron.*, 1900, Pl. II. 15.]	Two incuse squares, large and small . ℞ Aeginetic stater, 188 grs.[1]
Sphinx seated; volute or plume on back of head; in front, rosette. [Brit. Mus.]	Incuse square quartered . . . . . ℞ Euboïc stater, 130 grs.
Similar. [*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1900, Pl. VIII. 6, 7.]	Similar ℞ Chian didrachm, 122 grs.

Circ. B.C. 500.

In the next period there are a few electrum staters of the Milesian standard (217 grains), struck perhaps in conjunction with Samos, Lampsacus, and other cities during their revolt against the Persian rule B.C. 500–494 (see P. Gardner in *Proc. of the Brit. Acad.*, vol. iii), and contemporary with these are silver coins weighing 123 grs. (max.).

ELECTRUM.

Sphinx seated, with or without head-plume. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. I. 19.]	Incuse square . . . . . EL. Stater, Milesian standard, 217 grs.

SILVER.

Sphinx seated; in front, amphora. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXII. 1.]	Incuse square quartered . . . . . ℞ Didrachm, 123 grs.

ELECTRUM AND SILVER. *Fifth century* B.C. 478–412 (?).

During this period the weight of the electrum staters of the Chian type was raised and brought into conformity with that of the more

[1] The attribution to Chios of this stater is questioned by Babelon (*Traité*, p. 630), on account of its weight and fabric.

widely current staters of Cyzicus (*Rev. Num.*, 1864, Pl. I. 4). There are also earlier electrum staters of the Sphinx type, but with the Cyzicene tunny as an adjunct symbol, which must have been struck at Cyzicus (*Num. Chron.*, 1887, Pl. IV. 27–31).

The silver coinage of Chios, while the island was a subject ally of Athens, is distinguishable only by style from that of earlier times. The type and weight remained almost unchanged. The denominations of the silver coins in this period are the tetradrachm (235·6 grs., B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXII. 2): the didrachm (121·5 grs., *ibid.*, Pl. XXXII. 3, 4), the tetrobol (40·5 grs., *ibid.*, Pl. XXXII. 5): and, of somewhat later style, the drachm and ½ drachm (56·6 grs. and 28·9 grs., *ibid.*, Pl. XXXII. 6, 7). The Sphinx on these coins faces an amphora over which is a bunch of grapes, the whole on a convex round shield.

The frequent combination of the wine-jar and grapes with the Sphinx suggests that the Sphinx at Chios was probably symbolical of the cultus of Dionysos.

SILVER. *Circ.* B. C. 412–350.

Sphinx seated before amphora and grapes, as in previous period. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 331 sqq., Pl. XXXII. 8; *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXII. 9, 10.]	Striated or granulated incuse square quartered by broad bands, on one of which, magistrate's name in nom. case . . . *Æ* Tetradr. 236 grs. *Æ* Drachm. 57 grs.

In the time of the Peloponnesian war there was a coin of Chios called a '*Fortieth*'—λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἕκαστος Χίας (Thuc. viii. 101). It is probable that the coins here mentioned are the tetradrachms of 240 grs. max., forty of which would be exactly equivalent to an Aeginetic mina of 9,600 grs. max., at that time (B. C. 411) the most widely current silver standard. Xenophon (*Hellen.* i. 6, 12), writing of events in 406, applies the name πεντεδραχμία to a coin of Chios, which is doubtless the same piece as the τεσσαρακοστή or '*Fortieth*', it being equivalent to 5 coins of 48 grs. (max.), which may well have been often called drachms. Reckoned, however, in *Chian* money the coin of 240 grs. max. (an Aeginetic 'Fortieth' or 'Pentadrachm') would not have been a pentadrachm, but a tetradrachm.

Circ. B. C. 350–190.

During this period Chios does not seem to have coined any money except perhaps some insignificant bronze coins (see B. M. C., *Ion.*, Nos. 40–45), and possibly Alexandrine tetradrachms.

Circ. B. C. 190–84.

When the Romans, after the defeat of Antiochus, rewarded the Chians by a grant of land for their fidelity to them during the war, the Chians, following the fashion of the age, struck in large quantities tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type (Müller, Nos. 1080–1125). These coins all bear the Sphinx of Chios as an adjunct symbol, and the later specimens (Müller, Cl. VI) have a magistrate's name in addition. Whether this Alexandrine coinage began before 190, or only then, and how long it continued it is hard to say, but a comparison of the names of the

magistrates on the Alexandrine tetradrachms with those of the still later series of Chian drachms, which I would assign to the time of Sulla, leads me to infer that the former had ceased before the latter began.

After B.C. 84.

In B.C. 84 Chios was declared by Sulla a free ally of Rome, and as such it seems to have regained its right of coining, which it retained down to and throughout Imperial times, never placing the Emperor's head on its money. The silver coins are Attic drachms of reduced weight (60 grs.).

Sphinx and grapes. B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXII. 11, 12.	ΧΙΟΣ Amphora in ivy-wreath or circle of dots; in field, various symbols and magistrate's name in nom. case . . ℞ Dr. 60 grs.
Id. *Ibid.*, Nos. 13–15.	Id. . . . . Æ Size ·8–·35

That Chios continued to issue silver drachms down to Imperial times is proved by the inscr. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ above the Sphinx on some of the later specimens, and by the still more remarkable legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΔΩΡΟΝ beside the amphora on others, indicating that they represented a gift of money from King Antiochus IV of Commagene, A.D. 38–72 (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 133). Many of the bronze coins of this period are countermarked with a tripod.

Imperial Times.

Bronze coins. *Inscr.* ΧΙΩΝ, without Emperor's head, and usually bearing designations of values in full.

ΑΣΣΑΡΙΑ ΤΡΙΑ	equivalent to	12 Chalki	= 1½ obol.
ΑΣΣΑΡΙΑ ΔΥΩ	,, ,,	8 Chalki	= 1 obol.
ΟΒΟΛΟΣ	,, ,,	8 Chalki	
ΑΣΣΑΡΙΟΝ ΗΜΥΣΥ (= 1½)	,,	6 Chalki	= ¾ obol.
ΑΣΣΑΡΙΟΝ	equivalent to	4 Chalki	= ½ obol.
ΤΕΤΡΑΧΑΛΚΟΝ	,, ,,	4 Chalki	
ΤΡΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ	,, ,,	3 Chalki	= ⅜ obol.
ΔΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ	,, ,,	2 Chalki	= ¼ obol.
ΗΜΙΑΣΣΑΡΙΟΝ	,, ,,	2 Chalki	

The Chian drachm would seem to have been exchangeable for 6 obols, or 12 Assaria, or 48 Chalki. The sizes and weights of the various denominations differ considerably, the specimens which, from their style, belong to the earlier Imperial period, being about double the weight of those of the same denomination, which certainly belong to the later period. This reduction of one-half in the weight of the coins probably took place before the middle of the third century A.D.

The chief types of these coins are, on the *obverse* of the obolos a seated sphinx, and on the *reverse* an amphora or a standing figure of some local hero. The corresponding piece of 2 assaria bears the same figure, while the pieces of 3 assaria bear either an amphora or two standing figures, Dionysos and Apollo (?) with an altar between them. The piece of 1½ assaria has on the *reverse* two thyrsi crossed. The type of Homer seated, accompanied by his name ΟΜΗΡΟΣ, occurs on small coins. A

magistrate's name occasionally occurs, either with or without the title Archon.

Alliance coins with Erythrae (Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, Pl. LIII. 16) and Smyrna (struck at the latter city).

Icaria. A small island west of Samos. Its chief town **Oenoe** appears to have struck in its own name, and not under that of the island (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 661, *Monn. gr.*, p. 299; Prokesch, *Ined.*, 1854, p. 55, and Pl. IV. 18, 19; *Invent. Wadd.*, 2022 sqq.).

SILVER AND BRONZE. *Circ.* B.C. 300.

Head of Artemis facing. [*Invent. Wadd.*, 2022.]	ΟΙΝΑΙ Rushing bull ℞ Dr. 50 grs.
Id. in profile. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXIV. 1.]	ΟΙΝΑΙΩΝ Id. . . . . Æ ·7
Head of young Dionysos. [*Ibid.*, No. 2.]	ΟΙΝΑΙΩΝ Grapes . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Artemis.	ΟΙ Ram . . . . . Æ ·5
Forepart of rushing bull. [*Rev. Num.*, 1843, Pl. XVI. 2, 3.]	ΟΙ Ram . . . . . Æ ·5

Samos. The numismatic history of this island was first discussed in detail by P. Gardner (*Num. Chron.* 1882). Before the Persian conquest, B.C. 494, the coins assigned to Samos, chiefly because they have been found there, are for the most part uninscribed early electrum pieces of the Euboic and Milesian standards of various rude and unrecognizable types, although the more distinctive coin-types, the lion's scalp and the forepart of a bull, also occur during this period. The time of Polycrates (532–522), when Samos was the first maritime power in [illegible]ean, is that to which most of them seem to belong, though some are [illegible] earlier. For fuller details and illustrations see Babelon, *Traité*, p. 200 sqq.

ELECTRUM. *Euboïc and Milesian Standards.*

Uncertain type. [Müller, *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, p. 9, 1 [illegible]iz, 263 grs. B. M. C., *Ion.*, 268·3 grs.]	Two oblong incuses . . . . . EL. Distater, 268·3 grs.
Id. [Müller, *Suppl.*, Pl. I. 1A.]	One oblong and one square incuse . . EL. Stater, 133 grs.
Lion's scalp (very archaic). [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 20.]	One oblong and one triangular incuse EL. Stater, 133·3 grs.
Lion's scalp (?). [*Ibid.*, No. 21.]	Incuse square . EL. ½ Stater, 66 grs.
Lion's scalp in triangular incuse. [Gardner, *Samos*, Pl. I. 2.]	Two incuse squares side by side . . EL. (Milesian standard) Trite, 72·7 grs.

A stater described under Miletus (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. I. 1) is very similar in style to this Trite. It is quite possible that both these coins may be Samian.

For other uncertain smaller divisions see B. M. C., *Ion.*; Gardner, *Samos*; Head, *N. C.*, 1875.

There are also numerous smaller divisions of the stater with uncertain types acquired by the British Museum in 1894 from a find in Samos.

ELECTRUM. *Milesian Standard; circ.* B.C. 500.

Forepart of bull looking back. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 24.]	Incuse square quartered . . . . . El., Stater, 216·7 grs.

This stater probably belongs to the time of the Ionian Revolt, see *supra* under **Chios.**

SILVER. *Before* B.C. 494.

The uninscribed archaic silver coins, attributed to Samos (*Types*: Lion's scalp, Forepart of bull or bull's head, *rev.* Incuse square) belong to the Euboïc standard. See B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXIV. 3–7. There are also tetradrachms of Samian types and Attic weight, which may have been struck at **Rhegium** or **Messana,** see *supra*, pp. 108 and 153.

Samos, a member of the Athenian Confederacy.

Early in the fifth century the Samian silver coins were reduced in value, the didrachm, subsequently distinguished from coins of the Attic standard as the στατὴρ πάτριος, weighing only about 104 grs. (max.) (See Wiegand and Wilamowitz-Moellendorff in *Sitzungsberichte der k. Preuss. Akad.*, 1904, pp. 917 ff.)

SILVER. *Samian Standard,* B.C. 494–439.

Lion's scalp. B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXIV. 8, 9.	Head and shoulders of bull in incuse square . . ℞ Tetradr. 202 grs.
Forepart of bull. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV. 10.]	Lion's head r. in incuse square . . . ℞ Didr. 101 grs.

The smaller divisions consist of Tetrobols, Diobols, and Trihemiobols, with similar types varied. (*Ibid.*, Nos. 11–13).

The later tetradrachms of this period usually bear the letters ΣΑ and a changing symbol on the *reverse.* Among these symbols may be mentioned the prow of the Samaina, B. M. C., *Ion.*, No. 30, which may be compared with No. 38 on which the prow is simply suggested in the form of the eye with which prows of galleys were decorated. The smaller coins exhibit several new types, borrowed apparently from other cities, e.g. the Forepart of a winged boar; Seated Griffin; Ram's head (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV. 16–23).

As in the case of contemporary Athenian coins there is frequently no trace of the incuse square on the reverse. The tetradrachms of this period are somewhat globular in fabric, and though bold in style are roughly executed.

Samian Standard. Circ. B.C. 439–408.

In 439 Samos, hitherto an independent ally of Athens, was brought by Pericles into complete subjection. The tetradrachms of this period bear an olive-branch, the emblem of Athens, behind the bull (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXV. 1, 2, 11). These are of finer work than the more ancient specimens, and the reverse-type is enclosed in a well defined incuse square. The inscription on the reverse is ΣΑ. The later tetradrachms of this time fall into a series marked with the consecutive letters Β–Ξ, possibly dates ranging from B.C. 421–409? From Β–Θ

(421–415 ?) the reverse type is in an incuse square, which from K Ξ (413–409 ?) is replaced by an incuse circle.

Among the smaller silver coins the following may be noted:—

Lion's scalp.	ΣΑ Head and shoulders of bull . . . Ar Tetrobol, 32 grs.
Head and shoulders of bull.	Id. . . . . Ar Tetrobol, 32 grs.
Forepart of winged boar.	ΣΑ Lion's head r. in incuse square . . Ar Triobol, 20 grs.
Head of lioness l.	ΣΑ Ram's head in incuse square . Ar Diobol, 13·2 grs.
Prow of Samaina.	ΣΑ Amphora in incuse square . . Ar Trihemiobols, 11 grs.

The full weight of the Samian obol must have been about $8\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Attic Standard. Circ. B.C. 408–394.

In B.C. 408, when the city of Rhodes was founded as the capital of that island, the new Rhodian tetradrachms were adjusted to the Attic standard, *circ.* 260 grs.; and it would appear that Samos immediately followed the example of Rhodes, and that it raised the weight of its tetradrachms from about 204 to 260 grs., and moreover that, a few years later, both Rhodes and Samos considerably reduced the weight of their tetradrachms, perhaps to bring them into harmony with those of Chios (240 grs.). The long series of Ephesian tetradrachms also followed this standard, originally Chian, which however is commonly known as Rhodian.

The Samian coins of Attic weight which seem to belong to this period are as follows:—

Lion's scalp. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXV. 11.]	ΣΑΜΙ Forepart of bull; *symbol*, olive branch; in field, monogram . . . Ar Tetradrachm, 260·3 grs.
[*Ibid.*, No. 12.]	Ar Drachm, 64·3 grs.

Rhodian Standard. Circ. B.C. 394.

After Conon's victory at Cnidus in 394, Samos, Ephesus, Rhodus, Cnidus, Iasus, and Byzantium apparently combined to issue a sort of federal coinage which is the only record of an anti-Laconian Symmachy among these states (Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1863, p. 223, and Regling, *Z. f. N.*, xxv, p. 210).

Fig. 302.

ΣΥΝ Infant Herakles strangling serpents. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXV. 13.]	ΣΑ Lion's scalp (Fig. 302) . . . . Ar Tridrachm, 178 grs.

The word ΣΥΝ[μαχικόν] indicates the federal character of the currency.

Rhodian Standard. *Circ.* B.C. 391–365.

[illegible] scalp. Gardner, *l. c.*, Pl. III. 3, and B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXV. 14–17.]	ΣΑ Forepart of bull; *symbol*, olive-branch; magistrate's name in nom. case, sometimes with patronymic as ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΑΧΕΛΩΙΟ . . . Æ Tetradrachm, 238–233 grs. Æ Drachms, 59 grs. Æ ½ Drachms, 29 grs.
[illegible]	ΣΑ Prow of Samaina . . . . . Æ Diobol, 16·2 grs.

In this period the bronze coinage of Samos begins:

Head of Hera wearing stephane. B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXV. 18.]	ΣΑ Lion's scalp . . . . Æ Size 6

Circ. B. C. 365–322.

In 365 the greater part of the population of Samos was expelled by the Athenians, and the island was occupied by Athenian Kleruchi. From this time until 322, when the Samians were reinstated by Perdiccas, it is improbable that coins were struck in the island.

Circ. B. C. 322–205.

This was for the Samians a period of autonomy hardly broken by intervals of dependence upon one or other of the Diadochi. The silver coins of Samos are henceforth chiefly didrachms of the old local Samian standard, στατῆρες πάτριοι (see *supra*), equivalent to didrachms of reduced Rhodian weight (104 grs.). The old types are retained, but a very considerable falling off is noticeable in style and lettering. The series of magistrates' names is not so extensive as on the contemporary didrachms of Ephesus. The bronze coins bear a head of Hera, and, on the reverse, a lion's scalp and a magistrate's name (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXVI).

Circ. B. C. 205–129.

In B. C. 205 Samos was captured by King Philip V of Macedon; but, after the victory of Flamininus over the Macedonian king, it regained its independence. It was probably, however, not until after the battle of Magnesia, B. C. 190, that, like most of the other Ionian towns, Samos began to issue tetradrachms bearing the name and types of Alexander with the mint-mark of Samos, the prow of the Samian galley, in the field (Müller, Nos. 1126–7). The smaller coins consist of pieces of 70, 46, and 23 grs., probably Trihemidrachms, Drachms, and Hemidrachms of the contemporary, *Cistophoric Standard*, and of small bronze coins. The types are similar to those of the previous period, but the inscr. is ΣΑΜΙΩΝ, with various symbols and monograms, and, usually, a circle of dots (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXVI. 6–10). The types of the Hemidrachms are as follows:—

Head of Hera wearing stephane; border of dots. B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXVI. 8.]	ΣΑΜΙΩΝ Prow of Samian galley on which is a peacock, the symbol of Hera . . Æ Hemidrachm, 23 grs.

There are also small bronze coins of this period.

After B. C. 129.

From B. C. 129 onwards Samos formed part of the Roman Province of Asia, and does not appear to have coined silver money. There are, however, bronze coins which may be assigned to the first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΣΑΜΙΩΝ or CAMIΩN. *Chief types:* Head of Hera, *rev.* Peacock on caduceus, with sceptre across wing; Prow, *rev.* Forepart of bull: ΑΝΚΑΙΟC, Ankaeos standing to front, *rev.* Peacock on caduceus: Ankaeos, *rev.* ΗΡΗC. Peacock: Ankaeos, *rev.* Two prows ramming one another; Prow, *rev.* Cultus-statue of Hera.

Imperial Times.

Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΣΑΜΙΩΝ, CAMIΩN, CAMIΩN, &c., and, rarely, from Gordian's time, CAMIΩN ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΙΩΝΙΑC. Magistrates' names do not occur. The reverse-types are numerous and of considerable interest, e. g. Hera Samia, cultus-statue (by Smilis ?) (Paus. vii. 4. 5), sometimes accompanied by legend ΗΡΑ or ΗΡΗ; Do., between two peacocks: Do., with serpent coiled round her modius; Do., with prow before her: ΗΡΗC, Peacock of Hera; Temple of Hera: Prow of Samian galley: Hephaestos forging arms before Athena: ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗC, the Samian sage Pythagoras, seated or standing, touching with his wand a globe placed on a column (cf. also coins of **Nicaea**); River-god ΙΜΒΡΑCOC (on whose banks Hera was fabled to have been born), recumbent, sometimes holding peacock: Hera and Nemesis standing: Nemesis alone with wheel beside her: Zeus and Poseidon standing to front: Female figure holding wreath: Herakles and Apollo (?) contending for tripod (?): Androklos, the colonizer of Ephesus and Samos, spearing wild boar: Androklos slaying Amazon: the Samian hero Ankaeos (or perhaps Kadmos) with foot on prow (see Roscher, *Lex.*, ii. p. 872): Ares and Aphrodite standing face to face: Herakles standing; Two female figures to front, one Eirene (?) carrying a child, Ploutos (?): Kadmos (?) naked, hurling a stone at a serpent: Two children playing with astragali: Nymph holding with both hands a shell-shaped basin. (Imhoof, *Nymphen u. Chariten*, p. 166.)

Alliance coins, struck at Halicarnassus under S. Severus (B. M. C. *Car.*, p. 112): also Samos with Alexandria, under Gordian (Mion., iii. 294).

CARIA

[*British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins—Caria*, by B. V. Head, 1897.
Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, 1901, and *Zur griechischen und römischen Münzkunde*, 1908.]

In Caria, properly so called,—that is to say, in the inland districts, there was no coinage whatever before Alexander's conquest; and, on the coast, Cnidus and Chersonesus, Idyma, Termera, Astyra, and perhaps Caunus, appear to have been the only mints before the commencement of the fine series of coins of the Hecatomnid dynasty. In the Greek islands, on the other hand (Calymna, Cos, Rhodes, &c.), silver coins were in general use from very early times. The defeat of Antiochus by the Romans in

B.C. 190 marks the beginning of a new era, and of a rapid development of commercial activity, accompanied by the introduction of autonomous coinages at all the principal centres of population. The *quasi-regal* issues of Alexandrine tetradrachms and of imitations of the gold *Philippus* were, in the second and first centuries, superseded by autonomous municipal silver coinages, some of which, e.g. those of Stratoniceia, Tabae, &c., survived into early Imperial times. As a rule, however, the coinage of Caria from Augustus to Gallienus, was restricted to bronze (B. M. C., *Caria*, Introd., p. xxv).

Alabanda (*Arab-hissar*), originally an old Carian town, was situate on the river Marsyas, about twenty miles south of its confluence with the Maeander. It is mentioned as one of the allies of Rome in the war against Philip V of Macedon, *circ.* B.C. 197; and about this time it appears to have struck tetradrachms and smaller divisions reading ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ with *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Pegasos and magistrate's name in nominative case. After B.C. 197 Alabanda received the name of **Antiocheia,** in honour of Antiochus, who was for a few years master of the country, and, until his defeat (B.C. 190), its coins were inscribed ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ. After the battle of Magnesia, Alabanda resumed its old name, and, either immediately or about twenty years later, B.C. 168 (when Caria and Lycia were declared free by the Roman Senate), began to strike tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type (Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, 1144–50), also tridrachms, didrachms, and octobols of the Rhodian standard (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. I. 7–9) with *inscr.*, ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ, and *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Pegasos or Tripod in laurel-wreath. Bronze coins of various types are also assigned to this period (B. M. C., *Caria*, p. 3; Imh., *Gr. M.*, 137; *Kl. M.*, 104; and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 80). After a long interval Alabanda began once more to strike coins, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, in the time of Augustus, but its coinage seems to have ceased altogether after the time of Caracalla. A few specimens only bear magistrates' names in nominative case with title Ἱππάρχης, under Augustus, and later, with ἐπί or ἐπὶ ἄρχ[οντος]. The remarkable inscrr. ΑΤΕΛΕΙΑϹ and ΑΤΕΛΕΙΟϹ (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. II. 2) (*immunitas a tributis*) may be connected with the fact that Alabanda had built a temple to the goddess Roma before B.C. 170 (B. M. C., *Caria*, xxix). *Chief types*—Heads or figures of ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; Demos (?); Tyche; Apollo ΚΙϹϹΙΟϹ holding raven and bow, and with ram at his feet (*Z. f. N.*, viii. Pl. II. 5); Draped Apollo holding raven and laurel branch, lyre on a cippus beside him; Large laurel bough with three branches, filleted; Zeus ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟϹ (*sic*) Bust of Zeus Epikurios; Bust of ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹ; &c. (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, 267).

Alinda (*Demirji-deresi*) was situated on a rocky height commanding the plain of the *Karpuzli-ova*, through which an affluent of the Marsyas flows in an easterly direction towards Alabanda, about twelve miles distant. The district called Hidrias, of which Alinda was the chief town and a strong fortress, was ceded by Ada, the widow of Hidrieus, to Alexander the Great. Its earliest coins (Æ) date from the second century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ. *Obv.* Head of Herakles. *Rev.* Lion-skin hanging over club, the whole in oak-wreath, imitated from contemporary half-cistophori; also Club in oak-wreath; Winged fulmen; Bow in case; Bipennis; Pegasos;

&c. Other specimens, with *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Club, and *obv.* Head of young Dionysos, *rev.* Sistrum, are described by Imhoof (*Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 80). After an interval the coinage is resumed in *Imperial times*, Augustus to Caracalla or later. *Magistrate*, sometimes with title ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟΝ[illegible]. *Types*—The Dioskuri; Sarapis and Isis; Zeus (?) draped, with r[illegible] arm raised; Apollo Kitharistes; Herakles and Keryneian stag; Herakles to front crowned by Nike; &c. (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. II. 9–12).

Amyzon. This small town stood on a height (some ten miles north-west of Alinda) which is now called *Mazyn Kalessi*. It struck a few coins in the first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΥΖΟΝΕΩΝ. *Types—Obv.* Bust of Artemis, *rev.* Lyre, Torch, or Stag; Magistrate's name ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟϹ on some specimens (Imh., *Gr. M.*, 662, and *Mon. gr.*, 304). There is also a coin with the head of Augustus, as well as one or two *quasi-autonomous* coins of Imperial times. *Types—Obv.* Zeus Labrandeus standing, with inscr. ΧΩΜΑ . . . ΟϹ (?), *rev.* Apollo standing (*N. Z.*, 1884, 268); also *obv.* Laureate head, *rev.* Female head with straight curls (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. III. 1). For further list see *Z. f. N.*, xxiv, p. 129 f.

Antiocheia ad Maeandrum stood on high ground overlooking the plain of the Maeander at its confluence with the Morsynus. Its foundation dates from early Seleucid times. When Caria received the gift of freedom from the Roman Senate, B.C. 168, Antiocheia began to strike coins, Tetradrachms, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, Eagle on fulmen and magistrate's name in circular Maeander pattern (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XLV. 10), also *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Humped bull in circular Maeander pattern surmounted by pilei of Dioskuri (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. III. 3). On the contemporary drachms the bull is recumbent (*op. cit.*, Pl. III. 4), and on the bronze coins the humped bull or an eagle are frequent reverse types (Pl. III. 6, with inscr. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΩ), heads of Mên and of Apollo being the ordinary types of the obverses. For other types see Imh., *Kl. M.*, 108. Some of these autonomous bronze coins have magistrates' names in genitive case. There are also gold Philippi from a find at *Aidin*, with mint letters ΑΝ (B. M. C., *Caria*, cviii), and Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, 1176–7) which were probably issued at Antiocheia in the second century B.C.

The subsequent coinage, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, ranges from Augustus to Salonina, with heads and names of Emperors or of ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΓΕΡΟΥϹΙΑ; ΖΕΥϹ ΒΟΥΛΑΙΟϹ; ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟϹ (the founder); ΝΑΡΒΙϹ (city goddess); and figures of ΖΕΥϹ ΒΟΥΛΑΙΟϹ standing (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 110); ΖΕΥϹ ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΟϹ seated, or in temple; ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΙΑ seated; ΡΩΜΗ seated; ΗΡΑ standing; River-god ΜΟΡϹΥΝΟϹ standing; ϹΩΖΩΝ standing; River-god ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟϹ recumbent; ΚΤΙϹΤΗϹ standing; and many other conventional figures of various divinities. Also a Liknophoros supporting a basket (?) on his head (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. IV. 3); Hekate triformis; Nemesis; Artemis Ephesia; Atys; a representation of a bridge over the Maeander consisting of six arches and adorned with statues of the River-god and two figures standing, &c. (Fig. 303).

Fig. 303.

From Augustus to Claudius coins were issued by a ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ or *Collegium*, under the presidency of a chief magistrate, e.g. ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 81), ΑΓΕΛΑΟΣ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 110), and, under Domitian, the name of this official or commissioner appointed to supervise the coinage is accompanied by ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣ (see v. Fritze, *Nomisma*, i, p. 3).

Alliance coins with Aphrodisias (Commodus, Imh., *Kl. M.*, 112), and Laodiceia ad Lycum (Commodus, Mion. iii. 318. 87).

Aphrodisias stood on one of the western spurs of Mount Salbacus, about 1,600 feet above the sources of the river Morsynus, some 20 miles south-east of Antiocheia. The little river Timeles, one of the affluents of the Harpasus, took its rise in the territory of the city, and personifications of both streams occur on the coins. The neighbouring town of **Plarasa** was, during the latter part of the first century B.C., united with Aphrodisias, and the two together formed a single community upon which the rights of ἐλευθερία and ἀτέλεια were conferred in the time of M. Antony, B.C. 39–35.

Both cities appear, however, to have struck independently a few autonomous bronze coins before their union (B. M. C., *Caria*, p. xxxiii).

The coinage of silver drachms and bronze in their joint names ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΕΩΝ belongs probably to the end of the first century B.C. The type of the drachm is a veiled head of Aphrodite, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen. The types of the autonomous bronze coins are more varied, e.g. Double-axe, *rev.* Cuirass; Bust of Eros, *rev.* Rose or Double-axe; Bust of Aphrodite, *rev.* Double-axe; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Cultus-statue of Aphrodite; Head of Aphrodite, *rev.* Ares standing, &c.

Magistrates' names, one or more in nominative case, often accompanied with patronymic, and, in one instance, with title ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΟΥ (B. M. C., *Caria*, p. 26, 6). The *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins range from Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΕΩΝ. *Magistrates' names with titles* ΥΙΟΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΕΩΝ or ΥΙΟΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ, Archiereus, Hiereus, Archineokoros, Archon, or the board of Archons (ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΑ ΙΣΟΒΟΥΝΟΝ). In many instances the coins are so-called dedicatory issues, with ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ, e.g. by an Archiereus or Hiereus, to his native city, ΤΗ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΙ, or on the occasion of an agonistic victory, ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΟΝ, or the dedicator, while providing the means for the issue as a λειτουργία, may also have supervised it, ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣ (see von Fritze,

Nomisma, i, p. 3). *Games*—ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ, ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ, ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΙΑ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ. *Types*—Busts of ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ, ΙΕΡΑ (or ΕΙΕΡΑ) ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΣ, ΔΗΜΟΣ, &c. *River gods*—ΜΟΡΣΥΝΟΣ and ΤΙΜΕΛΗΣ. The reverse-types, as a rule, refer to the presiding goddess of the city, Aphrodite, who is represented either in the form of an archaic cultus-statue with a small seated priestess behind it and an altar in front, or in Hellenic form often attended by Erotes or Eros and Anteros (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 82), and sometimes beside Ares, or as Aphrodite Pelagia riding on a sea-goat (Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. IV. 14). Temples of Aphrodite also occur, and among other types are—Nemesis winged; Dionysos beside stele, with hand resting on his head; the three Charites; Two naked athletes and γυμναστής (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 118): Adonis charging wild boar; Hermes Agoraios; Hermes dragging ram; Leafless tree on either side of which are two men, one of whom strikes at it with an axe. (Cf. the myth of the birth of Adonis (Apollod., iii. 14, 3; Hyginus, *Fab.* 58 and 161) and coins of Myra Lyciae, where a similar, though not identical, type occurs.) For many other less remarkable types see B. M. C., *Caria.*, Imhoof, *op. cit.*, &c., where other references will be found.

Alliance coins with Ephesus (S. Severus); with Antiocheia (Sev. Alex.): cf. also Antiocheia with Aphrodisias (Commodus) and Hierapolis with Aphrodisias (Commodus).

Apollonia Salbace. This town is placed at the modern village *Medet*, about ten miles north-east of Tabae and south of the Salbacus mountains. For coins of the first century B.C. formerly attributed to this city see B.M.C., *Lydia* (Pl. XXXVIII. 1–5). These are now assigned to Tripolis on the Maeander, which it would seem was originally called Apollonia. The earliest undisputed coins of Apollonia Salbace are therefore *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. *Magistrate*, sometimes with title Strategos, on earlier coins in nominative case usually with patronymic (cf. Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 84 sqq.); on later coins in genitive, occasionally with διά or ἐπί; Hiereus with ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ. *Types*—Busts of ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ ΣΑΛΒΑΚΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΣ, ΔΗΜΟΣ, Athena, Apollo, Sarapis, &c. *Reverses*—Apollo draped, holding raven and branch, or with lyre at his feet; Zeus Nikephoros seated; Asklepios and Hygieia: Temple containing three statues (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 121, No. 9); Daphne kneeling, clasping laurel tree and looking back at Apollo, who follows her (*Z. f. N.*, vii. 218): Helios in quadriga; Emperor on horseback hunting wild beasts; Isis standing; Pan with goat: Demeter; Zeus Laodikeus between city-goddess and Athena (Imh., *Gr. M.*, 145); Zeus seated holding child (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 85); &c.

Astyra, a town on the peninsula of Mount Phoenix opposite Rhodes, described by Steph. Byz. as πόλις Φοινίκης κατὰ Ῥόδον.

Silver of the Babylonic Standard.

Circ. B.C. 500-408.

Amphora. [B. M. C., *Car.* Pl. X. 1.]	ΑΣΤΥ Oenochoë and lyre ('chelys') beneath which, tendril with bud . Æ Stater, 149·5 grs.
Oenochoë in circle. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 2.]	Incuse square, diagonally quartered . Æ 9·8 grs.
A, Vase with one handle. [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 3.]	A, Oenochoë without foot . Æ 16·8 grs.
Rose.	A, in incuse square . . . Æ 3·2 grs.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Helios, facing, as on coins of Rhodes.	ΑΣΤΥ Amphora with small oenochoë beside it . . . . . Æ ·8–·5
Head of Aphrodite (?). [*Ibid.*, Pl. X. 5–8.]	ΑΣΤΥ Similar . . . . Æ ·5–·35

Attuda, on the borderland of Caria and Phrygia, was situated on the northern slope of the Salbacus range. Its territory was bounded on the north by the Maeander and on the east by that of Laodiceia. Its earliest coins are silver drachms of the first century B.C., contemporary with those of Aphrodisias and Plarasa.

Head of Kybele, turreted. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. X. 9.]	ΑΤΤΟΥΔΔΕΩΝ Apollo naked, leaning on column. Three magistrates' names in nominative case . Æ 53 grs.

The next issues are *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, ranging from Augustus (?) to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* usually with διά and titles, ΥΙΟϹ ΠΟΛΕΩϹ, ΑϹΙΑΡΧΗϹ, and ΙΕΡΕΙΑ. On a coin of S. Severus ΕΠΙΜΕ[λητθέντος] takes the place of διά, and coins with ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ are also recorded, issued by a hereditary Priestess, Ulpia Claudiana, in the time of the Antonines, and reading ΕΠΙ ϹΤΕΦ(ανηφόρου) ΟΥΛΠΙΑϹ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΗϹ (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 87). *Types*—ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. ΒΟΥΛΗ. ΒΟΥΛΗ and ΔΗΜΟϹ face to face, ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΑΤΤΟΥΔΑ. ΠΟΛΙϹ, Zeus, Athena, Asklepios, Helios, Sarapis, &c., and ΜΗΝ ΚΑΡΟΥ (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. X. 15), in whose temple, near Attuda, Mên was worshipped in Strabo's time, (ob. *c.* A.D. 19); Altar of the god Mên, on which are two pine-cones, &c.; Kybele standing or seated between lions, or in temple; Leto carrying her children; Zeus naked, wielding fulmen; Apollo naked; Dionysos; Asklepios and Hygieia; Rider-god (Sabazios) with double-axe; Cultus-statue of draped goddess (Artemis Anaïtis ?); Nemesis; Dioskuri standing; Tree with altar before it, &c. Attuda was closely united with the neighbouring cities Aphrodisias and Trapezopolis in the common worship of Kybele, under the name of Μήτηρ Ἄδραστος, and of Mên Karou (Ramsay, *C. and B. Phryg.*, 166).

Alliance coin with Trapezopolis (Ant. Pius) (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 126) with inscription ΔΙΑ Μ. ΟΥΛ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ.

Bargasa. Site uncertain, but probably a few miles south of the Maeander (B. M. C., *Caria*, p. xlii). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Nero to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΡΓΑΣΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates* on late coins with ἐπί, but without title. *Types*—ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; *Rev.* Herakles standing; Artemis Ephesia; Temple of Asklepios; Asklepios and Hygieia; Telesphoros; Emperor on horseback; &c.

Bargylia, on the south shore of the gulf called after it and nearly opposite Iasus. In the first century B.C. it struck drachms (wt. circ. 46 grs.) and bronze coins.—*obv.* Veiled head of Artemis Kindyas, *rev.* ΒΑΡΓΥΛΙΗΤΩΝ Pegasos, or Bellerophon on Pegasos; *obv.* Cultus-statue of the same goddess, *rev.* Stag; *obv.* Forepart of Pegasos, *rev.* Forepart of Stag; *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Bow and Quiver, &c. Bargylia was said to have been founded by Bellerophon in honour of his companion Bargylos, who had been killed by a kick from Pegasos. The types refer to this legend and to the cultus of Artemis Kindyas at the neighbouring temple open to the sky, containing the cultus-statue of the goddess, upon which neither rain nor snow ever fell (Polyb., xvi. 12; Strab., 658). Bargylia struck a few *Imperial coins*, Augustus to Geta. *Types*—Cultus-statue of Artemis Kindyas, with stag beside her; Asklepios; &c. They are without magistrates' names.

Callipolis. Arrian (*Anab.* ii. 5, 7) mentions Callipolis with Halicarnassus, Myndus, Caunus, and Thera, as a citadel held by Orontobates against Ptolemy and Asander. An inscription found near Idyma, in which δῆμος Καλλιπολιτῶν is mentioned, probably indicates its site (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 138). Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, p. 307, and *Kl. M.*, 138) attributes to this town the following coins of the second century B.C.:—

Head of Apollo.	ΚΑΛΛΙΠΟΛΙΤΑΝ Quiver in shallow incuse square . . . . . Æ ·65
Id.	ΚΑΛ Ram standing . . . . Æ ·4

Caryanda. The site of this place has been fixed by Myres and Paton at a few miles north of Telmessus. Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, 307) assigns to it small bronze coins probably of the third century B.C. or earlier.

Female head wearing stephane.	ΚΑΡΥ Forepart of bull . . . Æ ·4

Caunus, which stood on the river Calbis about four miles from its harbour, was an important naval station opposite Rhodes. In B. M. C., *Caria*, p. xliv, I have suggested that the following archaic staters may have been struck there before the Persian Conquest.

Forepart of lion with ϡ or O on shoulder.	Incuse square, divided into two oblong halves, as on early coins of Camirus and Lindus . . . Æ 172·2 grs.

To the latter half of the fourth century the following bronze coins may belong:—

Rushing bull or forepart of bull (River Calbis?).	ΚΑ / Υ Sphinx, seated . . . . Æ ·4

After Alexander's death Caunus was successively possessed by the satrap Asander, by Eumenes, by Antigonus (B.C. 313), and from 309 till 189 by the Ptolemies, when it was purchased by the Rhodians, from whom it revolted in 167, when its freedom was recognized by the Roman Senate.

To the period of Ptolemaic rule (B.C. 309–189) the following coins seem to belong:—

Head of Alexander the Great.	K AY Filleted cornucopiae; symbol ♀. Æ 14·1 grs.
Similar.	Same; no symbol . . . Æ ·45
Helmeted head.	Similar . . . . . Æ ·6

Under the Rhodian rule, B.C. 189–167, Caunus may have issued small silver coins of the Rhodian type, but differentiated from the Rhodian issues by the addition of an eagle in front of the cheek of the full-face head of Helios (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIX. 12–14).

After 167 B.C.

To the short period of autonomy after 167 the following silver and bronze coins probably belong:—

Head of Zeus. [*Z. f. N.*, xxiv, Pl. III. 16.]	K AY Winged fulmen; magistrate's name: in shallow incuse square . . Æ 40 grs.
Helmeted head of Athena.	K AY Sword in sheath. Magistrate's name and symbol . . Æ 17·4 grs.
Head of Apollo.	Id. . . . . Æ ·4
Head of Apollo. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. V. 12.]	K AY Naked figure l., holding transverse sceptre with serpent twined round lower end . . Æ ·6

Ceramus, on the north coast of the Ceramic gulf about thirty miles west of Halicarnassus, was one of the most important towns of the Chrysaorian confederacy (see **Stratoniceia**). Its earliest coinage may be compared with the contemporary issues of Stratoniceia.

Second or first century B.C.

Head of Zeus.	KEPAMIH Eagle with head turned back, in shallow incuse square . . . . . Æ 38·6 grs.
Id.	KEPAMI Eagle l., in shallow incuse square. Magistrate's name . Æ ·5
Beardless head, with formal curls.	KEPAMIH Bull's head, facing. Magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·8
Similar head.	KEPAMIHTΩN Female head. Magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus, with formal curls.	KEPAMIH Eagle with head turned back. Magistrate's name . . . . Æ ·9

It is doubtful whether the bronze coin in B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XII. 11, is rightly attributed to Ceramus. The *Imperial coinage* extends from

Nero to Caracalla. The types refer chiefly to the cultus of Zeus Chrysaoreus and Zeus Labraundos or Stratios. They usually bear the name of a magistrate in the nominative case with the title ΑΡΞΑϹ. Whether this aoristic form of the title (ἄρξας instead of ἄρχων), peculiar it would seem to coins of Ceramus, implies that *ex-archons* were the monetary magistrates is rather doubtful, for in one instance (Trajan Decius) we meet with a πρωτος ἄρχων τὸ β'. Among the ex-archons or Archons who signed the coins more than one is distinguished personally as Ο ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟϹ (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 93).

Chersonesus adjoining Cnidus was the chief of three independent communities which continued to exist under the name of Κοινὸν Χερρονασίων down to the time of the Rhodian dominion in Caria. This Κοινόν was assessed separately from Cnidus in the Athenian Quota-Lists. The coins of the Chersonesii, which seem to be all anterior to B.C. 500, are of the Aeginetic standard, like the contemporary coins of Cnidus.

Circ. B.C. 550–500.

Forepart of lion. [B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XIII. 1.]	ΕΡ (retrogr.) Forepart of bull in incuse square . . . Æ 183·4 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIII. 2.]	ΕΡ Bull's head facing, in incuse square . . . Æ 90·4 grs.
Lion's head.	ΕΡ Bull's head r., in incuse square Æ 13·5 grs.

See Paus. v. 24. 7; Strab. xiv. 2. 15; Köhler, *Del.-Att. Bund*, 195; Six, *Z. f. N.*, iii. 375; and B. M. C., *Caria*, xlvi.

Cidramus. This town is conjecturally placed between Antiocheia and Attuda (*J. H. S.*, xi. 120) south of the Maeander on the Caro-Phrygian frontier. Its coins are *quasi-auton.* and *Imp.*, Augustus to J. Maesa. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΔΡΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Down to Hadrian's time the *Magistrates' names* are in the nominative case with patronymic. From Hadrian to M. Aurelius they are in the genitive preceded by διά, not ἐπί. The only magistrate's title which occurs is ΠΡ[ύτανις?] on a coin of Augustus (*Z. f. N.*, xv. 52). From the time of Claudius down to that of Ant. Pius (*circ.* A.D. 50–150) the supervision of the coinage of Cidramus seems to have been undertaken by, or entrusted to, members, in succession to one another, of a single rich and locally influential family, e.g. ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ϹΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ (Claudius); ΠΑΝΦΙΛΟϹ ϹΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ (Vespasian); ΔΙΑ ΠΑΝΦΙΛΟΥ and ΔΙΑ ΠΑΝΦΙΛΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟϹ (Hadrian); ΔΙ. ϹΕΛΕΥΚΟ. ΠΟΛΕΜΩ. and ΔΙ. ΑΡΤΕΜΑ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟϹ (Ant. Pius and M. Aur. Caes.). See Ramsay, *C. and B. Phrygg.*, i. 185, and Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, 141. *Chief types*—ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΖΕΥϹ ΛΥΔΙΟϹ; Helios; &c. *Reverse types*—Cultus-statue of Aphrodite or of Artemis Anaïtis; Aphrodite draped, facing, with arms extended, around her, two or more Erotes; Cultus-statue of another draped goddess with a coiled serpent at her feet, standing in a distyle shrine; Draped goddess veiled supporting with one hand a kalathos upon her head; Dionysos; Mên; Hermes; &c.

Cnidus, doubtless originally a Phoenician settlement, was afterwards colonized by Dorians, and was a member of the Dorian Hexapolis (later

Pentapolis), consisting of Cnidus, Cos, Halicarnassus, Ialysus, Camirus, and Lindus. The sanctuary of the Triopian Apollo, a sun-god whose symbol was the Lion, was the meeting-place of the members of the Hexapolis.

From the Phoenicians, however, the Cnidians would seem to have received a still earlier worship, that of Aphrodite Εὔπλοια. An extremely archaic head of this goddess occurs on a seventh-century silver stater with two incuse squares on the reverse (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XIII. 7), the attribution of which to Cnidus is conjectural. The earliest inscribed coins, which are on the Aeginetic standard, are as follows:—

Circ. B. C. 650–480.

Forepart of lion. [B. M. C., *Caria*, Pls. XIII, XIV.]	ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ retrogr. or variously abbreviated. Head of Aphrodite of archaic style, in incuse square .
	Ꞧ Drachms 95 grs.
	Ꞧ Diobols 27·3 grs.

Circ. B. C. 480–412.

During the period of the Athenian hegemony the coinage of Cnidus appears to have ceased almost, if not entirely. A similar diminution of local currency while Athens was collecting her annual tribute is apparent at several other cities besides Cnidus.

Circ. B. C. 412–400.

The Cnidian drachms and smaller coins of this period, of the same type and standard as the preceding, are of fine transitional style (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XIV. 5).

Circ. B.C. 400–390.

About B. C. 400 Cnidus, following the example of Rhodes, adopted the so-called Rhodian standard. The head of Aphrodite henceforth occupies the obverse side of the coin, and is distinguished as Aphrodite Euploia by the addition of the Prow as an adjunct symbol.

Fig. 304.

ΚΝΙ Head of Aphrodite Euploia; behind, Prow. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 6–8.]	Incuse square, within which forepart of lion; beneath, magistrate's name . .
	Ꞧ Tetradr. 234 grs. (Fig. 304.)
	Ꞧ Didr. 110 grs.
	Ꞧ Dr. 57·6 grs.

Between B.C. 394 and 390 must be placed the Federal Coinage of Cnidus, Iasus, Rhodes, Samos, Ephesus, and Byzantium, of which the following is the Cnidian example:—

ΣΥΝ Infant Heracles strangling serpents. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XIV. 9.]	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Head of Aphrodite Euploia; *symbol*, Prow . . . ℞ Tridrachm 164·8 grs.

Circ. B.C. 390–300.

Tetradrachms and smaller divisions. *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite Euploia. *Rev.* ΚΝΙ Forepart of Lion, or, on some half-drachms, Bull's head facing (B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XV. 1–8). *Magistrates' names* in nominative case.

Circ. B.C. 300–190.

The coinage of Cnidus in this period is plentiful. The heads of Aphrodite on the tetradrachms and drachms are varied and beautiful (see *Montagu Sale Cat.*, Pl. VIII. 599, 600). On the tetrobols the head of Aphrodite is replaced by that of Artemis, and the Lion by a Tripod. Nearly all the smaller bronze coins of Cnidus also fall into this period. The most frequent types are *obv.* Head of Aphrodite, *rev.* Prow; *obv.* Head of Democracy with legend ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ, *rev.* Prow (Imh., *M. G.*, p. 310); or *obv.* Head of Artemis, *rev.* Tripod, or Bull's head facing; *obv.* Head of Helios radiate r., *rev.* Bull's head r.; &c.

Circ. B.C. 190–167.

After the defeat of Antiochus and the extension of the Rhodian dominion over Caria, the coinage of Cnidus was assimilated to that of Rhodes.

Head of Helios, facing, as on coins of Rhodes. [B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XVI. 1.]	ΚΝΙ Forepart of lion; behind, rose (Rhodian symbol.) . . ℞ 78 grs.
Similar. [B. M.]	Head of Aphrodite; behind, rose . Æ ·7

To this period may also be assigned the Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, Nos. 1151–2), with a tripod in the field as mint-mark.

B.C. 167—*Imperial times.*

When Rhodes was deprived of her possessions on the mainland, Cnidus ceased also to be of much importance. The coinage of silver was discontinued, and the bronze money became less and less plentiful.

Head of Apollo, with stiff curls. [B. M. C., *Caria*, Pl. XVI. 2.]	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Head and neck of bull. Magistrate's name . . . . Æ ·7

In the first century B.C. Dionysiac types prevail: *obv.* Head of young Dionysos crowned with ivy, *rev.* ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Vine-branch with grapes. Æ 1·1; or *obv.* Head of the Aphrodite of Praxiteles, *rev.* ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Dionysos standing, Æ 1·3–·95.

Imperial Coinage.

In Roman times Cnidus seems from its scanty coinage to have lost its former importance. Only a few coins exist, Nero to Caracalla; but among them is a copy of the famous statue of the Cnidian Aphrodite by Praxiteles. She is represented as if about to enter the bath, naked, and seen in front, but with her head in profile, and she holds in her extended left hand a garment over an urn (Overbeck, *Plastik*, 3rd ed., ii. 30. Cf. *J. H. S.*, viii, p. 124 f.).

Cys. This place, called Κύον in Steph. Byz., and Κῦς in inscriptions, was probably situated at the modern *Bélí-Pouli*, in the hilly country between the upper valleys of the Marsyas and Harpasus. The very few bronze coins which bear its name seem to belong to the first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΥ., ΚΥΙ., ΚΥΙΤΩΝ, and [Κ]ΥΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types—obv.* Head of Artemis, *rev.* Quiver and Hunting-spear (or possibly Pedum) the whole in wreath; *obv.* Quiver between vine-branches, *rev.* Cornucopiae; Thyrsos in ivy-wreath. *Imperial coinage*, Domna. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΙΤΩΝ Female figure seated, facing (Cf. *Z. f. N.*, xiii. 71).

Euippo, the site of which is still uncertain, is to be sought for in the region between the rivers Marsyas and Harpasus. It struck a few bronze coins in the second or first century B.C. *Obv.* Bust of Artemis, *rev.* Quiver with strap; and *obv.* Bust of Artemis, *rev.* Pegasos; &c. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΙΠΠΕΩΝ. There are also *Imperial coins*, Trajan to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΙΠΠΕΩΝ. *Types*—Hekate to front; Tyche; Hygieia; &c. (cf. Imhoof., *Kl. M.*, 127).

Euromus, the modern *Ayakly*, about eight miles north-west of Mylasa, issued autonomous bronze coins in the second and first centuries B.C. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΕΥΡΩΜΕΩΝ Double-axe; *obv.* Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos, to front, with double-axe and spear, between pilei of Dioskuri; sometimes with abbreviated magistrate's name (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XVII. 5). The Zeus worshipped at Euromus was doubtless the Zeus Labraundos of the neighbouring sanctuary near Mylasa, although, if Vaillant (*Num. Gr.*, 100) is to be trusted, he is specially designated on a coin of Caracalla as ΖΕΥϹ ΕΥΡΩΜΕΥϹ. The *Imperial coins* range from Augustus, *rev.* Stag (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 88), to Caracalla (?).

Gordiuteichos was a small Carian town perhaps situated at the modern *Karasu* on the left bank of the Morsynus, about ten miles below Aphrodisias. The only coins known of this city belong to the second century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΓΟΡΔΙΟΤΕΙΧΙΤΩΝ. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Archaic cultus-statue of Aphrodite (B. M. C., *Car.*, liii sq.).

Halicarnassus. Although this city rose to fame under the dynasts of Caria, Mausolus and his successors, from B.C. 367 until its destruction by Alexander, B.C. 334, it was never of great importance commercially either before or after this short period.

For the early history of the town see Newton, *Halicarnassus, Cnidus,*

and Branchidae, vol. ii, pt. i. It coined money intermittently in the following periods:—

Before B.C. 480.

Forepart of Pegasos. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XVIII. 1.]	Head of goat in incuse square . . Obol Æ 10·5

Circ. B.C. 400–367. *Rhodian Standard.*

Head of Apollo, facing. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 3.]	ΑΛΙ Eagle (?) and olive spray in incuse square . . . . Drachm Æ 52·8
Forepart of Pegasos. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 4, 5.]	Α or ΑΛΙ Forepart of goat in incuse square . . . . . Obol Æ 10·3
ΑΛΙ Forepart of Pegasos. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 6.]	Lyre between two laurel-branches . . Æ ·35

From this time down to that of Alexander's conquest, B.C. 334, Halicarnassus, as the capital of Caria, was the place of mintage of the splendid series of coins struck by Mausolus, Hidrieus, Pixodarus, and Orontobates, dynasts of Caria (see *infra*, pp. 629 ff.). It appears, however, to have continued to retain the right of issuing small Æ in its own name (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 88). From B.C. 334, the date of the destruction of the city by Alexander, until some time in the third century B.C., when it was rebuilt and included among the cities under Ptolemaic rule, it struck few if any coins. The following seem to be somewhat later in date. For other varieties see Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 89.

Head of Poseidon.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ Tripod . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 9, 10.]	ΑΛΙ Eagle; in front, lyre . . Æ ·5
Head of Poseidon. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 11, 12.]	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ Trident, and abbreviated magistrates' names . . . . Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 188–166 *and later.*

This is the period of the Rhodian supremacy, to which the following coins belong:—

Head of Rhodian Helios, facing. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 14, 15.]	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ variously abbreviated. Bust of Athena, and magistrates' names in nominative case . . . . Æ Attic Drachms 65 grs.
Head of Apollo, r. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 16.]	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ Lyre . . . . . Æ ½ Drachm 27·1 grs.
Bust of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII. 17, 18.]	ΑΛΙΚ Owl . Æ Trihemiobol 14·8 grs.

There are also bronze coins of various types which can only belong to this period (see B. M. C., *Car.*, pp. 107–9, and Pl. XVIII. 19–21), of which the most noteworthy is a veiled goddess, to front, holding phiale and cornucopiae (?).

Imperial Coinage.

FIG. 305.

The coinage of Halicarnassus under the Empire extends from Augustus (? or Nero) to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑϹϹΕΩΝ. *Magistrate*, Archon. *Types*—ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟϹ, Bald and bearded head of Herodotus; Draped male divinity bearded and radiate facing, between two trees, on each of which sits a bird (Fig. 305). This is supposed to represent Zeus Ἀσκραῖος, or Zeus of the oak trees, who was worshipped at Halicarnassus (cf. Apollon. Dyscol., *Hist. Mirab.*, ed. Ideler, § 13; Overbeck, *Kunstmyth.* p. 210); the two birds are clearly oracular. ΤΕΛΜΙϹΕΥϹ, a draped male figure holding a branch (Leake, *Num. Hell. As. Gr.*, p. 64); Terminal statue of Athena, in temple.

Alliance coins with Cos and Samos.

Harpasa, on the river Harpasus, some twelve miles south of its junction with the Maeander. *Autonomous* Æ of the second or first century B.C.; *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΑΡΠΑϹΗΝΩΝ Apollo Kitharistes with laurel-branch at his feet (B. M.), or Artemis Huntress with adjunct symbols, Caduceus, or Crested helmet (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 131). Harpasa also seems to have issued some small silver coins resembling those of Stratoniceia, but with Α Ρ on either side of the Eagle on the reverse.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins. Domitian to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΠΑϹΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Busts of Athena, Sarapis, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, &c. *Magistrates' names* in genitive case with or without ἐπί, and, under Caracalla, in nominative, with title Ἀρχίατρος, which occurs also on coins of **Ceramus** and **Heracleia Salbace**, and in inscriptions of various Carian towns (Marquardt, *Privatleben d. Römer*, p. 753, 8; 755, 4). Among the magistrates' names is that of Candidus Celsus, supposed by Waddington (*Fastes*, 209) to have been a Proconsul of Asia, under Ant. Pius. Among the *reverse types* we meet with the River-god Harpasos; Zeus Nikephoros; Athena in fighting attitude; Artemis Ephesia; Dionysos; &c. *Alliance coins* with Neapolis Cariae.

Heracleia Salbace. The site of this city was first identified by Waddington (*As. Min.*, 51) at the modern *Makuf*, at the foot of the Salbacus range of mountains and at the north-eastern end of the plain of Tabae. Its territory was separated by the little river Timeles from that of the neighbouring city Aphrodisias, and the River-god ΤΙΜΕΛΗϹ is represented on imperial coins of both cities.

The coinage of this Heracleia is *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Augustus to Macrinus. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* in nominative case, under Augustus with patronymic, under Nero with title

Ἱερεύς, and under Ant. Pius, and M. Aurelius with that of Ἀρχίατρος (cf. **Ceramus** and **Harpasa**). Glykon, the Priest of Herakles in Nero's time, is mentioned in an inscription (*C. I. G.*, 3953 c.) as Stephanephoros, Gymnasiarch, and προγραφεὺς τῆς Βουλῆς, and Statilios Attalos, ἀρχίατρος on coins of the Antonines, is also mentioned in an inscription (Le Bas-Wadd., iii. 402). His issues of coins are dedicated (ἀνέθηκε understood) to the gymnastic college of the Νέοι, and are inscribed CT. ATTAΛOC ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟC ΝΕΟΙC. The *chief types* are busts of ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛHTOC: ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ: ΔΗΜΟC: ΗΡΑΚΛΙΑ (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XX. 2): Bearded Herakles: Sarapis: &c. *Reverse types*—Herakles standing: Goddess or Amazon (?) standing, carrying double-axe (Labrys): Artemis Ephesia between stags, or in temple: Double-axe bound with fillet: Asklepios seated with coiled serpent before him: Hygieia: Isis: Hermes: Athena: Dionysos: Aphrodite draped with one arm extended behind her and holding a mirror before her (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XX. 11). As this type also occurs at Cidramus, it is probable that it is a copy of a statue.

Hydisus. The site of this town is still uncertain. As it was a member of the Athenian Confederacy, it was probably near the sea, possibly somewhere near Bargylia. *Autonomous* Æ of the first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΥΔΙΣΕΩΝ. *Obv.* Bearded helmeted head (Zeus Areios), *rev.* Eagle on fulmen or Pegasos with caduceus beneath: *obv.* Bust of Zeus Areios, *rev.* Zeus Areios standing; *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Zeus Areios standing, with magistrate's name in nominative case. *Imperial*—Domitian, Hadrian, and Sev. Alexander. The *rev.* types are ZEVC ΑΡΕΙΟC (Hadrian), Armed Zeus standing, hitherto wrongly attributed to Iasus: Goddess standing: Bellerophon on Pegasos (Sev. Alex.), with magistrate's name and title, Archon. (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, 135, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 90.)

Hyllarima is conjecturally placed in the region between the rivers Harpasus and Marsyas, some twelve miles north-west of Cys (*J. H. S.*, xvi. 242), on the site where Kiepert placed Hydisus. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial coins.* Time of the Antonines and Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΥΛΛΑΡΙΜΕΩΝ. Archon's name with ἐπί. *Types—obv.* Female bust, hair rolled, *rev.* Athena standing; *obv.* Veiled female bust, *rev.* Youth in quadriga (*Rev. Num.*, 1892, Pl. IV. 14): *obv.* Bust of Ant. Pius, *rev.* Two figures of Kybele enthroned, facing each other; *obv.* Bust of Gordian, *rev.* Asklepios standing.

Iasus was an ancient Argive colony on the north side of the Bargylian gulf. There are archaic drachms of Aeginetic weight, the *obv.* type of which is a youth riding on a dolphin, which have been assigned to Iasus (Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XVIII. 1, 2), but which, according to Svoronos (*Journ. Int. d'Arch. Num.*, iii. 59), ought rather to be attributed to the island of Syros (*supra*, p. 480). Another coin conjecturally attributed to Iasus is the fine tetradrachm (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 325, and *supra*, p. 597 Fig. 301), *obv.* Head of Persian Satrap, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛ Lyre, wt. 236 grs. The head on this remarkable coin is supposed to be that of Tissaphernes (B. M. C., *Car.*, p. lix). The earliest pieces which bear the name of Iasus are specimens of the alliance coinage issued after *circ.* B. C. 394 by Cnidus,

Samos, Ephesus, Rhodes, Iasus, and Byzantium (Regling, *Z. f. N.*, xxv, Taf. vii. 5).

Circ. B.C. 394–390.

A Head of Apollo.	ΣΥΝ Infant Herakles strangling serpents . . . . . Æ 166 grs.
Same head. [Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, Pl. F. 7.]	ΙΑΣΕ Lyre in incuse square Æ 27 grs.

The next issues of Iasus belong to the latter half of the third century:—

Circ. B.C. 250–190.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXI. 1–4.]	ΙΑ or ΙΑΣΕΩΝ Youth Hermias, swimming with l. arm over dolphin's back. Magistrates' names in nominative case . . . . Æ 82 and 42 grs. Æ size ·7
Head of Artemis.	Id. . . . . Æ size ·45
Head of Apollo. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 5.]	ΙΑΣΕΩΝ in ivy-wreath . . Æ ·45
Lyre in laurel-wreath. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXI. 6.]	ΙΑCEΩN Hermias and dolphin Æ ·5
Apollo standing with dolphin at his feet. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. V. 9.]	ΙΑΣΕΩΝ Artemis standing . Æ ·65

For other varieties, see Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 137. Most of the above coins have magistrates' names in nominative case, among which may be mentioned ΕΡΜΙΑΣ (not of course the dolphin-rider Hermias). The boy and dolphin as a coin-type of the Iasians is mentioned by Aelian (*Hist. Anim.*, vi. 15), Plutarch (*De solert. Anim.*, 36) and Pollux (ix. 84). The story of the love of a dolphin for a youth of Iasus, who is called Hermias by Plutarch and Pliny (*N. H.*, ix. 8), and Dionysius by Athenaeus (xiii. 606), may have had an historical basis, for Alexander the Great is said to have ordered the boy to be sent to his court.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins—Augustus (?) to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΙΑCEΩN. *Types*—Bearded head of the Founder ΙΑCOC ΚΤΙCΤΗC (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXI. 7); ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗTOC; Hermias and dolphin; Sarapis and Kerberos; Isis Pharia; Artemis Ephesia.

Idyma, at the head of the Ceramic gulf, is mentioned several times in the Athenian Quota-Lists. In B. M. C., *Caria*, p. lxi, some archaic drachms of Aeginetic weight are conjecturally assigned to this town, but its earliest inscribed coins are drachms and smaller silver coins of the Phoenician standard which seem to range from about B.C. 450–400.

Head of horned Pan to front. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXI. 8.]	ΙΔVMION written round a fig-leaf in incuse square . Æ 58·2 and 14 grs.

There are also a few small bronze coins which are of rather later style, and which belong to the earlier half of the fourth century.

Youthful head of horned Pan to r.	Fig-leaf. [Imh., *Mon. gr.*, Pl. F. 8.] . Æ ·4
Female head, r.	NOIMYΔI Fig-leaf. [*Z. f. N.*, xxiv, p. 79]. . . . . Æ ·35

Lydae (?), on the promontory of Ancon (*J. H. S.*, ix, p. 83 f.).

Early fourth century B.C.

ΛΥ Head of Aphrodite as on coins of Cnidus. [*N. C.*, 1903, p. 399.]	Forepart of lion as on coins of Cnidus [B. M.] . . . . . Æ 25 grs.

Mylasa, between the head of the Bargylian gulf and Stratoniceia, became in the time of Hecatomnus the residence of the dynasts of Caria, and remained so until Mausolus obtained possession of Halicarnassus. With the exception of the money of Hecatomnus no coins were struck at Mylasa until during or after the time of Alexander, when a certain Eupolemus (Diod. xiv. 68 and 77) struck some bronze coins in his own name, apparently at Mylasa (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 260 note).

Three Macedonian shields thrown together. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXI. 11.]	ΕΥΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ Sword in sheath. *Symbol*, double-axe (Labrys) . . Æ 7

Second century B.C. *and later.*

Alexandrine tetradrachms with monogram and symbol of Mylasa, Labrys and Trident combined (Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, Nos. 1141–3). Also gold Philippi with the same symbol (B. M. C., *Car.*, lxiii). The bronze coins of this period have on the *obverse*, usually, a horse, and on the *reverse* ΜΥΛΑΣΕΩΝ Trident and Labrys combined or separate.

Imperial.

Augustus to Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΜΥΛΑCΕΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* in nominative under Augustus with ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. and under Domitian with ΑΙΤΗCΑΜΕΝΟC ΑΝΕΘ, and in genitive under Augustus with ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΒΡΕΟΥ. This Hybreas is the orator concerning whom Strabo (659–60) gives some interesting details. *Types*—In Strabo's time there were two famous temples of Zeus within the territory of Mylasa, one of Zeus Ὀσογῶα in the city itself, and the other of Zeus Λάβραυνδος or Στράτιος at the neighbouring village of Labranda. Zeus Osogoa was a combination of Zeus and Poseidon (Ζηνοποσειδῶν). He is represented on coins holding an eagle and resting on a trident; *symbol*, sometimes, crab. The cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos holds a labrys and a spear. There is also, on a coin of Caracalla, a figure of Zeus with a stag at his feet. Other types are, River-god (Kyberses ?); Hephaestos forging shield of Achilles (Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. V. 26). There are likewise silver coins struck at Mylasa, one of C. Caesar (?), *rev.* Zeus Labraundos (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 144), and some so-called 'Medallions of Asia' of Hadrian, with Latin legends and figures of Zeus Labraundos and Zeus Osogoa (Pinder, *Cistoph.*, Pl. VII. 2, 3, 7, 8).

Myndus was a Dorian coast-town about ten miles north-west of Halicarnassus. Its coinage begins apparently in the second century B.C. (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXII).

Head of Apollo, laureate. [The Hague. Imh., *Z. f. N.*, iii, Pl. IX.1.]	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Winged fulmen and magistrates' monograms; all in olive-wreath . . . ℞ Tetradr. 263 grs.
Head of Zeus, laureate, with head-dress of Osiris.	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Head-dress of Isis and magistrate's name in nominative case ℞ Drachm 67 grs.
Head of young Dionysos.	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Winged fulmen and magistrate's name in nominative case ℞ ½ Drachm 33 grs.
Id.	ΜΥΝΔΙ, &c. Bunch of grapes and magistrate's name . . . . . ℞ ¼ Drachm 16 grs.

There are also bronze coins with magistrates' names in the nominative case. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen; Head of Apollo, *rev.* Owl on olive-branch; Portable altar; &c.; Head of Artemis, *rev.* Two dolphins.

Imperial Coinage.

Nero to Domna. *Inscr.* ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ. *Magistrate,* Archon. *Types*—Apollo Kitharoedos and Artemis Myndia, between them tripod with serpent coiled round it, and beside Artemis, fire-altar (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXII. 16); Small fire-altar with conical cover placed on the top of a large square altar; &c.

Neapolis Myndiorum (?). A town mentioned only by Mela (i. 16) and Pliny (*N. H.* v. 29) in the Dorian peninsula west of Halicarnassus.

Second or first century B. C.

Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIII. 1.]	ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙ ΜΥΝ (?) Lyre. Magistrate's name (?) ΚΟΛΒΑ . . Æ ·6

Neapolis ad Harpasum, the modern *Ineboli* in the lower valley of the Harpasus.

First century B. C.

Head of Zeus with stiff curls. [*N. C.*, 1903, p. 400.]	ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Eagle with open wings, on fulmen. [B. M.] . Æ ·75
Head of Dionysos. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, 147.]	ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Artemis huntress, with stag . . . . . Æ ·65

The *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins extend from the time of the Flavians down to Treb. Gallus and Volusian. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrate,* Grammateus with ἐπί, under Gordian and Volusian. *Types*—ΘΕΟC CYNKΛΗTOC; Athena standing; Dionysos standing; Artemis Ephesia and Tyche; Draped Zeus and Boule (?) with altar between them; Apollo standing beside column on which is his lyre; Tyche; &c. There has been much confusion between the coins of Neapolis ad Harpasum and those of Neapolis in Ionia, a few miles south of Ephesus. The latter, however, bore the title Aurelia or Hadriana Aurelia (B. M. C., *Car.*, lxvi).

Alliance coins with Harpasa under Gordian, Treb. Gallus, and Volusian (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 149).

Orthosia (*Ortas*) stood on high ground overlooking the Maeander valley towards Nysa, which occupied the opposite hills on the northern side of the river at a distance of ten or twelve miles.

Autonomous bronze of the second and first centuries B.C. *Inscr.*, ΟΡΘΩΣΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Heads of Zeus; Poseidon (?); Dionysos. *Reverses*—Athena fighting; Trident; Double-axe; Thyrsos; Panther with Thyrsos. *Magistrates' names* in nominative case on earliest coins.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*. Augustus to Maximinus. *Inscr.* ΟΡΘΩΣΙΕΩΝ. No magistrates' names. *Types*—ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ: Zeus draped, standing, holding fulmen; The Dioskuri standing beside their horses; Herakles leaning on club; Tyche, &c.

Plarasa: *see* **Aphrodisias**.

Sebastopolis, the modern *Kizilje*, was a town on the road from Apollonia Salbace to Cibyra. Its coinage is *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*. Vespasian to Mamaea. *Inscr.*, ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ and ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrates* in nominative case under Vespasian. *Types*—ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟΠΟΛΙϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, &c. Heads of Zeus, Dionysos, &c. *Reverses*—Artemis Ephesia: Thyrsos; Cista mystica: Veiled goddess Artemis (?) to front; Two warriors joining hands before cultus-statue of Artemis with stag or deer lying at foot of it: Hermes radiate with purse and caduceus; Dionysos; &c.

Stratoniceia, the modern *Eski-Hissar*, about thirty miles south of Alabanda, near the sources of the Marsyas, was named after Stratonice, wife of Antiochus I. Its earliest coins are later than B.C. 168, when Caria was declared by the Romans free and independent of Rhodes. To this period may perhaps be assigned a few coins of Alexander's types bearing the letters ΣΤΡΑ in monogram (Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, 1134-6). Between B.C. 166 and Imperial times Stratoniceia issued silver coins which probably had a wide circulation in central and southern Caria. Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 153) enumerates no fewer than forty magistrates' names in the nominative case on these coins; and as some of them, e.g. Γάιος and Κλαύδιος, are Roman, there can be little doubt that the coinage was prolonged down to Imperial times. When this silver coinage began is doubtful, but according to Imhoof, its starting-point can hardly have been earlier than B.C. 81, when, by a decree of the Roman Senate, Stratoniceia seems to have been made a *civitas libera et immunis sine foedere* (B. M. C., *Car.*, lxx). Within the territory of Stratoniceia there were three famous temples, one of Hekate at Lagina, a few miles north of the city, one of Zeus Chrysaoreus or Karios, the religious and political centre of the Carian race, near the city itself, and one of Zeus Panamaros, on a lofty height about twelve miles south-east of the town.

The types of the Stratoniceian coins of pre-Imperial times are as follows:—

Head of Zeus, laureate. [*Z. f. N.*, 1888, Pl. I. 2.]	ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ Hekate standing to front wearing polos surmounted by crescent, and holding torch and phiale. Magistrate's name ΜΕΛΑΝΘΙΟΣ . . . . . Æ 166 grs.
Id [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIII. 17.]	ΣΤ ΡΑ Similar. Beside Hekate, altar. Magistrates, ΛΕΩΝ and others . . Æ 52·3 grs.
Id B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIII. 11–12.]	Σ Τ Eagle with open wings. Magistrates' names in nominative case: the whole in shallow incuse square . . Æ 22 grs.
Head of Hekate surmounted by crescent. Magistrates' names in nominative case. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIII. 13.]	CTPATONIKEWN, or CTPA, &c. Nike with wreath and palm: all in shallow incuse square . . . . Æ 30 grs.

For varieties and lists of Magistrates' names, cf. Imhoof, *op. cit.*, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 96.

The latest silver coins, which belong to early Imperial times, are the following:—

Bust of Augustus (?) within laur. wreath [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIV. 1).	ΣΑΒΕΙΝΙΑΝΟΣ ΠΥΘΕΑΣ, ΣΤΡΑΤΟ . . . Zeus Panamaros (?) on horse: in front, lighted altar . Æ 99 grs.
Bust of Hekate. Magistrate ΣΩΠΥΡΟΣ (Vatican).	ΣΤΡΑ Similar; no altar . Æ 53 grs.
Head of Augustus. [Imh., *Gr. M.*, 151, 449a.]	ΑΡΙCΤΕΑC [ΧΙΔ . . . (?)], CTPA Similar . . . . . Æ 47 grs.

The small bronze coins which accompany the silver issues above described, bear heads of Zeus and Hekate, and on the reverses, Eagle, Torch, Flying Pegasos, or Nike. (See B. M. C., *Car.*, 148 ff.)

The *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coinage extends from Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, CTPATONIKEΩN, with addition, on a coin of Titus, of ΦΙΛΟCEBACTΩN (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 156). *Magistrates' names* usually with ἐπί and frequently with titles, Prytanis, Archon, Grammateus, or Strategos, also ψηφισαμένου under Trajan or Hadrian, and, if correctly read, ἐπιμελη(θέντος) under Severus (*Mion. S.*, vi. 538), also ἐπὶ τῶν περὶ τ. γ' or δ' (στρατηγόν?) under Caracalla. *Chief types*—ΔΗΜΟC; Zeus seated; Nike; Bellerophon holding Pegasos; Altar between torches; Pegasos with inscr. ΒΕΛ; Head of Zeus; Artemis slaying stag; Zeus Panamaros on horse; Hekate riding on radiate lion with dog's tail (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIV. 4); Hekate standing at altar or with dog at her feet; Artemis Ephesia between two stags; Βουθύτης sacrificing bull under tree; Helmeted figure seated holding statuette of Athena. On a coin of Caracalla and Plautilla the latter bears the title ΝΕΑ Θ. ΗΡ. (Νέα θεὰ Ἥρα), which is also met with on coins of Alabanda and Alinda.

Syangela (?), about twelve miles east of Halicarnassus. Imhoof (*Mon. gr.*, 323) has conjecturally assigned to this town a drachm (*obv.* Head of bearded Dionysos, *rev.* ΣΥ Kantharos in incuse square, wt 63 grs.) and a bronze coin. The drachm was attributed by Waddington

(*As. Min.*, Pl. XI. 4) to Syme, but in B. M. C., *Car.*, lxxiv it is, conjecturally, given to the island of Syros.

Tabae, the modern *Daras*, occupied the heights at the western end of a plain extending in a north-easterly direction towards Mount Salbacus. The population was a mixed one consisting of Carians, Phrygians, and Pisidians, and it was probably not thoroughly hellenized until a comparatively late date, for there are no coins which can be safely attributed to a period much earlier than the latter half of the first century B. C. The oldest are drachms and hemidrachms of reduced Attic or Rhodian weight, and bronze coins :—

SILVER.

First century B. C.

Veiled female head. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. V. 30.]

ΤΑΒ (in mon.) Forepart of humped bull . . . . . Æ 14·3 grs.

After 81 B. C.

Head of Dionysos with band across forehead and ivy-wreath. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXV. 1.]

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Homonoia standing, wearing kalathos and holding phiale and cornucopiae . . . . . Æ 58 grs.

Imperial times (*M. Antony to Nero?*).

Head of bearded Herakles. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXV. 6.]

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite resembling Artemis Ephesia, but between crescent and star. Archon's name in nominative with patronymic. Æ 31 grs.

Id., or Head of Zeus. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 7, 8.]

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Artemis standing, holding torch and bow. Magistrate's name as above . . . . . Æ 37·5 grs.

Head of Zeus.

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Zeus aëtophoros, hurling fulmen. Same magistrate . . . . Æ 39·5 grs.

Bust of Athena. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 9.]

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Nike advancing. Various archons' names . . Æ 30·4 grs.

Id. [*Num. Chron.*, ix. 161.]

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Dionysos standing, holding kantharos and thyrsos . . . . Æ 20 grs.

Head of bearded Herakles. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXV. 10.]

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Homonoia standing, as on earlier coins. Magistrate's name with patronymic . . Æ 53·7 grs.

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Bust of Dionysos in ivy-wreath. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 11.]

Poseidon standing with one foot on prow, resting on trident; dolphin behind him. Magistrate's name with patronymic . . . . . Æ 54·3 grs.

Aequitas standing, with scales and sceptre. [Imh., *Gr. M.*, 677.]

ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Capricorn, with globe between feet; above, CЄΒΑCΤΟC . . Æ 26 grs.

Among the earlier bronze coins of the pre-Imperial age are the following:—Veiled head, *rev.* Forepart of humped bull; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Pilei of the Dioskuri; Helmeted male bust, *rev.* Humped bull. The later issues, which seem to be contemporary with the silver of early Imperial times, above described, bear heads of young Dionysos on the obverses, and on the reverses:—Two thyrsi crossed; the Pilei of the Dioskuri, sometimes on an altar; Poseidon with foot on prow; &c.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins. Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.* ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* without title or with that of Archon, at first in nominative case, later in genitive, preceded, under Domitian, by διά, and under Valerian and Gallienus usually by ἐπί. *Chief types*—Busts of ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ; Zeus; Herakles; &c. *Reverse types*—Capricorn; Nemesis standing; Nike; Tyche; Panther; Stag; Pilei of Dioskuri on altar; Artemis huntress; Demeter standing; Two identical figures of Artemis huntress, facing, side by side; Dionysos standing, with panther; Artemis and Mên, face to face; Male pantheistic divinity, radiate, holding torch, lotus-headed sceptre, caduceus and bow; Poseidon standing (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVI. 9); Pan with goats' legs, dancing; Temple of Artemis; Agonistic crown on table, inscr. ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Termera was an ancient city which occupied the southern part of the peninsula west of Halicarnassus, facing the island of Cos. Herodotus (v. 37) informs us that in the reign of Darius Hystaspis (B.C. 521–485) it was governed by a tyrant named Tymnes, and it is probable that the inscr. ΤΥΜΝΟ on the Persic drachm described below may be the name of this dynast, or possibly of some younger member of the same family.[1] The Persic tetrobol (of doubtful attribution (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 161)) is evidently earlier, and appears to belong to the latter half of the sixth century B.C. (see Babelon, *Traité*, ii. 1, p. 415).

Persic standard, circ. B.C. 550–480.

Herakles naked (?), kneeling r., holding bow and wielding club.
[B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVII. 1.]

ΤΥΜΝΟ Herakles in lion-skin, kneeling, with sword in scabbard at belt, holding in raised r. hand a club, and in extended l. bow.
[B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVII. 2.]

Lion's head r. in incuse square . . . Æ Tetrob. 55·6 grs.

ΤΕϽΜΕϽΙΚΟΝ Lion's head in incuse square . . . Æ Drachm 72·4 grs.

During the subsequent Athenian hegemony Termera is assessed in the Quota-lists at a higher rate than its nearest neighbours, Myndus and Halicarnassus, but it does not appear to have struck any coins after the time of Tymnes. Under Mausolus Termera was destroyed and its population removed to Halicarnassus, the citadel alone being maintained as a prison.

Trapezopolis, on the northern side of the Salbacus range (*J. H. S.*, xvii. 401), near the sources of the river Caprus, which appears to have

[1] Cf. the Quota-Lists (*I. G.*, i. 240, and Hill, *Sources for Gk. Hist.*, p. 71) [Κᾶρ]ες ὧν Τύ[μνες ... 440 B.C.].

separated its territory from that of Laodiceia, was included in the Conventus of Alabanda. Its coins, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, range from Augustus to Domna. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, &c. *Magistrates'* names under Augustus in nominative case. From the time of Domitian to that of M. Aurelius the name is in the genitive preceded by διά instead of ἐπί. This usage is peculiar to a group of cities in the same district, Cidramus, Attuda, Apollonia Salbace, Tabae, and Laodiceia ad Lycum. Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 162) suggests that the use of διά, like that of παρά at Ceretape, Metropolis, and Siblia in Phrygia, means that the coinage was provided for special occasions at the private cost of the persons whose names it precedes, while ἐπί, on the other hand, appears to be simply equivalent to a date indicating that the issue took place during the term of office of such and such a magistrate. (But see *Class. Rev.*, 1907, p. 58.) At Trapezopolis it is noteworthy that the names preceded by διά are not followed by any distinctive title, whereas those with ἐπί, which supersedes διά under S. Severus, are accompanied by the title Archon. In one instance ἐπί precedes the names of two archons, one of whom, on another coin, is further distinguished as ΑΡΧΙ(ερέως) ΥΙΟΥ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 163). *Chief types*—ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΔΗΜΟΣ; Dionysos; Mên; Kybele; Demeter; Apollo; Aphrodite; Winged Nemesis; Asklepios; Tyche; &c., most of which occur also at the neighbouring city of Attuda.

Alliance coin with Attuda, Ant. Pius, struck at the latter place (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 126).

Tymnessus. This Carian town, the site of which has not been identified, is mentioned only by Steph. Byz., *s. v.* It would seem however that, in early Imperial times, it possessed a mint and issued small bronze coins. *Obv.* Head of Zeus; *rev.* ΤΥΜΝΗΣΕΩΝ Head of Emperor (?) resembling Vespasian (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 99).

SATRAPS OF CARIA

When Athens, after her Sicilian defeat during the Peloponnesian War, lost her command of the sea, the coast towns of Caria, &c., which since B.C. 469 had been tributary allies, fell again under Persian rule, and were assigned by the Great King to the Satrapy of Tissaphernes; and it is to his time that the remarkable tetradrachm described above (p. 597), *obv.* Head of Satrap, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛ and Lyre, is generally ascribed. On the death of Tissaphernes, Hecatomnus of Mylasa became Satrap of Caria *circ.* B.C. 395.

Hecatomnus, B.C. 395–377. The earliest coins of this ruler are drachms, &c. of Attic weight, and bronze coins probably struck at Mylasa, the types of which may be compared with the coins of Miletus :—

ΕΚΑ Lion's head and foreleg. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXI. 5.]	Star in incuse circle . . Æ 65·7 grs.
Lion's head l.	Similar . . . . . Æ Size ·3

It is to a somewhat later date, probably after the Peace of Antalcidas B.C. 387, that the following tetradrachms belong:—

Zeus Labraundos, armed with spear and double-axe, walking to r. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVIII. 1.]	ΕΚΑΤΟΜ Lion r., in incuse circle . Æ 221 grs.
Id. Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, Pl. V. 17.]	Persian king standing, drawing bow Æ 232 grs.

In B.C. 386 Hecatomnus assigned the city of Halicarnassus to his eldest son Mausolus, whose earliest coinage, like that of his father Hecatomnus, resembles that of Miletus:—

ΜΑ Lion's head and foreleg. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXI. 6.]	Star in incuse circle . Æ 195·8 grs.

On the attributions of the above-mentioned coins see Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, pp. 100 sqq.

Mausolus, B.C. 377–353. Although Mausolus succeeded his father as Satrap of Caria in B.C. 377, it would seem that the tetradrachms and drachms of the Rhodian standard which bear his name were not struck before the removal of the satrapal residence from Mylasa to Halicarnassus, which then became the capital of Caria, B.C. 367 (?).

Circ. B.C. 366–351.

FIG. 306.

Head of Apollo, laureate, facing. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVIII. 2.]	ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ Zeus Labraundos, armed with spear and double-axe, walking to r. . . . . Tetradrachm Æ 233 grs. (Fig. 306) Drachm Æ 56·6 grs.

On the death of Mausolus in B.C. 353 his widow Artemisia succeeded him, and erected to his memory the famous Mausoleum. She died in B.C. 351, but struck no coins in her own name.

Hidrieus, B.C. 351–344. This dynast was the second son of Hecatomnus, and on the death of Artemisia he succeeded to the Satrapy of Caria, marrying, at the same time, his young sister Ada. His coins are tetradrachms, didrachms, and drachms, similar to those of his brother Mausolus, *inscr.* ΙΔΡΙΕΩΣ (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVIII. 5–7), also quarter-drachms, *obv.* Head of Apollo facing, *rev.* ΙΔΡΙΕΩΣ or ΙΔΡΙ between the rays of a star, as on the coins of Miletus (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVIII. 8). On the death of Hidrieus, B.C. 344, his widow Ada

retained possession of the Satrapy for four years, but struck no coins in her own name.

Pixodarus, B.C. 340–334, the youngest of the three sons of Hecatomnus obtained possession of the satrapy in B.C. 340, his sister Ada retiring to the inland fortress of Alinda, which she continued to hold until Alexander's invasion. Pixodarus struck didrachms, drachms, and quarter-drachms similar to those of Hidrieus. On some specimens his name is written ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ. This marks the date of the introduction of the spelling, in full, of the diphthong ΟΥ in Caria.

Pixodarus seems also to have been compelled, on pressure, to strike a few gold coins in his own name, which is a sign of a relaxation of direct Persian control, for the coinage of gold money was one of the cherished prerogatives of the Great King, never formally delegated to a Satrap.

The smaller gold coins of Pixodarus, which are of undoubted authenticity, are the following:

Head of Apollo l., laureate. B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVIII. 11.]	ΠΙΞΩΔΑ Zeus Labraundos standing r., as on silver coins. ℳ Hemihekton, 10·8 grs.
Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXVIII. 12.]	Π	Double-axe . ℳ $\frac{1}{24}$ Stater 5·2 grs.

The specimens of the larger denominations, Hemistater and Hecte (similar in type to the Hemihekton, except that the head of Apollo faces to the right), in the British Museum collection (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXVIII. 9, 10), are not altogether beyond suspicion.

Orontobates or **Phoontopates,** B.C. 334–333. This Satrap married Ada, the daughter of Pixodarus, whose hand had been successively offered to Philip Arrhidaeus and to Alexander. The account of his defence of Halicarnassus against Alexander is given by Arrian (*Anab.* i. 23; ii. 5, 7), who calls him Orontobates. His coins are rare, and tetradrachms only are known. They resemble those of his predecessor, but bear apparently the inscription ΡΟΟΝΤΟΠΑΤΟ (Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, lxxxviii. Pl. X. 17).

Uncertain Satrapal Coins of Caria (?).

For the staters of Rhodian (?) weight, *obv.* King of Persia half kneeling, *rev.* Galloping Satrap, see *infra*, under **Persia**.

ISLANDS OFF CARIA

Astypalaea, midway between Cos and Amorgos, was a port on the trade-route between Phoenicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Cnidus, Cos, and European Greece on the west. Its name occurs in the Athenian quota-lists, B.C. 447–436, and in the latter year the annual sum at which it was assessed amounted to 12,000 drachms (about £480). Astypalaea struck small bronze coins in the third, second, and first centuries B.C. *Inscr.*,

ΑΣ, ΑΣΤΥ, &c. The types point to a special cultus of Perseus, e.g. Head of Perseus, Harpa, Gorgon-head, &c., and some pieces closely resemble coins of Seriphos, where Perseus was also worshipped. On the later issues heads of Dionysos, Athena, and Asklepios supersede those of Perseus and Medusa, and it was in the temple of Athena and Asklepios at Astypalaea that a copy of the Senatus consultum was deposited which conferred upon the city the privileges of a *Civitas foederata* (*I. G.*, xii. (iii) 173). Another type is that of a veiled female head, *rev.* Head of Dionysos. Gold staters and tetradrachms of Alexander's types (*symbol*, harpa) are also attributed to Astypalaea (Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, 1170–1172). *Imperial coins* are known of Livia and Tiberius. *Inscr.*, ΑΣΤΥΠΑΛΑΕΩΝ. *Types*—Nike advancing, &c.

Calymna. To this island, which lay off the coast of Caria, some ten miles west of Myndus and north of Cos, are usually attributed the very archaic silver staters of the Babylonian standard.

Rude archaic head of bearded hero, in crested helmet, with vizor and cheek-piece. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIX. 8.]	Lyre (chelys) with seven strings and tortoise-shell bowl, within an incuse adapted to the form of the lyre . . *Æ* 162·2 grs.

In the Greenwell collection was a specimen with the letter **A** on the helmet and Λ (?) behind the head (*N. C.*, 1890, Pl. III. 24). These remarkable coins can hardly be later than *circ.* B.C. 600, and their attribution to Calymna is somewhat doubtful. It may be that they are of Lubocan or Macedonian origin, possibly of Aeneia in Chalcidice. It has been pointed out by Babelon (*Traité*, ii. 1, p. 437) that in fabric they differ from all other archaic coins struck in any of the Aegaean islands or in Asia Minor.

Third century B.C.

Young male head in crested helmet, with cheek-piece. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIX. 9–11.]	ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ Lyre (kithara) in dotted square . . . . . *Æ* Rhodian didr. 100 grs. *Æ* Dr. 50 grs. *Æ* ½ Dr. 23 grs.

There are also small bronze coins of similar types.

Carpathos. This island appears to have been of some importance in early times. Its chief city, **Poseidium**, struck silver staters in the sixth century B.C. resembling in fabric those of the ancient Rhodian cities, Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus. All these places ceased to coin money when Rhodus was founded, B.C. 408. Poseidium was probably the chief city of the Ἐτεοκαρπάθιοι ἐκ Καρπάθου, who appear separately in the Athenian Quota-Lists as paying 1,000 drachms, the same amount at which the people of Ἀρκέσεια Καρπάθου are rated in contemporary lists.

Sixth century B.C. *Phoenician standard.*

ΠΟΣ Two dolphins in opposite directions, and a third small fish beneath them; all in dotted and linear square. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXIX. 14, 15.]	Incuse square, divided by broad band into two oblong parts, with rough surface . . . *Æ* Stater 215 grs. *Æ* Third 70 grs.

The legend ΓΟΣ is usually wanting, and the fish beneath the dolphins is sometimes not visible (Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, i. 153).

Cos. Concerning the history, epigraphy, and numismatics of this important island, see Paton and Hicks (*Inscr. of Cos*, 1891). According to tradition the earliest Greek inhabitants of Cos came from Epidaurus, bringing with them the worship of Asklepios, for which the island was afterwards celebrated. Herakles is also an appropriate type on the coins of a city which was a member of the Dorian Pentapolis. The origin of the Crab as the special emblem of Cos is unexplained. The fact that it is frequently accompanied, on coins, with the Heraklean club, while on certain coins of Imperial times (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIII. 4, 5) it is seen at the feet of Herakles himself, has been cited to prove its connexion with the cultus of Herakles. This is, however, very doubtful (see Babelon, *Traité*, ii. 1, 441).

The coinage of Cos falls into the following periods :—

Seventh century B.C. *Aeginetic standard.*

Crab. [B. M. C., *Ion.* p. 6, No. 29.]	Incuse square, quartered . . . . El. 1·9 grs. = $\frac{1}{96}$ Stater
Crab. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXX. 1.]	Rough incuse square, beside which (as countermark) a small incuse square Æ Stater 189·5 grs.
Crab. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 2.]	Rough incuse square . . . . . Æ Diobol 25 grs. Æ Obol (?) 10·7 grs.

After a long interval of perhaps nearly a hundred years coins were once more struck in the island, and it is remarkable that, while the Crab is still the distinctive local emblem, the Aeginetic stater is now replaced by a tetradrachm of Attic weight.

Fifth century B.C. *Attic standard.*

Fig. 307.

ΚΟΣ, ΚΩΣ or ΚΩΙΟΝ Naked Diskobolos, with tripod behind him (Fig. 307). [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXX. 3–5.]	Crab in incuse square . . . . Æ Tetr. 253 grs.

The agonistic type of these coins clearly refers to the games held in honour of the Triopian Apollo in which the cities of the Dorian Pentapolis all took part, the first prize being a brazen tripod which the victor dedicated to the god (Herod. i. 144).

After these fifth century issues of Euboïc-Attic tetradrachms there follows another long interval during which no coins seem to have been

struck in Cos. The foundation of a new capital at the eastern end of the island (B. C. 366) marks the commencement of silver coinage on the Rhodian standard with corresponding bronze.

Circ. B. C. 366–300. *Rhodian standard.*

Head of bearded or young Herakles in lion-skin. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXX. 6.]	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab and club in dotted square. Magistrate's name in nominative case . Ꞡ Tetradr. 240 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 9.]	Ꞡ Didrachm 105 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 10, 12.]	ΚΩΙΟΝ Veiled female head and magistrate's name . . Ꞡ Didr. and Dr
Head of bearded Herakles, or Female head veiled. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXX. 13–15.]	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab, club, and magistrate's name . . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B. C. 300–190. *Rhodian standard.*

During this period Tetradrachms, Didrachms, Drachms, Hemidrachms, and bronze coins are plentiful, and a head of the youthful Herakles, of unmistakeable Lysippean style, supersedes (except on the drachms) the bearded head prevalent on the earlier coins. On the tetradrachms the bow in its case replaces the club under the crab. For a list of the magistrates' names see Paton and Hicks (*Inscr. of Cos*) and Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 165).

Circ. B. C. 190–166.

To this period belong the Attic tetradrachms of Alexander's types; *symbols*, Crab and club, and *magistrates'* names or monograms (Paton and Hicks, *Inscr. of Cos*, p. 311, and Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, 1153). The Attic or Rhodian weight was, however, retained for the didrachms and smaller coins.

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin, facing. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXI. 13.]	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab, club, and magistrate's name in dotted square . Ꞡ 105 grs.
Head of bearded Herakles r., in lion-skin. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXI. 15.]	Id., but no dotted square . Ꞡ 50 grs.

On the smaller silver and bronze coins the *rev.* type is a Bow in case and a club (*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXI. 16–18).

Circ. B. C. 166–88.

A complete change in the type and fabric of the coinage took place both at Cos and Rhodus about B. C. 166. At Cos the ancient Herakleian types are now generally abandoned in favour of those relating to Asklepios, whose cult had gradually eclipsed that of Herakles, and who had come to be the representative deity of the island. The most remarkable coin of this age is, however, the unique tetradrachm in the Hunter Collection:—

Head of Aphrodite, wearing myrtle-wreath bound with diadem, and necklace. [Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, II., Pl. LIV. 18.]	ΚΩΙΩΝ Asklepios leaning on serpent staff. Magistrate's name ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ . Ꞡ Tetr. 255·2 grs.

The head on this coin reminds us that the most famous among the works of Apelles was the Aphrodite which he painted for the Coans, and that Praxiteles also executed for Cos a half-draped statue of the same goddess, which ranked with his widely renowned naked Aphrodite which was purchased by the Cnidians (Pliny, *H. N.*, xxxvi. 5. 4).

The smaller silver coins of this period are as follows:

Head of young Herakles in lion-skin r. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXII. 1.]	ΚΩΙΩΝ Shallow incuse square containing crab and club and magistrate's name . . Æ Drachm 47 grs.
Head of Asklepios r. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXII. 2–5.]	ΚΩΙΩΝ, ΚΩΙ, ΚΩ, or ΚΩΝ Shallow incuse square containing coiled serpent and one or two magistrates' names, sometimes with title ΠΡΟΣΤΑ[*της*] . Æ Drachms of reduced wt. or Tetrobols 34 grs.

The bronze coins resemble those of the previous period.

Circ. B.C. 88–50.

The coins of this period, which extends from the time of Sulla to the tyranny of Nikias, are not numerous. The silver pieces are small. *Types*—Head of Apollo, *rev.* Lyre; Head of Asklepios, *rev.* Serpent staff or Coiled serpent. The corresponding bronze coins of the same time are of larger dimensions (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXII. 7–12).

Circ. B.C. 50 *to Augustus.*

During this period the island was governed for a time by a tyrant named Nikias, concerning whom very little is known (Strab. xiv. 658). His portrait, however, has been handed down to us on his bronze coins.

ΝΙΚΙΑΣ Beardless head r., diademed. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXII. 13.]	ΚΩΙΩΝ Head of Asklepios and magistrate's name . . . . . Æ 1·25

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial Coins.

Augustus to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΚΩΙΩΝ. *Chief types*—Heads of ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΟΣ; Poseidon; Herakles; Ο ΔΑΜΟϹ; Α ΒΟΥΛΑ; ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ (Xenophon the Physician, who practised in Rome in the reign of Claudius); ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ ΙΕΡΕΥϹ (the same as Priest of Asklepios (?)); ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗϹ (the Physician) seated; Tyche, &c. *Reverse types*—ΕΙΡΑΝΑ Bust of Eirene; Lyre (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIII. 1); Two doves drinking, perched on the rim of a vase (see Blanchet, in *Rev. Num.*, 1907, p. lxxxiii); Herakles holding infant Telephos (?), at his feet, crab (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIII. 4, 5); Hygieia; City Tyche (?) to front. *Magistrates' names* are not uncommon, and are in the nominative, sometimes accompanied by a patronymic.

Alliance Coins with Halicarnassus (Caracalla and Geta) struck at the latter place (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XLIV. 4), and Miletus (Ant. Pius) (*N. C.*, 1904, Pl. XVI. 12).

Megiste (?). Megiste was a small island almost united to the mainland of Lycia some twenty miles east of Patara. A few inscriptions in

the Doric dialect have been copied in the island (*C. I. G.*, 4301; *Le Bas-Waddington*, 1268; *B. C. H.*, XVI. 304); and from the types of some rare silver drachms resembling but differentiated from those of Rhodes, and ascribed ΜΕ, the inference has been drawn that Megiste, although an autonomous city, was a colony of Rhodus. Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 166) has, however, pointed out that the inscriptions ΝΙ and ΕΥ also occur on coins of the same class, and that it is therefore possible that the coins in question may have been struck at Rhodus itself, in which case ΜΕ, ΝΙ, and ΕΥ would stand for magistrates' names, or that some other colony of Rhodus, not necessarily Megiste, may have been their place of issue.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Helios with short hair l., on radiate disk. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIV. 1–3.]	Μ Ε Rose with bud on either side. Ar Dr. 48 grs.
Similar head r.	Μ Ε Rose . . . . . Æ ·4

Nisyros was a small volcanic island lying midway between the Triopian promontory and the southern point of Cos, from which it was said to have been torn off by Poseidon with his trident, and hurled upon the giant Polybotes (Apollod., i. 6. 2).

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Helios with short hair l., on radiate disk. [Millingen, *Syll.*, Pl. II. 50.]	Ν Ι Rose with bud on either side . . Ar Dr. 47 grs.

This coin may be Rhodian, see *supra*, under **Megiste** (?).

Head of Artemis (?) r., wearing stephane. [*Z. f. N.*, i., Pl. IV. 18.]	ΝΙΣΥΡΙΟΝ Poseidon, seated to front on rock, his r. resting on trident . . Ar Dr. (?) 35 grs.
Head of Poseidon. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIV. 4.]	ΝΙ Dolphin and trident . . . Æ ·5
Head of Zeus Ammon.	Id. . . . . Æ ·4
Female head, with stephane. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIV. 5.]	ΝΙΣΥ Similar . . . . . Æ ·5

There was a temple of Poseidon in the town of Nisyros (Strab. x. 489). Müller (*Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 1168–9) ascribes to Nisyros some second century tetradrachms of the Alexandrine types with a bucranium as adjunct symbol. As this symbol is no longer accepted as one of the coin-types of Nisyros, Müller's attribution of the Alexandrine tetradrachms in question is certainly erroneous.

Rhodes. The admirable situation and climate of Rhodes doubtless contributed to make the island a great maritime power, and the commercial activity of the Rhodian merchants soon raised it to a position of wealth and influence unsurpassed by that of any other state in Greece.

The Rhodian coinage falls into two main divisions: (i) that of the three ancient towns, Camirus, Ialysus, and Lindus, down to B.C. 408,

when these cities combined to found the new capital, **Rhodus**; (ii) the long series of the currency of Rhodus from B.C. 408 onwards.

Camirus Rhodi, on the western coast of the island, was the most important of the three independent cities. The fact that its coins follow the Aeginetic standard indicates that it traded chiefly with the Aegaean islands, Crete, and Peloponnesus, where the Aeginetic standard prevailed. There are also small electrum coins of Camirus, as well as of Ialysus and Lindus, which show that they had dealings with the Ionian coast-towns, where, in the sixth century B.C., electrum was the standard currency.

Electrum and Silver. Sixth century B.C. *Aeginetic standard.*

Fig-leaf. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIV. 6.]	Incuse square, within which a deeper small incuse depression . . EL. $\frac{1}{24}$ Stater 8·1 grs.
Fig-leaf. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIV. 7.]	Two oblong incuses, separated by broad band . . . Æ Stater 189·6 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV. 10, 11.]	Id. . . . . Æ Drachm 93·1 grs.
Id.	Incuse square Æ Tritemorion 9·1 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ Hemiobol 7·6 grs.

Silver and Bronze. Circ. B.C. 500–408. *Persic* (?) *standard.*

Fig-leaf. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIV. 12.]	KAMI PEΩN in two oblong incuses, separated by broad band . . . Æ Stater 175·2 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV. 13.]	K A in two oblong incuses . Æ Trihemiobol 18·3 grs.
Rose. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV. 14.]	KA Griffin's head in incuse square . . Æ Obol 14·2 grs.
Fig-leaf. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV. 15.]	K A in two quarters of a wheel . Æ·4

The fig-leaf may have been chosen as a coin-type as the chief product of the island, but it may also have been originally a religious symbol (cf. Dionysos *συκίτης* or *συκάτης* at Lacedaemon (*Ath.* 78 c.) and Zeus *συκάσιος* (*Eust.* 1572, 58)).

Ialysus Rhodi, in the north of the island, about ten miles west of the later city of Rhodus, does not seem to have issued money before the early part of the fifth century B.C., although there are some small electrum pieces (wts. 15, 7·3, and 3·7 grs.), resembling the silver coins, which may be somewhat earlier. (See Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.* xiii., Nos. 3997–4000.) Its first silver coins are of the Phoenician standard, suggesting that its commercial relations must have been rather with the mainland of Asia Minor than with the Aegaean islands.

Silver. Circ. B.C. 500–408. *Phoenician standard.*

Forepart of winged boar. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXV. 1, 2.]	IEAYΣION and IAAYΣION Eagle's head in dotted and incuse square, in one corner of which is a floral ornament . . Æ Tetradr. 229·4 grs.

ΙΑΛΥΣΙΟΝ Forepart of winged boar: beneath, helmet. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXV. 3.]	ΙΑΛΥΣΙΟΝ Eagle's head in dotted and incuse square . Æ Tetradr. 223·4 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Æ 16·1 grs. and 7·8 grs.

Persic standard.

Forepart of winged boar. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXV. 4.]	No inscr. Eagle's head in dotted and incuse square, in one corner of which is a floral ornament . . . Æ Drachm 75·9 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXV. 5.]	Id. . . . . Æ ½ Dr. 31·6 grs.
Forepart of winged horse. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXXV. 6.]	Λ Ι Rose in dotted and incuse square . Æ ½ Obol 6·5 grs

The types and the fabric of the coins of Ialysus have something in common with those of Clazomenae, Lycia, Cyprus, and Cyrene, and they differ remarkably from those of the two other Rhodian cities, Camirus and Lindus (B. M. C., *Car.*, ci).

Lindus Rhodi. The city of Lindus, on the east coast of Rhodes, struck, like Camirus and Ialysus, a few small electrum coins, resembling the silver money, which seem to be as early as the sixth century B.C., wts. 14·3 and 11·8 grs. (Hirsch. *Auct. Cat.* xiii., nos. 4002–3). The silver coins of Lindus, like those of Ialysus, follow the Phoenician standard. The Lion's head, the prevailing type of the Lindian coinage, may be merely a copy of the widely-circulating Cnidian coins, in which case it possesses no local significance. The peculiar form of the incuse reverses of the coins of both Lindus and Camirus, consisting of a square divided into two oblong halves by a broad band, is original and hardly ever met with outside Rhodes except at Poseidium in the neighbouring island of Carpathos:—

Silver. Circ. B.C. 600–500. *Phoenician standard.*

Lion's head, with open jaws and tuft of hair on forehead. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXV. 7–9.]	Incuse square, divided into two oblong halves by broad band, on which ΛΙΝΔΙ is sometimes legible . . . Æ Tetradr. 213 grs. Æ Diobol 16·1 grs.

Circ. B.C. 500–408.

Forepart of horse. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXV. 10.]	Incuse square, containing lion's head with open jaws . . . Æ Tetrobol 33·2 grs. Æ Obol 7·9 grs.

Some specimens show a faint inscription, apparently ΛΙΝΔΙ, in front of the horse.

Rhodus. In or about the year B.C. 408 the three independent Rhodian towns, Camirus, Ialysus, and Lindus, combined to found the new city of Rhodus near the extreme northern point of the island. As the people of all three towns claimed descent from Helios, to whom indeed the whole island was sacred (Pindar, *Ol.* vii. 54), the head of the Sun-god

and his emblem, the Rose, ῥόδον, the flower from which the island took its name, were naturally chosen as the coin-types of the new capital. In the year of the foundation of Rhodus, B.C. 408, full-face heads on coins were a novelty. The engraver of the new Rhodian coin-dies, inspired perhaps by the exquisite full-face head of Arethusa, the *chef d'œuvre* of the Syracusan artist, Kimon (*circ.* B.C. 409), betrays also his own individuality by his adoption of the broader and bolder style of treatment which henceforth characterized Rhodian art, and which, a century later, culminated in the erection of the world-renowned colossal statue of Helios by the Rhodian sculptor, Chares, a pupil of Lysippus. The Rhodian coins of the fourth century B.C. give a splendid rendering of the head of the Sun-god in his noon-day glory, with rounded face and ample locks of hair, wind-blown and suggestive of his rapid course. The crown of rays which the artists of the next century preferred to emphasize in a more materialistic form is, on these earlier coins, merely hinted at by a skilful adaptation of the locks of the hair (cf. B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXVI. 5, with Pl. XXXVIII. 1). For a possible engraver's name see *Hunter Cat.* ii. p. 437.

The coinage of Rhodus falls into the following classes :—

Silver. Circ. B.C. 408–400. *Attic standard.*

Head of Helios, facing (rough work). [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXVI. 1.]	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose between two bunches of grapes, in incuse square . . . ℞ Tetradr. 258·8 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Dr.
Id.	Ρ Ο Rose in incuse square. ℞ ½ Dr.
Id.	,, Head of nymph, Rhodos, to r., in incuse square . . . . ℞ ½ Dr.

Next in order follows the Federal coinage of the 'Symmachy', common to Rhodus, Cnidus, Iasus, Samos, Ephesus, and Byzantium, which dates from Conon's victory at Cnidus, B.C. 394. In weight the coins of this alliance consist of Aeginetic didrachms of very light weight (178 grs.), which may also be regarded as tridrachms of the reduced Attic standard (drachm 60 grs.) adopted by Rhodus about this time. The types of the Federal coin of Rhodus are as follows :—

ΣΥΝ Infant Herakles strangling serpents.	Ρ Ο Rose in incuse square. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XLV. 2.] . . ℞ 175 grs.

Gold. Circ. B.C. 400–333.

Of the numerous full-face coins of bold and sculpturesque style issued from the Rhodian mint during the greater part of the fourth century the most perfect specimen is the unrivalled gold stater in the British Museum (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXVI. 5).

Fig. 398.

Head of Helios, facing. | ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with bud to r., and grapes to l.; in field, Ε; all in incuse square (Fig. 308) . . . .
Ꝡ Stater 132·6 grs.

This is not only one of the most beautiful but it is also one of the earliest pure gold staters struck at any Greek town. A few only of the Lampsacene staters can claim priority in date.

Silver. B.C. 400–333. *Rhodian standard.*

Tetradrachms, didrachms, and drachms, resembling the gold stater in type, but of coarser work, together with didrachms and diobols with a head of Helios in profile, belong also to this period. All these coins have various symbols and letters beside the Rose on the reverses (B. M. C., *Car.*, pp. 231–4).

Circ. B.C. 333–304.

In this period the *radiate* type of the head of Helios makes its first appearance on some of the full-face didrachms and on quarter-drachms with the head in profile; and small bronze coins occur for the first time, the *obv.* type of which is a female head, probably that of the nymph Rhodos. The *magistrates' names* on the larger coins are at full length in the nominative case.

Circ. B.C. 304–189 *and later.*

Fig. 309.

The coinage of Rhodes seems to have been unaffected by the campaign of Alexander, and it was not until after the famous siege of the city by Demetrius Poliorcetes that any great modification of the types was introduced. It can, however, hardly be questioned that the next series of Rhodian coins, which exhibits the head of Helios *radiate* (Fig. 309) on both tetradrachms and didrachms, falls into the period of the greatest prosperity of Rhodes (B.C. 304–166). This radiate head may serve to give us some idea of the style and general aspect of the features of the colossal statue by Chares set up in B.C. 283 beside the harbour of Rhodus, and not, according to a fanciful modern notion, astride across its entrance (Overbeck, *Plastik*, 3rd ed., ii. 137 sqq.).

The unradiate head is retained during this period on the drachms and smaller coins. The *inscr.* on the reverses is either ΡΟΔΙΟΝ or Ρ Ο, and there are magistrates' names, each with a separate symbol beside the rose. The Rhodian drachms appear to have circulated widely also on the mainland, and some without the letters Ρ Ο were certainly struck on the continent: cf. a specimen with the mint-mark of Miletus (B. M. C.

Car., Pl. XXXIX. 8) and others with an eagle superposed on the right cheek of the Sun-god.

The bronze coins of this period have a head of Zeus or a veiled female head in place of that of Helios on the *obv.* (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIX 15–18).

Circ. B.C. 189–166.

At the conclusion of the peace, B.C. 189, after the battle of Magnesia, Rhodes obtained a large accession of territory on the mainland, including Lycia (exclusive of Telmessus) and the greater part of Caria. With the exception of the magnificent gold stater above described (*circ.* B.C. 400) all the other known gold coins of Rhodes belong to the second century B.C.

GOLD COINAGE.

Head of Helios, radiate, facing, without neck. [B. M. From Montagu Coll., *Sale Cat.*, ii. 283, Pl. III.]	Ρ Ο Rose and bud, above [ΑΓΗ]ΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ; *symbol*, Artemis running with torch: all in dotted circle . . ℵ Stater 131·5 grs.

The magistrate's name and symbol on this unique stater are identical with those on the didrachm (B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXVIII. 4) and drachm (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. 439, 21).

Head of Helios, radiate, facing. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIX. 19.]	Ρ Ο Rose and bud in shallow incuse square; above, magistrate's name; changing symbol in field . . . ℵ Stater 131·2 grs
Id. [*Ibid.*, p. 272.]	Id. . . . . ℵ ½ Stater 65·6 grs.
Head of Rhodos r., radiate, wearing stephane, ear-ring and necklace. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XXXIX. 20.]	Ρ Ο Rose and bud; above, magistrate's name; changing symbol: all in dotted circle . . . ℵ ¼ Stater 33·4 grs.

GOLD AND SILVER OF REGAL TYPES.

Rhodes, after B.C. 189, also struck some gold Philippi with Ρ Ο and adjunct symbol, rose (Müller, 308); and Lysimachian gold staters (Müller, *Lysim.*, 450, 451), together with Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, 1154–67). The magistrates' names on these coins are identical with those on the coins of the Rhodian type.

Circ. B.C. 166–88.

In B.C. 167 the Romans deprived Rhodes of her territory on the mainland. All the cities hitherto tributary to Rhodes were declared free, and the Rhodian merchants suffered in consequence a severe loss. The erection of Delos at this time into a free port was also greatly detrimental to Rhodian commerce. It is probable that the cessation of the issue of tetradrachms from the Rhodian mint is coincident with these political and commercial reverses, and that, driven to abandon the issue of large coins, Rhodes strove to maintain her credit by restoring her drachms more nearly to their original weight, and for the sake of distinguishing the new drachms of heavier weight from the debased drachms, still current,

a new type was adopted. A head of Helios in profile was substituted for the full-face head, and the obsolete incuse square was reintroduced with the deliberate intention of marking the fact that the new drachms were equivalent to those which had prevailed in former times before the incuse square had been abandoned. The types of the coins of this period are as follows:—

Head of Helios r., radiate. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XL. 1–11.]	Shallow incuse square containing Ρ Ο, Rose with bud, magistrate's name and changing symbol . . . . . Ꞧ Dr. 50·4 grs.
Head of Helios, radiate, facing. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XL. 12–15.]	Similar . . . . Ꞧ ½ Dr. 22·5 grs.
Head of Helios r., radiate. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XL. 16.]	Ρ Ο Rose with bud and changing symbol; all in dotted circle . . . Ꞧ ¼ Dr. 12·7 grs.
Head of Helios r., radiate. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XL. 17, 18.]	Ρ Ο Rose with bud and changing symbols; all in dotted circle . . . . Æ 1·15 and ·5
Head of Rhodos r., radiate. [*Ibid.*, Pl. XL. 19, 20.]	Shallow incuse square containing Ρ Ο and Rose . . . . . Æ ·5

Circ. B.C. 88–43.

During the revolt of Asia from Roman rule, B.C. 88–84, Rhodes was one of the few states which refused to join Mithradates, and when Sulla with the help of the Rhodian fleet passed over into Asia and quelled the revolt, the Rhodians were rewarded for their loyalty to Rome by the gift of freedom and by the restoration of a portion of their possessions on the mainland. It is to this period of renewed prosperity that I would attribute the last issue of Rhodian silver coins. These pieces are drachms ranging in weight from 68·4 to 61·7 grs. They are thus slightly heavier than the Attic drachms, and the heavier specimens might be accepted as thirds of the contemporary Ptolemaïc tetradrachms of about 210 grs.

Head of Helios, three-quarter face towards r., with winged diadem, ends tied under chin. [Paris; B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XLV. 3.]	Ρ Ο Rose with bud; above, ΓΟΡΓΟΣ: *symbol*, star; all in dotted circle . . Ꞧ 68·25 grs.
Head of Helios, radiate, three-quarter face towards l. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XLI. 1.]	Ρ Ο Full-blown rose to front; below, palm; all in dotted circle . . . . Ꞧ 68·4 grs.
Head of Helios, radiate, three-quarter face towards r. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XLI. 2.]	Ρ Ο Full-blown rose to front; magistrates' names and varying symbols . Ꞧ 66·7 grs.

As these heavy drachms are rare, it would seem that Rhodes ceased to coin silver before the middle of the first century B.C., while the unusually large size and heavy weight of the bronze pieces which succeed them indicate that these latter were intended to take the place of silver money, and that they can hardly have been tokens of merely nominal value.

Head of Helios, radiate, facing. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XLI. 3, 4.]

Head of Helios r., radiate. [B. M. C., *Car.*, Pl. XLI. 5–7.]

Ρ Ο Full-blown rose to front, within an oak-wreath. Magistrates' names. Æ 1·4

Ρ Ο or ΡΟΔΙΩΝ Full-blown rose to front; magistrates' names and symbols; all in dotted circle . Æ [illegible]

Quasi-autonomous and Imperial Coins, 43 B.C. to COMMODUS.

The wavering policy of Rhodes during the civil war between Pompey and Caesar led to the final ruin of her commerce in B.C. 42, when Cassius Parmensis destroyed the greater part of her fleet and struck a fatal blow at her maritime supremacy. Although the Rhodian silver money continued to be current long after it had ceased to be issued, bronze gradually took its place as the chief medium of circulation, and the large bronze coins superseded the silver drachms. Somewhat later, under one or other of the earlier emperors, one of those reductions in the value of the current coins took place which I have elsewhere noticed (B. M. C., *Car.*, p. cxvii), and the large bronze coin which, from its types, I have assumed to have been at first equivalent to the drachm was now distinguished as a didrachm and denominated as such by its inscription ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ or ΡΟΔΙΟΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ.

The chief types on the large bronze coins are heads of Dionysos unradiate or radiate, and heads of Helios radiate, in profile. The reverse type is usually Nike. Magistrates' names in the genitive case with ἐπί and often with title Ταμίας, the Financial Treasurer and not the Roman Provincial Quaestor. On a coin of Ant. Pius is a figure of ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΟΣ standing before altar (Eckhel, *D. N.*, ii. 605). Poseidon Asphaleios was the god who presided over the safety of ships and ports (cf. Strab. 59).

Syme (?). Concerning the coins assigned by Waddington to this island and by Imhoof to Syangela see **Syangela,** *supra*, p. 625.

Telos, a small island between Rhodes and Nisyros.

Fourth century B.C.

Head of Zeus. [Mion. iii. 430, 289.]

Head of Athena, r. [*Z. f. N.*, i. 151.]

ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ Head of Athena, facing, with aegis outspread behind it.

Head of Athena, facing, in helmet with three crests.

ΤΗΛΙ Crab . . . . . Æ ·5

„ „ . . . . . Æ ·4

„ „ and magistrate's name. [Imh., *Gr. M.*, 154, Pl. X. 17.] Æ ·5

ΤΗΛΙ Crab. [*Ibid.*] . . . . Æ ·55

The inscription ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ occurs also on contemporary coins of Cnidus (see *supra*, p. 616). The heads of Zeus and Athena are probably those of the Zeus Πολιεύς and Athena Πολιάς mentioned in Telian inscriptions (*C. I. G.* xii. (iii) 40).

LYDIA

Head, B. V., Brit. Mus. Cat., *Lydia*, 1901.
Lenormant, Ch., *Les Lydiens et le Monnayage*, 1893.
Buresch, K., *Aus Lydien*, 1898.
Imhoof-Blumer, *Lydische Stadtmünzen*, 1897; *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, 1901; and *Griechischen und römischen Münzkunde*, 1908.

'The Lydians,' says Herodotus (i. 94), 'were the first people we know of to strike coins of gold and of silver'; πρῶτοι δὲ ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου κοψάμενοι ἐχρήσαντο, and Xenophanes of Colophon (ap. Jul. Pol., ix. 83) bears witness to the same tradition. Passing from these statements of ancient writers to an examination of the earliest Asiatic essays in the craft of coining, we are led to ascribe to the seventh century B.C., and probably to the reign of Gyges (B.C. 687–652), the founder of the dynasty of the Mermnadae and of the new Lydian empire, as distinguished from the Lydia of more remote antiquity, the first issues of the Lydian mint. These are bean-shaped ingots of the metal called by the Greeks 'electrum' or 'white gold', a natural compound of gold and silver, collected at Sardes from the washings of the little mountain torrent Pactolus, and perhaps from diggings on the slopes of Tmolus and Sipylus. Ingots and rings, &c., of the precious metals adjusted to fixed weights had been used for purposes of exchange for ages before the Lydians first invented the convenient process of stamping them with marks as guarantees of value. Ingots thus stamped henceforth passed freely as current coin, and, so long as they were correct in weight, the exact amount of pure gold in each lump of metal does not appear to have been taken into consideration. The generally accepted rate of exchange between pure gold and silver stood in these times as 13·3 to 1, and the mixed metal, 'electrum,' of very variable quality, was roughly estimated at the rate of about [illegible] to 1, a convenient proportion which enabled bankers and money-changers to make use of a single set of weights for electrum and silver, and which accounts for the fact that the weights of the electrum staters correspond with those of the later silver staters, and depend upon the standard which happened to be in use for weighing silver in bullion and afterwards in coin in various districts (see *supra*, **Ionia**, p. 564). These standards were, in Lydia, the so-called Babylonic (stater 168 grs.) and the so-called Phoenician (stater 220 grs.).

It is probable that the Babylonic standard was prevalent in the interior of Asia Minor, and that the Phoenician standard was the one in use in the cities of the western sea-board, and that some coins of both standards were struck at Sardes. Among the numerous types of the early electrum coins it is impossible to distinguish those which belong to Sardes from those which were issued by the Greek cities on the coast. Granting, however, that ingots were first stamped at Sardes, the following primitive specimens may be preferably assigned to the Lydian capital.

Time of Gyges, B.C. 687–652.

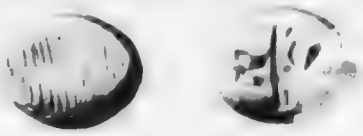

FIG. 310.

Plain striated surface. (Fig. 310.) [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 3.]	Three incuse sinkings, that in the centre oblong, the others square. EL. Babylonic stater 166·8 grs.
Id. [Lenormant, *Mon. roy. de la Lydie*, p. 1.]	Id., but in central incuse a running fox in the upper square a stag's head, and in the lower ✕ . . . . EL. Phoenician stater 219 grs.
Id. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. I. 3.]	Three incuse sinkings, oblong between two squares . . . . . EL. ½ stater 105·74 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 9.]	Incuse oblong or double square . EL. Sixth 37 grs.
Id. [Head, *Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 4.]	Incuse square . . EL. Twelfth 18 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. I. 5.]	Incuse square . . . . . EL. Twenty-fourth 9 grs.

In the Fox on the *reverse* of the stater of 219 grs. Lenormant recognized the symbol of the Lydian god Bassareus, whose name he connected with the word βασσάρα, a fox. This hypothesis is not convincing.

For numerous other small electrum coins of this class, the minutest of which weighs no more than 2·2 grs., see B. V. Head, in Hogarth's *Archaic Artemisia, B. M. Excavations at Ephesus*, 1908, p. 79.

Time of Ardys, B.C. 652–615; *Sadyattes*, B.C. 615–610; *and Alyattes*, B.C. 610–561.

It seems improbable that the above-mentioned primitive electrum coinage without types can have been a royal monopoly. Such pieces may have been struck as occasion required, and independently of the reigning monarch. An examination of the interesting hoard unearthed by Hogarth on the site of the Artemision at Ephesus (*op. cit.*) reveals the fact that between the earliest issues and those with the Lion types (apparently the royal signet) there are at least two distinctly recognizable varieties: (i) those which bear on the *obv.* the Forepart or Head of a Goat ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, $\frac{1}{48}$ stater), and (ii) those with the type Two Cocks or Cocks' heads ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$ stater). Whether these coins are Lydian or Ionian may be still an open question, but their primitive style and fabric renders it probable that they are antecedent to the Lion types, which seem to have superseded them about the time of Alyattes (B.C. 610–561). I infer therefore that, during the reigns of the predecessors of Alyattes, Gyges (B.C. 687–652), Ardys (B.C. 652–615), and Sadyattes (B.C. 615–610), the electrum coins struck in Lydia were issued by wealthy traders or bankers to meet the requirements of markets or fairs held in connexion

with religious festivals, such as those which were celebrated at Sardes in the reign of Gyges (*op. cit.*, p. 89).

The subsequent predominance on early electrum and, later, gold coins, of the Lion type, suggests the idea that it may have been adopted as the royal signet (cf. Hdt. i. 50, 84, and 92), and probably by Alyattes (c. 610–561), who, like the Persian monarchs, may have asserted his claim to the sole right of coinage in the precious metals.

Among the electrum coins of the Lion type the following deserve special mention. Some of them may perhaps be earlier than the reign of Alyattes :—

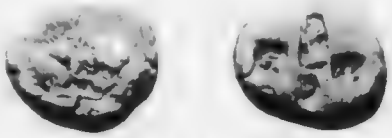

Fig. 311.

Forepart of lion r., globule on forehead. (Fig. 311.) [B. M. C., *Lyd.*, Pl. I. 1.]	Three incuse sinkings, as on earlier specimens . . . . . El. Phoen. stater 217·84 grs.
Lion's head r., with globule, radiate, on forehead. [*Ib.*, Pl. I. 2.]	Incuse oblong or double square . . . El. Third 72·7 grs.

To these may be added lesser divisions, the $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, $\frac{1}{48}$, and $\frac{1}{96}$, the larger with lion's head and the smaller frequently with lion's paw (B. V. Head in *B. M. Excavations at Ephesus*, p. 84). On some rare specimens of the $\frac{1}{3}$ and of the $\frac{1}{6}$ are traces of letters, apparently ꟻΕΓΛΛΕ (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, xviii), which Six ingeniously explained as the Lydian form (with initial digamma) of the name of King Alyattes. The strongest evidence that the above-described Lion's head *Tritae* were the coins most widely current in Lydia in the middle of the seventh century B.C. is the fact that barbarous copies of them are found, on which the lion's head is rudely indicated in outline without any attempt at relief. The only barbarians who could have made such copies were the Cimmerian hordes who overran central Asia Minor and a great part of the Lydian Empire in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., and who actually captured Sardes (Radet, *La Lydie*, p. 187 note).

In addition to the above-described coins there are contemporary specimens of which the type is a recumbent lion with *reverted head* (B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. III. 4–7). These I prefer to assign conjecturally to Miletus, partly because the lion with reverted head is the recognized type of the coins of Miletus in later times, and partly because it is improbable that the coinage of a king of Lydia would exhibit a variety of types, one of the chief characteristics of the coinages of Oriental monarchies (e. g. the Persian) having been uniformity of type.

For other early electrum staters, &c., of various types see **Clazomenae, Erythrae, Ephesus, Miletus, Phocaea, Teos, Chios, Samos, Mytilene, Cyzicus, Lampsacus,** &c., &c., and **Uncertain Mints.**

Time of Croesus, B.C. 561–546.

When Croesus ascended the throne of Lydia, one of his first objects seems to have been to propitiate the Greeks, in both Europe and Asia, by magnificent offerings of equal value to the great sanctuaries of Apollo at Delphi and Branchidae (Herod. i. 46, 50, 92). Under his rule Lydia rose to be a great power, whose influence reached from the Halys on the east to the shores of the Aegean. To the early part of the reign of Croesus may probably be attributed the first introduction of a new type for the royal coins:—

Foreparts of lion and bull, in opposite directions and joined by their necks. [Head, *Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 6.]	Three incuse sinkings as on previous coinage. EL. Phoen. stater 215·4 grs. (Munich.)

The combination of the Lion and the Bull is remarkable, and suggestive of a more widely extended empire. The electrum currency, owing perhaps to its uncertain intrinsic value, appears to have fallen somewhat into discredit, if we may judge from the multiplication of private merchants' or bankers' countermarks on many of the specimens here assigned to the successors of Gyges; and it would seem that Croesus soon found it necessary, not only to introduce a new and distinctive type, but to reorganize the coinage of his empire on an entirely new basis, substituting pure gold and pure silver denominations in place of the natural electrum. In this monetary reform regard seems to have been had to the weights of the two old electrum staters, each of which was now represented by an equal value, though not by an equal weight, of pure gold. Thus the old (so-called) Phoenician electrum stater of 220 grs. was replaced by a pure gold coin of 168 grs., equivalent, like its predecessor in electrum, to 10 silver staters of 220 grs. (one-fifth of the Phoenician silver mina), and the old Babylonian electrum stater of 168 grs., equal in value to one-fifth of the Babylonic silver mina, was replaced by an equivalent gold stater of 126 grs. exchangeable for 10 silver staters of 168 grs., as now for the first time coined. The denominations of these new Lydian coins seem to have been as follows:—

Fig. 312.

Foreparts of lion and bull, facing one another. [B. M. C., *Lyd.*, Pl. I. 14–19.]	Two incuse squares of different sizes, side by side.

(i) Babylonic silver standard . .	Ⅳ and Ⅱ Staters	168 grs.
	Ⅱ ½ Staters . . .	84 grs.
	Ⅳ and Ⅱ ⅓ Staters . . .	56 grs.
	Ⅳ Hecte (⅙ stater) . . .	28 grs.
	Ⅳ and Ⅱ Hemihecton (1/12 stater)	14 grs.

(i) Babylonic gold standard . . .	N Stater (Fig. 312) . . .	126 grs.
	N Trite ($\frac{1}{3}$ stater)	42 grs.
	N Hecte ($\frac{1}{6}$ stater) . . .	21 grs.
	N Hemihecton ($\frac{1}{12}$ stater) .	11 grs.

This reformed Lydian currency did not outlast the Persian conquest; hence the rarity of most of the existing specimens. In its essential principle, however, the Croesean coinage survived, and in purity of metal and standard of weight it became the prototype of the royal Persian pure gold darics and silver sigloi, a coinage which maintained its supremacy for two centuries until it was, in its turn, superseded by the gold Philippi and the coinage of Alexander the Great.

Under Persian rule it is highly probable that darics and sigloi were struck by the Satraps at Sardes, but there is, as yet, no evidence of the fact.

For the coins struck at Sardes after the Macedonian conquest see p. 656.

Coinage of Lydian Cities.

Second century B.C. *down to Gallienus.*

It was not, however, until after the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans at Magnesia, B.C. 190, that some of the more important Lydian towns began to issue bronze money, and it was only in Imperial times that a general revival of trade set in, and that every little community, of sufficient standing to rank as a πόλις, availed itself of the privilege of coining bronze money in its own name. This local coinage was often issued only during Festivals. The following are the Lydian mints in alphabetical order :—

Acrasus, on the upper Caïcus (B. M. C., *Lydia*, p. xxx). *Imperial*, with or without heads of Emperors—Commodus to Gordian. *Inscr.* ΑΚΡΑCΙΩ-ΤΩΝ. Magistrates' names with title Strategos (or First Archon on some coins of Sev. Alex. and Mamaea). *Types*—ΚΑΙΚΟC River-god Kaïkos recumbent; Amphion and Zethos binding Dirke to the bull (cf. **Thyatira**): Maenad (?) and Pan with column between them; Kybele enthroned on car drawn by lions; Artemis Ephesia with Tyche of Acrasus in chariot drawn by galloping stags; Dionysos in short chiton holding kantharos over panther; Asklepios, Hygieia, and Telesphoros; Herakles and Athena sacrificing; Apollo with cloak and laurel branch; Busts of Roma, ΔΗΜΟC, CVNKΛΗΤΟC, ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤΟC, &c.

Aninetus, on the south slope of the Messogis between Mastaura and Briula (B. M. C., *Lydia*, p. xxxii). Bronze coin of early second century B.C. ΑΝΙΝΗCΙΩΝ and monogram of Pergamum, proving Pergamene suzerainty (B. M.); *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle on thunderbolt. Others with Head of Apollo, *rev.* Horse with palm. Some with magistrates' names in nominative. Interval till Augustus. *Imperial*—Augustus to Etruscilla. In the reign of Ant. Pius there are coins dedicated, ΑΝΙΝΗCΙΟΙC or ΑΝΙΝΗCΙΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ, by an Archiereus. *Types*—Horse and palm; Artemis Ephesia; Rape of Persephone; Helios in quadriga; Dionysos; &c. Heads of Emperors or of ΔΗΜΟC.

Apollonis, called after Queen Apollonis, the mother of Eumenes II and Attalus II of Pergamum, was in northern Lydia, on the Cissus (?), a tributary of the Hyllus, near modern *Pulamut* (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xxxiii). **Cistophori** with ΑΠΟΛ, and ΒΑ. ΕΥ. Δ, year 4 of Eumenes II (= B.C. 186), and bronze, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΕΩΝ, Head of Kybele, *rev.* Zeus seated; Head of Herakles, *rev.* Fulmen. Interval till *Imperial times*, Julia, Titi filia (?), or Domitia to Sev. Alex. with or without heads of Emperors. *Ordinary types*—ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ. *Rev.* Eagle on bone; Amphora; Kybele seated; Dionysos in temple; Kalathos; and Artemis Persica as at the neighbouring Hierocaesareia. Names of Strategoi from Verus onwards.

Apollonos-hieron or **Apollonieron,** on the east slopes of Messogis near the modern *Balladan*, about six miles north of Tripolis and overlooking the Lycus valley towards the Salbacus range in the south (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xxxv). *Imperial*, with Emperors' heads, Tiberius to Hostilian, with ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΡΙΤΩΝ, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ, and, later, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. *Quasi-autonomous*, apparently from time of Severus, &c., with heads of Roma or ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ. *Types*—Zeus Lydios; Dionysos; Hades with Kerberos; Apollo standing, sometimes in temple; &c. *Magistrates*, Hiereus and First Archon in genitive case with ἐπί.

Attaleia. Originally an Attalid outpost on the upper *Gurduk-chai* (Lycus ?), some eight miles north of Thyatira (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xxxvi). Coins only of Imperial times, Commodus to Sev. Alex. *Inscr.*, ΑΤΤΑΛΕΑΤΩΝ, occasionally with name of Strategos in genitive case with ἐπί. *Types*—Bust of Artemis with surname ΒΟΡΕΙΤΗΝΗ or ΚΟΡΗ; also Artemis or Selene-Hekate running with torch in each hand; Herakles and lion; Dionysos and Pan; River-god (Lykos); Busts of Roma, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, &c. The coins of the other Attaleia, in Pamphylia, read ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ.

Aureliopolis. See **Tmolus Aureliopolis.**

Bageis. Probably opposite the modern *Sirghe* on the upper Hermus, some twenty miles north-east of the modern *Kula* (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xxxviii). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Nero to Salonina. ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ or ΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΩΝ ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ; also ΒΑΓΕΙϹ (Imh., *Monn. gr.*, 384). *Magistrate*, Archon or First Archon, Trajan to Geta; also Hiereus (?) and Stephanephoros in time of Commodus. *Principal types*—ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤϽϹ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; &c. *Rev.* Bull; City seated; Zeus Lydios; Demeter; River ΕΡΜΟϹ; Isis; Hermes; Asklepios; Dionysos; Emp. (Sept. Sev. and Valerian) on horseback riding over prostrate Parthians and sometimes assisted by Ares and Athena; Aphrodite standing naked to front with three Erotes at her feet.

Alliance coins with Temenothyrae (Gallienus and Salonina). *Types*—Mên and Tyche; Herakles and Dionysos.

Blaundus. A Macedonian fortress on an acropolis and a lower city at foot of rock, modern *Suleimanli*, in a ravine of the Hippurius, a northern affluent of the Maeander on the frontiers of Phrygia (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xl). *Autonomous* coins of second century B. C., ΜΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ and *Magistrate's* name in nominative case, sometimes with patronymic or mono-

grams only. *Types*—Heads of Zeus; Dionysos; Herakles; Apollo; *rev.* Eagle: Thyrsos; Club; Bow and Quiver; Hermes; Homonoia (?) feeding serpent; &c. Interval till *Imperial times*—Claudius to Volusian. *Inscr.*, ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ (or for a short time ΒΛΑΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ), with occasional addition of ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. The *Magistrates'* names down to the time of the Antonines are in the nominative case. In the case of the Proconsul C. Silius Italicus, *circ.* A. D. 77, the inscription is however ΕΠΙ ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ. From the time of Ant. Pius onwards the name of the First Archon or Strategos is always in the genitive and usually preceded by ἐπί. The *Chief types* in *Imperial times* are Apollo Kitharoedos; Dionysos standing; Demeter standing; Zeus naked letting fly an eagle over an altar; Herakles and Lion; Herakles and Geryon; Lydian axe-bearing god or hero on horseback, sometimes conducted by Hermes; River-god ΙΠΠΟΥΡΙΟΣ; ΡΩΜΗ standing; Flying eagle carrying crossed bones. Busts on *quasi-autonomous* coins of ΔΗΜΟΣ, ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, &c.

Briula in the Maeander valley, about five miles above Antioch, but on the northern or Lydian side of the river (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xliii). Coinage confined to the century between Domitian and Aurelius. None with magistrates' names. *Inscr.*, ΒΡΙΟΥΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—ΜΗΤΗΡ ΘΕΩΝ Kybele; ΗΛΙΟΣ Bust; Apollo; Dionysos; ΖΕΥΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ seated, &c.

Caÿstriani. The peoples of the plain of the lower Caÿster (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xliii). *Autonomous* coins of second or first century B.C., struck perhaps at Hypaepa. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΥΣΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ. *Types*—Heads of Apollo; Kybele; Dionysos; Herakles. *Rev.* Winged Caduceus; Lyre formed out of a bucranium. Also Head of Zeus, *rev.* Goddess of Hypaepa, Artemis Anaitis (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. I. 5).

Magistrates' names rare; ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥ (B. M.), ΣΙΓΓΕΩΣ (Imh., *Monn. gr.*, 385), ΣΩΣΘ ΔΗΜ (?) (Imh., *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 120).

Cilbiani. These people were so called probably from the river Kilbos, an affluent of the upper Caÿster. In *Imperial times* the Cilbiani of the upper and lower plains seem to have been divided into two separate communes. The coins of the **Upper Cilbiani**, reading ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΩ, range from Nero to Geta. Names of Roman magistrates under Nero and Trajan, including that of Celsus, Proconsul of Asia (?) under Trajan, reading ἐπὶ Κέλσου ἀρθυ. Names of civic archons (strategoi) under Caracalla, &c., with ἐπὶ ἄρχ. *Types*—Artemis Ephesia; Dionysos; Tyche; and River ΚΙΛΒΟΣ.

The coins of the **Lower Cilbiani** were struck at the chief city in the valley, Nicaea, and read ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΝΕΙΚΑΙΑΝ, ΝΕΙΚΕΑΝ, or ΝΕΙΚΗΑΝ, ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ ΝΕΙΚΑΙΑΣ, &c., down to the time of Sept. Sev., when Nicaea, the chief town, begins to assert her predominance by inverting the form of the superscription which is henceforth ΝΕΙΚΑΕΩΝ ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ, ΝΕΙΚΑΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩΝ, or ΕΝ ΚΙΛΒΙΑΝΩ, &c. On the coins of the Lower Cilbiani, time of Augustus to Domitian, the Magistrate's name is that of a Grammateus in nominative case. During the Antonine period the Magistrate is called Strategos or Archon, and his name is in the genitive case with ἐπί. The honorary title Φιλοσέβαστος is added to the Archon's name on coins of Caracalla. The coin-

types of the Lower Cilbiani include a River-god (Kilbos ?); Eirene; Artemis Ephesia; Goddess seated before naked Apollo and crowned by Nike standing on eagle (*Num. Zeit.*, xx, Pl. I. 17); and Turreted bust of City, *inscr.*, ΝΕΙΚΑΗΝΗ (*N. Z.*, *l. c.*); also ΝΕΙΚΕΑ and ΝΕΙΚΕΙΑ, and on other *quasi-autonomous* coins, ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ, &c.

Clannudda. A Seleucid (?) stronghold about fifteen miles north of Blaundus (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xlviii). *Autonomous* of second century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΔΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Hermes, *rev.* Bull; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle; Head of Apollo, *rev.* Artemis Anaïtis. No magistrates' names.

Daldis. The site of this town has been fixed at *Nardy Kalessi* in the highlands south of the river Phrygius, some ten miles north-east of the Gygaean Lake (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xlix). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins from the time of one of the Flavian emperors to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΛΔΙΑΝΩΝ, or very rarely ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΔΑΛΔΙΑΝΩΝ or ΦΛΑΒ[*ίων*] ΚΑΙϹΑΡ[*έων*] ΔΑΛΔΙ[*ανῶν*], titles which were abandoned before the time of Severus.

Magistrate—Strategos with *ἐπί*. This title is replaced after the age of the Antonines by that of First Archon. On a coin of Otacilia the titles are ΑΡΧΙ ΠΡΩ ΠΟ Β = Ἀρχι[*ερέως*] [*καὶ*] *πρώ*[*του*] *πό*[*λεως*] *β'*. The title *πρῶτος τῆς πόλεως* = *πρῶτος ἄρχων* (?). *Chief types*—Artemis Ephesia; Zeus Lydios; Cultus-effigy of Kore; Apollo Mystes seated in temple; Artemis with hounds, hunting two stags; Perseus slaying three Gorgon sisters asleep under a tree with winged Hypnos hovering over them and attendant horse looking back, temple of Apollo in background (*Z. f. N.*, v. 105); Asklepios and Hygieia; &c.

Busts on *quasi-autonomous* coins—ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ; Sarapis; Roma; City ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΙϹ; &c.

Alliance coin with Philadelpheia—Caracalla (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. 211).

Dioshieron. Site at *Birghi*, a few miles north-east of *Odemish*, in a gorge of Mount Tmolus opening upon the plain of the Caÿster (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. l). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Augustus (?) to Gordian. *Magistrates*—Grammateus (Nero and Ant. Pius) and Strategoi (from Commodus onwards). *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟϹΙΕΡΙΤΩΝ and ΔΙΟϹΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. *Chief types*—River ΚΑΥϹΤΡΟϹ; ΖΕΥϹ, Heads of Zeus and Nero; Hera standing; Zeus seated; Asklepios; Tyche; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; &c.

Germe, on the southern bank of the Caïcus some thirty miles east of Pergamum (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lii). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Titus to Philip. *Magistrates*—Strategos or First Archon from Trajan's time onwards. *Inscr.*, ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. *Chief types*—Apollo, sometimes with the python on a laurel behind him; Apollo and Marsyas; Apollo seated on rock before agonistic table (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 117); Seer (*μάντις*), with flying eagle pointing the way before seated Herakles; Herakles reclining on lion's back, holding small Eros and club (Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.*, xiii. 3307); Herakles and Kerberos; Dionysos in panther-car, accompanied by satyrs, &c.; Three

Danaids (?); and other types of no great interest. Also ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤΟC. ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜOC, ΙΕΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΗ, TVXH ΠΟΛΕΩC, &c.

Gordus-Julia or **Julia-Gordus**, modern *Giordiz*, near the sources of the *Kum-Chai*, River Hyllus, or Phrygius, later called Glaucus, a northern tributary of the Hermus.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins—Trajan to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΙΟVΛΙΕΩN ΓΟΡΔΗNΩN or ΓΟΡΔΗNΩN only. *Magistrate*—Strategos, with or without title, Trajan to Commodus. From this time onwards the magistrate is no longer styled Strategos, but Archon or First Archon, with supplementary honorific titles Ἱππικός and Συνγενὴς συνκλη[τικῶν] under Valerian and Gallienus. *Chief types*—River-god Phrygios; Asklepios; Dionysos; Zeus seated; Artemis Ephesia; Rape of Persephone; Cultus-statue of Kore; Mên; Athena; Demeter; Herakles; Lion; Telesphoros; Tyche; Hades-Sarapis and Isis, &c. Busts of ΙΟVΛΙΑ ΓΟΡΔΟC, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤOC, &c. *Games*—ΑΓΩNOΘΕCCIA, Valerian.

Hermocapelia. This town is identified with the modern *Geukche-keui* on the north side of the Hyrcanian plain, a few miles south-west of Apollonis (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lvi). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Hadrian to Treb Gallus. *Inscr.*, ΕΡΜΟΚΑΠΗΛΙΤΩN or ΕΡΜΟΚΑΠΗΛΕΙΤΩN. *Magistrate*—Strategos, Sept. Sev. to Treb. Gallus. *Chief types*—Zeus Sarapis; Grapes; Hermes; Demeter; Asklepios; Rape of Persephone. Busts of ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤOC; ΘΕΟN CVNKΛΗΤON; ΘΕΑ ΡΩ[ΜΗ]; ΘΕΑN ΡΩ[ΜΗN]; &c.

Hierocaesareia. The site has been fixed on the south bank of the *Kum-Chai* (Hyllus, later Phrygius, and still later Glaucus) about fifteen miles south of Thyatira (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lvii). The town was originally called **Hieracome** from an ancient sanctuary of Artemis Περσική, and coins are attributed to it of the second or first century B.C. with ΠΕΡΣΙΚΗ beneath the bust of Artemis on the obverse (Imh., *Lyd. Stadtm.*, Pl. I. 1–3). The name Hierocaesareia was conferred upon it by Tiberius. Its coinage (*Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*) ranges from the time of Nero to that of Sev. Alex. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩN. *Magistrates*—Archiereus, time of Nero, and Strategos or First Archon under the Antonines.

A coin of Trajan's time reads ΑNΘVΠΑΤΩ ΦΕΡΟΚΙ (Ti. Julius Ferox, Procos. A.D. 116–117). The *types* refer to the cultus of the Persic Artemis and of Perseus. Busts of ΠΕΡCΙΚΗ, ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤOC, ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑ; also recumbent River-god ΓΛΑVΚOC, who is not to be confused with the other ΓΛΑVΚOC on coins of Eumeneia in Phrygia.

Hypaepa. Site fixed at *Tapaï*, north-west of *Odemish* on the south slope of Mount Tmolus (B. M. C., *Lydia*, p. lix). For coins of second or first century B.C. see **Caÿstriani.** *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*—Augustus to Salonina. *Inscr.*, VΠΑΙΠΗNΩN. *Magistrates*—Down to Nero the names are in the nominative case, rarely in genitive case, and only in one instance with ἐπί, while the titles are Strategos and Grammateus. From Trajan to Ant. Pius the name is preceded by ἐπί, but no

title appears. From M. Aur. onwards ἐπί is almost always expressed, and the title is Strategos or First Archon. Occasionally under Commodus and Caracalla the coins are struck in the joint names of two Strategi. Under S. Severus the Strategoi were also Asiarchs, and under Geta and Gordian sometimes Stephanephoroi. *Chief types*—Cultus-idol of Artemis Anaitis: The temple of the same goddess; Two boys casting lots with astragali before the effigy of the goddess; The Lydian axe-bearing god; Asklepios, sometimes accompanying Anaïtis; Zeus; Herakles and Dionysos (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 174); City-goddess and Apollo (*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. LV. 19); Dionysos and Pan (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 119); Nike; Tyche; Kybele; Artemis huntress; River ΚΑΥϹΤΡΟϹ; &c. Also Busts of ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; City goddess ΥΠΑΙΠΑ; Herakles; &c.

Alliance coins with Sardes, struck at **Sardes**.

Hyrcanis. Originally a settlement of Hyrcanians from the neighbourhood of the Caspian sea, transported to Lydia in Persian times. Under Seleucid (?) rule it received a Macedonian garrison (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxiv). Site on the north slope of the *Chal Dagh*, above a stream anciently called the Pidasus, which flows into the Hyllus about fifteen miles above its junction with the Hermus.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins—Trajan to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ or ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. *Magistrates*—Strategos with, under Philip, additional title Stephanephoros. Coins of Trajan and Hadrian also bear the names ΑΝΘ. ΒΙΤ. ΠΡΟΚ[ΛΩ] (Q. Bittius Proculus, Procos. *circ.* A.D. 112), and ΑΝΘΥ. ΚΥΙΗΤΩ (Avidius Quietus, Procos. under Hadrian). The *types* point chiefly to the cults of Dionysos, Demeter and Kore, and Asklepios. The River-god ΠΙΔΑϹΟϹ lies beneath a tree and leans upon a Macedonian (?) shield, implying, perhaps, that the old Macedonian fort still guarded the approach by the river. Busts also occur of ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ and of the City ΥΡΚΑΝΙϹ, &c.

Maeonia. The modern *Menne* in the volcanic region called Κατακεκαυμένη, midway between the rivers Cogamis and Hermus (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxvi). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Nero to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. *Magistrate*—usually Archon or First Archon, exceptionally Strategos. The title Stephanephoros is added occasionally under Caracalla and Traj. Decius.

The *chief types* refer to the worship of Zeus Olympios, Demeter and Kore (sometimes as cultus-effigy flanked by ears of corn and poppy, *Rev. Num.*, 1893, p. 456). Zeus Lydios, Rape of Persephone, Herakles and Omphale, Dionysos, Athena, Artemis, Hekate, Mên, Hestia, &c.

Busts of ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΖΕΥϹ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, City ΜΑΙΟΝΙΑ, Roma or Athena, &c.

Magnesia ad Sipylum. The modern *Manisa* on the north slope of Mount Sipylus, overlooking the plain of the lower Hermus (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxix). Magnesia belonged to the Seleucidae down to the defeat of Antiochus under its walls in B.C. 190. It then passed under Attalid rule, and its earliest coins, characterized by various monograms, seem to belong to this period. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΣΙΠΥΛΟΥ, Heads of Zeus, Apollo, Kybele, Artemis, Herakles, &c. *Rev.* Serpent twined round omphalos; Grapes; Zeus Lydios; Zeus and Hermes (?) joining hands; Athena Nike-

phoros; Horse; Tripod; Demeter standing; &c. Interval, till about B.C. 30, when coins were struck with the portrait of the Proconsul M. Tullius Cicero Junior. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΤΥΛΛΙΟΣ ΚΙΚΕΡΩΝ. *Rev.* ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟ ΣΙΠΥΛΟΥ. Hand holding wreath, corn, and vine. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*—Augustus to Salonina. Under Tiberius with inscr. CEBACTON KTICTHN, in recognition of his restoration of the city after the great earthquake in A.D. 17 (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 122). *Magistrates'* names frequent down to the age of the Antonines (apparently) in the nominative case, and afterwards in the genitive, with ἐπί, title Strategos. There occurs also a ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ on coins of Augustus and Livia, and one of the Strategoi under Philip has the additional title ΙΠΠΙΚΟC. *Inscriptions on Imperial coins*—ΜΑΓΝΗΤΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΣΙΠΥΛΟΥ, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΠΟ CIΠΥΛΟΥ, or ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ CIΠΥΛΟΥ, &c. *Chief types—obv.* Busts of Zeus or Mount Sipylus; ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; Herakles; CIΠΥΛΟC bearded; Kybele; City-goddess ΜΑΓΝΗCΙΑ; ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, ΘΕΑΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, &c.; *rev.* ΕΡΜΟC recumbent; Demeter standing; Temple of Tyche; Asklepios; Homonoia (?); Hero Magnes (?) holding his horse; Child (Ploutos ?); Temple of Kybele; Kybele seated or in lion chariot; Apollo seated; Zeus standing; with many others of less interest. *Games*—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΑ ΕΝΜΟΝΙΔΕΙΑ (Sev. Alex.); ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΗΑ ΕΝΜΟΝΙΔΕΙΑ (Philip), and ΕΝΜΟΝΙΔΕΙΑ alone on various other coins. On a coin of Crispina (Imh., *Lyd. Stadtm.*, 90) the form ΕΜΜΟΝΙΑCΙΑ occurs. This word has not been quite satisfactorily explained (see B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxxiii note).

Alliance coins with Smyrna, under Valerian. *Type*—The Kybele of Magnesia and the two Nemeses of Smyrna.

Mastaura. Site on the south slope of Mount Messogis on the river Chrysorhoas, a small affluent of the Maeander (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxxii).

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins—Tiberius to Valerian. *Magistrates*—Ο ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ (?). *Obv.* ΜΑCΤΑΥΡΙΤΑΙ ΣΕΒΑCΤΟΥC, Tiberius and Livia. From Commodus onwards the title is Grammateus in the genitive with ἐπί. *Inscr.*, ΜΑCΤΑΥΡΕΙΤΩΝ. *Chief types*—Lydian hero standing or on horseback with the Double-axe; Altar before Cypress tree; Hekate (?) standing, with crescent over her head; Demeter standing, with inscr. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑ; Apollo CΩZΩΝ standing; Dionysos; Leto; Selene in biga of bulls; Youth slaying humped bull; &c.

Mostene. Site uncertain, but probably in the Hermus plain (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxxiv).

Autonomous of second century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΛΥΔΩΝ ΜΟCΤΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names in monogram form. The Mosteni claimed a pure Lydian origin, in contrast with the Hyrcani and other neighbouring communities of Persian descent.

Interval of more than a century when the *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coinage begins. Claudius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΜΟCΤΗΝΩΝ, ΜΟCΤΗΝΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ, till Vespasian; afterwards ΜΟCΤΗΝΩΝ ΛΥΔΩΝ again. *Magistrate*—Archon till time of Severus, subsequently Strategos.

Chief types—The Lydo-Phrygian axe-bearing divinity often radiate, on horseback, with altar and cypress tree in front: sometimes Hermes leads the horse. Busts of Roma, ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, &c. It is noteworthy that Mostene and Magnesia in the time of Gallienus make use of the same obverse dies; for similar cases in Lydia see Imhoof-Blumer, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 115, with references there.

Nacrasa. Site at or near the modern *Bakir* in North Lydia, between Thyatira and Pergamum (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxxvi). Originally a Seleucid stronghold, but no coins are known before Imperial times. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Domitian to M. Aurelius. *Inscr.*, ΝΑΚΡΑϹΙΤΩΝ or ΝΑΚΡΑϹΕΙΤΩΝ, down to the time of the Antonines, later ΝΑΚΡΑϹΕΩΝ. *Magistrate*—Strategos. *Chief types*—Artemis Ephesia: Serpent coiled round omphalos; Stag; Apollo standing; Kybele: Temple of Artemis: Asklepios; Herakles: Zeus seated; Rape of Persephone; &c. Busts of Senate, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ and ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, Herakles, &c.

Nicaea. See **Cilbiani.**

Nysa. Site near modern *Eski-Hissar*, on the south slope of Mount Messogis, in the Maeander valley (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxxviii). Founded by a Spartan named Athymbros. Name changed to Nysa by Antiochus I after one of his wives. Although Nysa was a Seleucid city, its earliest coins are **Cistophori,** adjunct symbol Kore veiled, and **Quarter Cistophori,** with ΝΥ or ΝΥϹΑ in field. *Magistrates'* names abbreviated in nominative case, and dates 12, 15, and 23 of the Asian era (B.C. 134–133): also contemporary (?) bronze, some dated ΕΤΟΥϹ Ε, ΕΤΟΥϹ Θ, ΕΤΟΥϹ ΕΚ, &c. (as to these dates see Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 194). *Magistrates'* names in nominative case at full length or abbreviated. *Inscr.*, ΝΥϹΑΕΩΝ. *Types*—Heads of Zeus, Hades, Kore, Dionysos, &c. *Rev.* Kore standing; Rape of Kore; Slinger; Horned panther; Bunch of grapes; &c.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Magistrates*—Grammateus and Hiereus in nominative case down to Nero. From Domitian onwards Grammateus in genitive, usually with *ἐπί*, and with additional title Hiereus on coins of Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΝΥϹΑΕΩΝ. *Chief types*—These,—in addition to the ordinary conventional types, e.g. ΔΗΜΟϹ, ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, &c.,—are mostly connected with the festivals. Many bear explanatory legends such as ΕΙΡΗΝΗ; ΚΟΡΟϹ (Plenty); ΕΥΠΟϹΙΑ; ΠΑΤΡΩΟϹ ϹΩΤΩΝ (epithet of Apollo); ΠΛΟΥΤΟΔΟΤΗϹ (epithet of Zeus); ΚΑΜΑΡΕΙΤΗϹ (epithet of Mên); ΚΟΡΗ; ΔΙΟΝΥϹΟϹ; ΑΘΥΜΒΡΟϹ; &c. A type of special interest shows a bull borne to the sacrifice on the shoulders of six naked ephebi; this illustrates a passage in Strabo (xiv. 1. 44), in which he describes the annual Panegyris near Nysa. *Games*—ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΑ, in honour of the marriage of Hades and Persephone.

Alliance coin with Ephesus—Elagabalus. *Type*—Mên and Artemis Ephesia.

Pactolus. For coins said to read ΠΑΚΤΩΛΕΩΝ (probably tooled) see Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.* xiii, No. 4058, and Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 125.

Philadelpheia. The city of Philadelpheia, modern *Ala Shehr*, was founded by Attalus Philadelphus (B.C. 159–138) on the lower slope of the Tmolus range commanding the valley of the Cogamis and the route connecting the Hermus and Maeander valleys (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. lxxxiv). *Autonomous*, second century B.C. (?). *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names in monogram. *Types*—Macedonian shield, *rev.* Thunderbolt; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Lyre; Head of Artemis, *rev.* Apollo; Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Pantheress; Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Thyrsos; Heads of Dioskuri, *rev.* Pilei. On latest autonomous issues *magistrate* (with personal (?) title, Ἀρχιερεύς) in nominative case.

Interval till commencement of *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coinage, Caius Caesar or Caligula to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ with or without ΝΕΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ, from Nero to Vespasian ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ only, but, in honour of the latter, the title ΦΛΑΒΙΩΝ was added, which occurs intermittently as long as the city continued to coin money. From the time of Caracalla ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ is added. *Magistrates.* The full official title (not always expressed) appears to have been First Archon. The names are in the nominative case down to Nero. Under Vespasian there are coins reading ἐπιμεληθ[έντων] with two magistrates' names in genitive case, and from Vespasian onwards the archon's name is always in the genitive case, usually with ἐπί. The personal titles of distinction which some archons were careful to record on their coins are the following:—Ἀρχιερεύς, second or first century B.C. (see above); Ἱερεὺς Γερμανικοῦ, Priest of a temple erected by Caligula in memory of Germanicus; Φιλόπατρις and Φιλόκαισαρ, on coins of Caligula; Ὀλυμπιονίκης on a coin of Caligula. In some instances, under Caracalla, ἐπὶ στρατηγοῦ α' πολ. (πρώτου τῆς πόλεως) instead of ἐπὶ ἄρχ. α'.

Chief types in Imperial times—Zeus Lydios; Aphrodite in shrine; Kybele enthroned; Serpent of Asklepios coiled on back of horse, in reference to horse race in Asklepian Games; Helios in shrine, probably issued during the celebration of the Δεῖα Ἅλια. Also ΖΕΥC ΚΟΡΥΦΑΙΟC; ΠΗΓΗ (Fountain nymph); ΚΟΓΑΜΙC, River-god; and numerous other types of apparently less local importance, together with the conventional representations of ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤOC; ΔΗΜOC; ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ; &c. *Games*—ΔΕΙΑ ΑΛΙΑ and Α[CΚΛΗΠ]ΕΙΑ (?).

Alliance coins with Daldis, Smyrna, and Ephesus.

Saïtta. The territory of this town, the modern *Sidas Kale*, on the river *Ilgi-Chai*, seems to have been bounded on the east by that river, on the west by the *Demirji-Chai*, one or other of which bore the name of Hyllus, and on the south by the Hermus (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xci). The coins are as yet the only published records of the existence of this city. They are *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, extending from M. Aurelius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, CΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ. The title of the *chief magistrate* was First Archon. Under Elagabalus, one of the First Archons was also Ἀρχιερεύς, and another, under Gordian, adds to his name υἱοῦ ἱπ. Ἀσι. (= son of an Asiarch of equestrian rank). *Chief types*—ΖΕΥC ΠΑΤΡΙOC; Mên ΑΖΙΟΤΤΗΝOC; ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤOC; ΔΗΜOC; &c. Also ΕΡΜOC and ΥΑΛOC, River-gods; and representations of Aphrodite, Kybele, Herakles, Herakles and Geryon (Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.*, xiii. 4063), Apollo, Athena, Dionysos, Sarapis and Isis, &c.

Sala. This city was in eastern Lydia, and occupied the territory between Blaundus and Tripolis north of the River Sindrus (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xciv). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Domitian to Sev. Alex. *Inscr.*, CAΛΗΝΩΝ, and in Domitian's time ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟ-ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ CAΛΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates'* titles, Archon or First Archon. Also Hereus in Trajan's time. *Chief types*—Busts. ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟC ΗΡΩC; ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ; ΔΗΜΟC; Roma or Athena; Herakles; &c. *Rev. types*—Zeus Lydios; Dionysos; Kybele; Hermes; Asklepios with Hygieia and Telesphoros; Tyche holding plough as well as rudder; &c.

Alliance coin with another city whose name is effaced (Wadd., *As. Min.*, p. 33).

Sardes, the ancient capital of the Lydian kingdom, was situated on and around a projecting rocky spur of Mount Tmolus overlooking the plain of the Hermus and its little tributary the Pactolus, a mountain stream which, in ancient times, was famous for the gold-dust which it rolled down from the mountain, the source of the immense wealth of Croesus and his ancestors. The early electrum, gold, and silver coinage of the Lydian kings (see p. 644 ff.) may have been issued from the Sardian mint, and it is more than probable that gold darics and silver sigloi were struck there under Persian rule.

In Seleucid times regal money must have sometimes been struck at Sardes, e.g. the coins of **Achaeus** *q. v.*, who proclaimed himself king at Sardes in B.C. 214.

In B.C. 189 Lydia was annexed to the kingdom of the Attalids, and, between this date and B.C. 133, when it was included in the Roman Province of Asia, and even after that date, Sardes was one of the mints from which *cistophori* were issued. Contemporary with the cistophori are a few *Alexandrine tetradrachms and drachms* and some *gold Philippi* of late style, which were probably struck at Sardes (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. xcvii). To this age (probably after B.C. 133) may be also assigned the rare tetradrachm described by Imhoof (*Monn. gr.*, Pl. G. 23). Head of young Herakles. *Rev.* ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ Zeus Lydios standing, wt. 236 grs.

The *autonomous bronze* coinage of Sardes is contemporary with the cistophori, and may extend down to the early part of the first century B.C., after which there is here, as in most other towns in Roman Asia, an interval before the coinage begins again in Imperial times. The *inscr.* on the autonomous bronze coins is ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ, and they bear magistrates' names, either in monogram form or at full length, in nominative case, without titles, but frequently with the addition of the patronymic, e.g. Ἡραῖος Ἱππίου νεωτ. (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, Pl. XXIV. 16). Among the *types* of the autonomous bronze coins are Heads of Apollo, Herakles, Dionysos, City-Tyche, and Artemis. *Rev.* Club; Apollo standing; Lion; Horned panther with spear in mouth; Zeus Lydios; Athena standing; Demeter standing; &c.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*—Augustus to Valerian Jun. *Inscr.*, ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ; or, from Tiberius to Caligula, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΣΑΡΔΙΑ-ΝΩΝ, and later CΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ, with additional title ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (coin of Antinoüs), Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (coin of Albinus), or ΤΡΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (coins of Elagabalus and later) (see B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cvii). In addition to the Neocory, other titles enjoyed by Sardes in later days were ΜΗΤΡΟ-

ΠΟΛΙϹ ΑϹΙΑϹ (from Sept. Sev.), and ΑϹΙΑϹ, ΑΥΔΙΑϹ, ΕΛΛΑΔΟϹ, Α ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙϹ ϹΑΡΔΙϹ (Elagabalus). These titles may have been assumed in connexion with public *Games* celebrated at Sardes such as the ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑϹΙΑϹ, the ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ (Caracalla and Geta), the ΧΡΥϹΑΝΤΙΝΑ, ΧΡΥϹΑΝΘΙΝΑ or ΧΡΥϹΑΝΘΕΙΑ (from Severus onwards), and the ΚΟΡΑΙΑ ΑΚΤΙΑ (Caracalla, &c.). *Magistrates.* Augustus to Caligula, γραμματεύς, but usually without title in nominative case. From Caligula onwards the names are in the genitive case, usually with ἐπί, and down to L. Verus are frequently distinguished as στρατηγοί. This title is of rare occurrence after the time of Severus, that of ἄρχων being substituted for it. Other and more honourable titles which are exceptionally met with are ἀρχιερεύς, time of Caligula; ἀνθύπατος, time of Caligula and Trajan, in connexion with the names of the Proconsuls C. Asinius Pollio, A. D. 37–38, and L. Baebius Tullus, before A. D. 114. The name of another Proconsul, Marcellus, occurs without title on a coin of Nero (?). The title Ἀσιάρχης is met with on coins of Faustina I, Severus, Caracalla, Valerian, and Gallienus.

The *chief types* in the Imperial period refer for the most part to the worship of ΖΕΥϹ ΛΥΔΙΟϹ; ΤΜΩΛΟϹ; ΜΗΝ ΑϹΚΗΝΟϹ; ΠΕΛΟΨ; the Paphian Aphrodite ΠΑΦΙΗ; Apollo ΛΥΚΙΟϹ; ΕΡΜΟϹ; the heroes ΜΑϹΝΗϹ or ΜΑϹΑΝΗϹ and ΤΥΛΟϹ. Also ΤΥΛΟϹ as Triptolemos in serpent-car with ΓΗ recumbent beneath it (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, cxiii); Herakles and Omphale; Dionysos; Athena; Demeter and Kore; with numerous others. Also Nike with title ϹΕΒΑϹΤΗ (Nero), and Busts inscribed ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ϹΑΡΔΙϹ, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, &c.

Alliance coins with Pergamum, Ephesus, Hypaepa, Smyrna, Hierapolis, and Side.

Silandus, a city of no great importance on the upper Hermus (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxiii).

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial.* Domitian to Sev. Alex. *Inscr.*, ϹΙΛΑΝΔΕΩΝ. *Magistrates*—Strategos or First Archon, who is also frequently an Archiereus or the son of an Archiereus, as ΕΠΙΜ(ελητής) (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 133); also in genitive case with ἐπί. *Chief types*—ΕΡΜΟϹ River-god Hermos recumbent, before him, on a coin of Commodus, is young Pan seen above a rock, grasping the trunk of a tree and holding a pedum; Dionysos on panther; Cultus-effigy of Kore; Busts of Athena; Demeter; Herakles; Hermes; Mên; City; &c. Also of ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, City-goddess ϹΙΛΑΝΔΟϹ.

Stratoniceia-Hadrianopolis or **Indi-Stratoniceia,** a town in the Caicus valley between Germe and Acrasus. The name **Indi** is unexplained: that of Stratoniceia was doubtless conferred upon the town by Eumenes II, in honour of his wife Stratonice.

The earliest coins are *Cistophori* reading ΒΑ ΕΥ and ΣΤΡΑ, *circ.* B. C. 186. In B. C. 130 Stratoniceia ceased to exist except as a village included in the territory of Thyatira. It regained importance in Trajan's time, and henceforth issued *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins down to the time of Gallienus, with, from Hadrian's time, the title ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ϹΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ, instead of the older title ΙΝΔΕΙ., ΙΝΔΙ. ΠΕΔΙΑΤΩΝ, or ΙΝΔΕΙ. ϹΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ, by which it was known in Trajan's reign. The *Magistrate's name*, with title Strategos, appears

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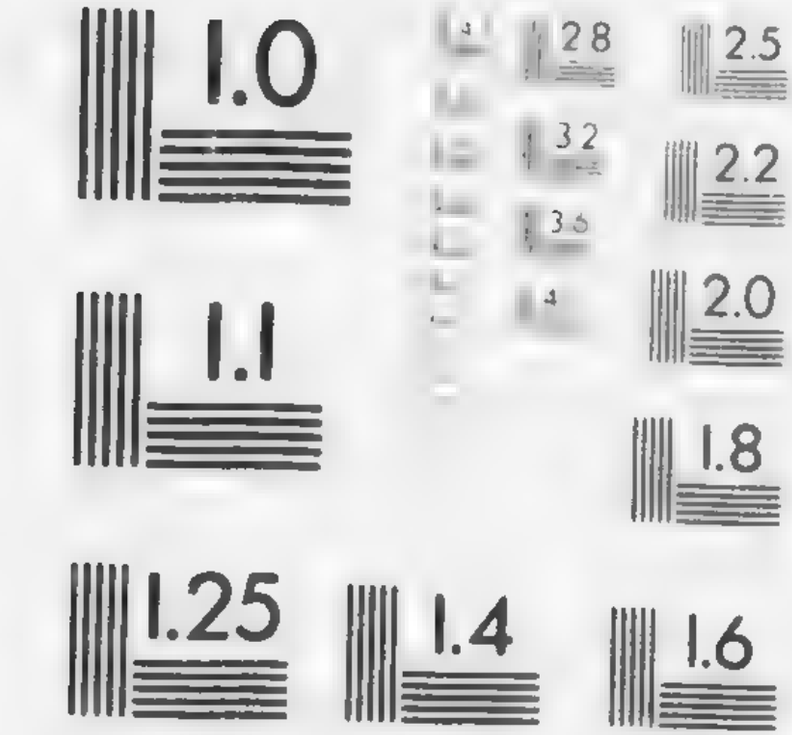

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in the genitive case with ἐπί or in monogram, in one instance with ΑΙΤΗCΑ[ΜΕΝΟΥ], showing that the coins were issued '*on the motion of*' or '*at the request of*' the Strategos (cf. coins of **Alia, Ancyra,** and **Eucarpeia** in Phrygia). *Chief types*—River-god ΚΑΙΚΟC; Zeus; Artemis Ephesia; Homonoia and Asklepios; &c. Also, ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; CΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΙΑ; and bust of Hadrian as ΚΤΙCΤΗC.

Tabala, on the north side of the Hermus, near the modern village *Burgas Kale*, where there still stands a mediaeval citadel which once commanded the entrance of the Hermus gorge (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxix). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins from Marciana (?) to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. *Magistrates*—M. Aurelius to Commodus in nominative case Ἱερεὺς ἀνέθηκε, or in genitive case ἐπὶ ἱερέως: and subsequently, under Sev. Alex., the names of one or two Archons in genitive case with ἐπί. *Chief types*—Kybele; Radiate axe-bearing horseman; River-god ΕΡΜΟC; Artemis Ephesia; Helios (?) in biga; Athena Nikephoros before altar; Leto with infants; CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; ΔΗΜΟC; &c.

Thyatira, the modern *Ak-Hissar*, was an important city commanding an extensive territory on the upper Lycus, originally an ancient Lydian stronghold (τείρα) recolonized with a Macedonian garrison by one of the earlier Seleucidae (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxx). The earliest coins are *cistophori* of Eumenes II with ΘΥΑ, ΒΑ ΕΥ, and date, Β (=B.C. 188). Also *autonomous* bronze. *Inscr.*, ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names in monogram or nominative case. *Types*—Head of Artemis, *rev.* Apollo standing, or Bow and Quiver; Head of Apollo, *rev.* Tripod, or Double-axe. Interval of more than 200 years till Imperial times.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins—Claudius to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΘΥΑΤΙΡΗΝΟΙ, ΘΥΑΤΙΡΗΝΩΝ, or ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names do not occur before the time of M. Aurelius; but in Trajan's reign there are coins with the names of the Proconsuls, Tullus, reading ΑΝΘΥΠΑ ΤΟΥΛΛΩ (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 133); Fuscus, A.D. 98–102 (?), reading ΑΝΘΥ. ΦΟΥCΚΩ; Fabius Postuminus, before A.D. 112, reading ΑΝΘΥ ΠΟCΤΟΥΜΕΙΝΩ; and Hadrianus, before A.D. 114, reading ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ (Wadd., *Fastes*, pp. 169, 177, 179). From M. Aurelius to Gallienus the names of about thirty Strategoi occur on the coins, in genitive case with ἐπί, three among them being distinguished as of equestrian rank (ΙΠΠΙΚΟΙ). *Games*—ΠΥΘΙΑ; ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ; ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΕΙΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ; ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ—all probably one and the same festival—the Τυρίμνεια, or οἱ μεγάλοι Σεβαστοὶ Τυριμνῆοι ἀγῶνες, in honour of the local divinity, Ἥλιος Πύθιος Ἀπόλλων Τυριμναῖος, or Tyrimnos. *Chief types*—Horseman (ΤΥΡΙΜΝΟC), with double-axe; Apollo Tyrimnaeos standing with double-axe, or radiate in quadriga, also carrying double-axe, and receiving agonistic crown from Emperor (Elagabalus), who stands facing him; Apollo as a healing god, standing, holding a serpent; City-goddess, Thyatira, holding cultus-statue of Apollo Tyrimnaeos; River-god Lykos, or a Nymph, recumbent beneath a tree, with a humped bull approaching as if to drink; Amphion and Zethos binding Dirke to bull (cf. coins of **Acrasus**): Hephaestos forging helmet; Hephaestos standing: Athena or Roma standing, or seated; Dionysos; Herakles; Nemesis: Pan with grapes and pedum; Kore. Also heads of ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC:

ΘΕΟΝ CYNKΛHTON; ΘΕΑΝ CYNKΛHTON; ΘΕΑΝ PΩMHN; BOPEITHNH (local name of Artemis); ΔHMOC; ΘYATEIPA; &c.

Alliance coins with Pergamum, under Trajan, as Zeus Philios (CЄ. ΓЄP. ΔAKI. ΦIΛION ΔIA) (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. 320), and Sept. Severus; and with Smyrna, Sept. Severus to Philip and Otacilia (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, Pl. XLI. 5–10).

Titacazus. This town was probably situate on the southern slopes either of Tmolus or Messogis in a wine-growing district (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxxx). Only two *quasi-autonomous* coins of the later Imperial period are at present known. *Inscr.*, TITAKAZHNΩN. *Types—Obv.* ΔHMOC bust, or Nike standing, *rev.* Tyche, or Horse with palm, as on earlier coins of Aninetus.

Tmolus Aureliopolis was probably situate in one of the glens of the Tmolus range, some twenty miles south (?) of Philadelpheia (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxxxi). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Sabina to Caracalla, &c. *Inscr.*, TMΩΛEITΩN, subsequently AYPHΛIOΠ. TMΩΛ., and finally AYPHΛIOΠOΛITΩN; the name Aureliopolis dating from the time of Aurelius. *Magistrate*—Strategos, who, it would seem, from the frequent addition of ANEΘ(ηκε) and, sometimes, of AYPHΛIOΠOΛITAIC in place of the genitive AYPHΛIOΠOΛITΩN, provided, at his own expense, the occasional issues required during festival times. *Chief types* Bust of Mount TMΩΛOC; Tmolos standing, carrying infant Dionysos, or crowning the seated City-goddess; Apollo in car drawn by griffins; Dionysos in car drawn by centaurs; Artemis in car drawn by stags or serpents; Demeter standing before cultus-statue of Kore; Seilenos seated with infant Dionysos; Herakles; Omphale; &c. Also busts of IЄPA CYNKΛHTOC and ΔHMOC.

Tomaris. This town is probably correctly placed by Imhoof-Blumer near the source of the stream Cissus, some fifteen miles north-west of Thyatira (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxxxii). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Commodus to time of Severus or later. *Inscr.*, TOMAPHNΩN. *Magistrate*—Strategos, with or without title.

Chief types—Rape of Persephone; River-god KICCOC; Horseman with double-axe; Pan advancing; Kybele; Tyche; Eagle; Lion; and busts of Tyche, Athena, Herakles, or IЄPA CYNKΛHTOC.

Tralles. The city of Tralles, or Tralleis, said to have been founded by Argives and Thracians (Tralli), stood upon a lofty plateau on one of the southern spurs of the Messogis range overlooking the plain of the lower Maeander (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxxxiii). Its earliest coins (bronze, late third century B.C.), belong to the period when the city bore for a short time the name **Seleuceia.** *Obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΣEΛEYKEΩN, Humped bull with magistrates' names in nominative case in circular Maeander border. Other specimens have ΔIOΣ ΛAPAΣIOY or ΔIOΣ ΛAPAΣIOY KAI ΔIOΣ EYMENOY on the reverse, instead of the Maeander border (Imhoof, *Lyd. Stadtm.*, 169). Zeus at Tralles was called Larasios from a sanctuary at the neighbouring village of Larasa. Zeus 'Eumenes' or 'The Kindly' may have had a separate sanctuary.

On the defeat of Antiochus, B.C. 190, Tralles, with the rest of Lydia, was assigned to the kingdom of the Attalids, under whose gentle sway it

enjoyed peace and prosperity, and was one of the chief mints of the *Cistophori*. The cistophori of Tralles, with their halves and quarters, range in date from B.C. 189 down to B.C. 48. They fall into four classes: (i) with no symbol or magistrate's monogram between the serpents, and with a varying symbol in the field. (ii) With magistrates' monograms or symbols between serpents, and varying symbol in field. (iii) Do., but monograms resolved into, usually, four separate letters. These three classes belong to the Pergamene period before B.C. 133. Under Roman rule, from B.C. 133, the cistophori of Tralles, like those of Ephesus, bear, in addition to a magistrate's name and a symbol, a date reckoned from the era of the Province of Asia, B.C. 134–133, but only down to B.C. 126, when the series comes abruptly to an end; and it was not until after the death of Mithradates that Tralles was again in a position to strike cistophori. These later cistophori (iv) are known as *Proconsular*, and bear the names of the Roman governors in Latin characters across the reverse, viz. T. Ampius T. f., Procos. (B.C. 58–57); C. Fabius M. f., Procos. (B.C. 57–56); C. Septumius T. f., Procos. (B.C. 56–55); C. Claudius Ap. f. Pulcher, Procos. (B.C. 55–53); and C. Fannius, Pont. Praetor (B.C. 49–48). They bear in addition the name of the municipal magistrate in Greek characters, usually at full length in the nominative case, sometimes with titles ἱερεύς or στεφανηφόρος (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, Pl. XLV).

During the Mithradatic war and the brief rebellion in Asia Minor against the Roman domination, B.C. 88–84, Tralles, like Ephesus, Pergamum, Miletus, Smyrna, and Erythrae, in Asia, and Athens, in Europe, seems to have issued, probably for war expenses, and perhaps also for the sake of emphasizing its independence of Roman suzerainty, a few gold staters, of which the only specimen at present known is in the Waddington Collection, Paris. *Obv.* Head of Zeus; *Rev.* ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩ[Ν], Humped bull on Maeander symbol (*Invent. Wadd.*, Pl. XIV. 23).

There are also *autonomous* bronze coins, second or first century B.C., *inscr.* ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ, and *Magistrate's name* in nominative case (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, Pl. XXXIV).

In B.C. 26 Tralles was ruined by a great earthquake. Augustus helped to restore it, and, in his honour, it adopted the name of **Caesareia**; and from this time down to the reign of Nero the coins of Tralles are inscribed simply ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ, with or without the head of the Emperor. From Nero to Domitian the coins sometimes read ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ, and, after Domitian down to the time of Gallienus, ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ only, with the occasional addition, from Caracalla's time, of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ or ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΩΝ CEBAC[ΤΩΝ], or of ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΟC, this last probably a self-assumed title; cf. Πρώτων Ἀσίας at Ephesus and Smyrna.

On the *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins the magistrate's name is in the nominative case down to Nero's time. From Domitian onwards the name is usually preceded by ἐπὶ γρ[αμματέως], and in the time of Gordian and Philip by ἐπὶ γρ[αμματέων] τῶν περὶ τὸν δεῖνα, implying that the coinage was sometimes issued in the name of the whole board of magistrates, with special mention of the President's name. The Town Council of Tralles is sometimes distinguished by the title ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, probably because the Emperor Claudius had endowed it with some special privileges.

The *chief types* of the coins of Tralles refer to the cultus of Zeus, Apollo, Helios, and Selene. The large coins of Ant. Pius exhibit most interesting reverses, e.g. ΔΙΟϹ ΓΟΝΑΙ 'Jovis incunabula', the infant Zeus nursed by Adrasteia, with three Kuretes grouped around; Dionysos and Apollo in car drawn by panther and goat ridden by Seilenos; Selene in biga of bulls; the Nuptials of Io, ΕΙΟΥϹ ΓΑΜΟΙ, showing Io as a veiled bride conducted by Hermes as *νυμφαγωγός*, or the meeting of Zeus with Io in her father's cow-shed (*βούστασις*) (Aesch., *Prom. Vinct.* 652); ΤΡΑΛΛΕΥϹ ΚΤΙϹΣΤΗϹ (*sic*) The founder as a standing warrior (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 203). These types refer to the Argive origin of the city. Other less characteristic types are—Dionysos supported by satyr; Helios in quadriga; Rape of Kore; Hekate triformis; Artemis Ephesia before seated Zeus. Also busts of ΖΕΥϹ ΛΑΡΑϹΙΟϹ; ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΗΛΙΟϹ; ΗΛΙΟϹ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; and figures of Apollo ΠΥΘΙΟϹ and ΛΥΔΙΟϹ.

Games—ΠΥΘΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, and ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Alliance coins with Smyrna and another uncertain city (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 136). **Ephesus** and **Pergamum** struck, at their own mints, alliance coins with Tralles.

Tripolis [**Apollonia** ?]. The city of Tripolis, with a mixed population of Lydians, Carians, and Phrygians (hence perhaps its name), formed one of the group of cities surrounding the Lycus valley where it joined that of the Maeander (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxlvii). Imhoof (*Lyd. Stadtm.*, 37) conjectures that it was originally called Apollonia, and assigns to it autonomous Æ of the first century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Zeus: *Rev.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ, Rider with double-axe over shoulder, Maeander symbol beneath. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrates* from Augustus to Trajan only, in nominative case; under Tiberius with title Φιλόκαισαρ (cf. Imhoof, *Lyd. Stadtm.*, p. 119). In Trajan's time a coin was struck with the legend ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟϹ Β. ΕΧΑΡΑ ΞΕΝ]; cf. a contemporary coin of Ephesus with ὁ [ρε]ω[κόρος] Ἐφε[σίων] δῆ[μος] ἐπεχάρ[αξεν] (B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 76).

It is remarkable that Ephesus and Tripolis seem to be the only cities of any importance in the Roman Province of Asia, whose coins, after Trajan's time, do not bear, as a general rule, the names of the local magistrates, Grammateus, Strategos, or Archon. The coins of the island of Samos in Imperial times are also without magistrates' names.

Chief types—Amazon (?), or perhaps male rider, on horseback, with double-axe over shoulder; River-god ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟϹ; ΛΗΤΩ seated or running, carrying her twins, or in temple; Apollo; Artemis; Zeus Lydios; Dionysos; Demeter; Ares; ΖΕΥϹ ϹΑΡΑΠΙϹ; Isis; Hermes; Nemesis; Eirene; &c. Also busts of ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ or ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; Helios; &c.

Games—ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ, ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Alliance coins with Laodiceia ad Lycum (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. 378).

PHRYGIA

[Radet, G., *En Phrygie*, 1893. Ramsay, W. M., *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, 1895 and 1897. Imhoof-Blumer, F., *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, 1901; *Zur griechischen u. römischen Münzkunde*, 1908. Head, B. V., *British Museum Catalogue*, Phrygia, 1906.]

Before the expedition of Alexander, and the subsequent gradual extension of Greek civilization among the rude peoples of the highlands of central Asia Minor, a native coinage in these regions was non-existent, though the Persian daric was doubtless current along the more frequented trade-routes from Syria through the Cilician gates and along the river-valleys of Phrygia and Lydia to the Greek ports on the western seaboard. It was not until Greek and Macedonian settlers had been planted here and there in the country by the Seleucids and Attalids in mutual rivalry that coinage began to come into general use, and it was not until after the defeat of Antiochus at Magnesia, B. C. 190, when the greater part of western Asia Minor was assigned to the kingdom of Pergamum, that Cistophoric mints were established (B. C. 189–133) at Laodiceia and Apameia. Afterwards, when the administration of the country was taken over by the Romans (B. C. 133), Synnada, as a convenient station on the road through Pisidia to Cilicia, was also promoted to the rank of a Cistophoric mint. The Alexandrine tetradrachms of this period, which Müller (Nos. 1178–95) assigned to Philomelium on the eastern highway to Iconium, belong more probably to Phaselis on the coast of Lycia (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 308). The only other city which struck silver coins in pre-Imperial times was Cibyra, which was allowed to retain its independence under its native dynasts down to B. C. 84. Including the above-mentioned cities, there were in all about a score of towns in which autonomous bronze money was coined at intervals during the course of the second and first centuries B. C. These were either the chief halting places on the various highways from west to east or from north to south, or towns in the immediate neighbourhood of famous sanctuaries, such as Hierapolis, Dionysopolis, Hieropolis, &c. Most, though not all, of these towns continued to strike money throughout the Imperial period down to the time of Gallienus, and as the general prosperity of the country increased under the organized rule of Rome, mints at many other less important cities frequently sprang into activity, though it would seem that their issues were usually confined to special occasions such as periodical religious festivals or games, and, in many cases, the expense of the coinage was undertaken by some magistrate or wealthy citizen of high standing, such as Ἀρχιερεύς or Ἀσιάρχης, as an offering (*ἀνάθημα*) to his native city. Such voluntary liturgies would as a rule earn for the benefactor some honorary title, such as Φιλόπατρις, Φιλόκαισαρ, Υἱὸς πόλεως, &c. Sometimes, however, these liturgies would seem to have been granted 'at the request of' (*αἰτησαμένου*) or 'on the acceptance of a report by' (*εἰσαγγείλαντος*) some local magnate and, in such cases, it is possible that the city may have undertaken the expense of the issue while delegating it in commission to a special officer (*ἐπιμεληθείς*).[1] As a general rule, however, the

[1] See v. Fritze in *Nomisma*, i. p. 2 sqq.

municipal coins bear simply the name of the ordinary chief magistrate. Under the earlier emperors, as in the previous century, the names are frequently in the nominative case. This usage was soon abandoned, and from the time of the Flavians the genitive, with or without ἐπί (or rarely παρά), prevails, and is thus equivalent to a date. The title of the magistrate, Archon, Strategos, or Grammateus, is usually added on the larger coins. For the geographical information in this section I am chiefly indebted to Prof. Sir W. M. Ramsay's *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia* and to J. G. C. Anderson's papers in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, &c.

Abbaetae-Mysi. This Mysian people occupied a district in western Phrygia of which Ancyra and Synaüs were the chief cities. Imhoof (*Festschrift für O. Benndorf*, p. 201) would assign the coins to the first of these towns.

Autonomous bronze of the second century B. C., all contemporary and of three sizes. *obv.* Heads of Zeus: young Herakles: Apollo (Chromios (?)) with hair rolled; and Asklepios; *rev.* ΜΥΣΩΝ ΑΒΒΑΙΤΩΝ, Winged fulmen in wreath; Club and Lion-skin in wreath; Double-axe in wreath: Staff of Asklepios (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. II. 1–3, and Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 138).

Accilaëum (*J. H. S.*, xix. 90) on the Tembris or Tembros in Phrygia Epictetus, east of Dorylaëum and Midaëum, appears to have coined *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* money only during the reign of Gordian. *Types*—Naked Zeus; Seated goddess with phiale and sceptre; Dionysos: Mên; Nike; Tyche; &c. Also ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. *Inscr.*, ΑΚΚΙΛΑΕΩΝ. No magistrates' names.

Acmoneia, on a tributary of the river Sindrus, about six miles west of Diocleia (Ramsay, *C. and B.*, 625).

Autonomous bronze of three sizes. Middle of first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names in nominative case with patronymic. *Types*—Bust of Athena, *rev.* Flying eagle on fulmen, between stars: Head of Zeus, *rev.* Asklepios; Bust of City-Tyche, *rev.* Artemis Huntress (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. II. 5–7). (Cf. coinage of **Apameia** of the same period.)

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Magistrates'* names, at first in nominative case, and from Nero to Caracalla in genitive with ἐπί. *Titles*—Archiereus (or Archon ?) down to Trajan. The names of the magistrate and of his wife in Nero's time are sometimes as follows:—ἐπὶ ἀρχ. τῶ γ' Σερουηνίου Καπίτωνος καὶ Ἰουλίας Σεουήρας. The combination of the wife's name with that of her husband is strongly in favour of the title Archiereus, rather than Archon, as the office intended by ἐπὶ ἀρχ. (Ramsay, *C. and B.*, 639 ff.). From Trajan's time the title is Grammateus, and, in the reign of S. Severus, Flavius Priscus Jun. boasts of being the son of an Asiarch. (ΕΠΙ ΦΛ. ΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΥ ΝΕΟΥ ΓΡ. ΥΟΥ ΑΣΙΑΡ.). *Chief types*—Nike; Zeus seated, with adjuncts, owl and crescent; Artemis; Artemis Ephesia; River-god (Sindros ?); Kybele; Asklepios and Hygieia; Hermes; Zeus seated to front with two giants at his feet; Dionysos in biga of panthers, riding on panther, or standing; Amalthea suckling infant Zeus, around, three Kuretes; Herakles leaning on club; Demeter standing; City-Tyche seated between two River-gods

(Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 193): Horseman galloping towards mountain on which stand two women, in front, River-god (Sindros ?) (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. IV. 6). Also busts of Roma (ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ) ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΒΟΥΛΗ, &c. For other varieties see Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 139.

Aezanis in Phrygia Epictetus, near the sources of the Rhyndacus. *Autonomous bronze* probably after B.C. 84, the Sullan era, according to which some specimens seem to be dated (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 195). *Inscr.*, ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΕ[ΩΝ], *obv.* Helmeted bust, *rev.* Horse walking, sometimes with palm across shoulder, occasionally on caduceus, above, pileus surmounted by star; *obv.* Helmet with cheek-pieces, *rev.* Sword or dagger in sheath; *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen. *Magistrates'* names in monogr., but in one instance at full length—ΓΑΙΟΥ. In the latter half of the first century B.C. the *inscr.* is ΕΖΕΑΝΙΤΩΝ; *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Hermes; *obv.* Head of City, *rev.* Dionysos.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ or ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ with addition, on a coin of Commodus, of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟϹ (*Incert. Wadd.*, Pl. XV. 7). *Magistrates'* names in genitive with ἐπί, usually with patronymic without or with titles, Archon, Grammateus, Strategos, Stephanephoros, Archineokoros or Archiereus and Neokoros (?), Asiarch. (For list of names see B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xxiv. ff.) Under M. Aurelius the Grammateus Eurykles dedicates a coin ΤΗ ΓΕΡΟΥϹΙΑ (ἀνέθηκε being understood). *Chief types*—Zeus standing half-draped; Athena; Kybele; River-god (Rhyndakos) holding infant Ploutos; the Dioskuri; ΔΗΜΟϹ standing; Infant Zeus suckled by goat; Helios in quadriga; Hermes; Artemis Ephesia; Hekate triformis, Poseidon; Hephaestos forging helmet; &c. Also busts of ΘΕΟϹ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ and ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; and ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ.

Alliance coin with Cadi, under Domitian—ΔΗΜΟϹ ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ, ΔΗΜΟϹ ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ.

Alia (near the modern *Islam-Keui*) on the upper Sindrus between Acmoneia and Siocharax. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, occasionally, from Trajan to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΙΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrate's* name G. Asinius Phrygius in genitive with ΑΙΤΗϹΑΜΕΝΟΥ under Trajan, and G. Asinius Agreus Philopappos in nominative under M. Aurelius, with titles ΑϹΙΑΡΧΗϹ and ΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΤΕ[ΥΩΝ] with or without ἀνέθηκεν. The expression αἰτησαμένου seems to mean that the coins were issued 'at the request of' the magistrate named, who had asked formal permission to dedicate an issue of coins to the city,[1] while ἀνέθηκεν seems to imply that he had fulfilled his voluntary obligation, and been at the expense of the issue (see *supra*, p. 662). Αἰτησάμενος occurs at Alia, Ancyra, Eucarpeia, Appia, Stectorium, Mylasa, and Stratoniceia-Hadrianopolis (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, cxvii). Ἀνέθηκεν is much more frequent.

Chief types—Mên standing or on horseback.[2] ΔΗΜΟϹ standing; Demeter (?); Aphrodite; Apollo; Asklepios; Artemis; Dionysos; &c. Also busts of ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. VI. 5–8).

[1] Ramsay (*C. and B.*, 594) suggests that a special grant was accorded from *Rome* at the request of an influential citizen. But why the Roman rather than the local Senate?
[2] With regard to the religious cultus at Alia see Ramsay, *C. and B.*, 593.

Amorium, an important town in far eastern Phrygia, struck *autonomous bronze coins* in the second or first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΑΜΟΡΙΑΝΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names in nominative case or in monogr. *Types—obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle on fulmen, with caduceus across wing; *obv.* Head of Kybele, *rev.* Lion on caduceus. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. VII. 1, 2.)

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*—Augustus to Geta. *Magistrates' names* in nominative case under Augustus; afterwards in genitive with *i.e.* or two names with family name, e.g. Silvanus and Justus, Vipsanii, ΕΠΙ ϹΙΛΟΥΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΪ ΙΟΥϹΤΟΥ ΟΥΕΙΨΑΝΙΩΝ. The title, Archon, is added on coins of Caracalla and Geta. Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 202) points out that Amorium is called in an inscription (*B. C. H.*, xix. 555 ff.) Λαμπροτάτη καὶ σύμμαχος Ῥωμαίων, and that nearly all the magistrates' names from Caligula onwards are Roman. *Chief types*—Zeus seated; Temple of Zeus; Demeter; Aphrodite; Athena; Nemesis; Bust of Sarapis, *rev.* Isis; Herakles before the tree of the Hesperides; River-god; Eagle on altar; Rhea seated before infant Zeus; Artemis and Apollo with altar between them; Dionysos and satyr; &c. (see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pls. VII and VIII). Also busts of ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ and ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ.

Ancyra, the chief city of the district Abbaïtis in western Phrygia, was probably the place of mintage in the second century B.C. of the coins reading ΜΥΣΩΝ ΑΒΒΑΙΤΩΝ (see **Abbaëtae-Mysi,** *supra*, p. 663). After a long interval Ancyra begins again to strike *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins from the reign of Nero, when the town bore for a time the name of Julia, *Inscr.*, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ (Waddington, *Fastes*, 135), down to that of Philip. Ordinary *Inscr.*, ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ.

Magistrates—Proconsul, Volasenna, A.D. 62–63, ΠΟ. ΟΥΟΛΑϹΕΝΝΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ, ΑΙΤΗϹΑΜΕΝΟΥ ΤΙ. ΒΑϹϹΙΛΑΟΥ ΕΦ(ὁρου). From Nero onwards the magistrate's title is Archon or First Archon, who is also occasionally qualified as Hiereus, Stephanephoros, or Stephanephoros and Archiereus.[1] *Chief types*—Zeus standing, holding anchor and sceptre. The anchor on the coins of Ancyra in Galatia, which King Midas found, and which in the time of Pausanias (i. 4) was still to be seen in the temple of Zeus in that city, proves that the same legend must have been common to both cities, unless at the Phrygian town it was merely a *vox parlant*. Zeus and Hera face to face, sometimes between cypress trees; Artemis Ephesia; Athena; Poseidon seated. Also busts, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. IX).

For list of magistrates' names, &c., see B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xxix ff. and Pl. IX.

Antiocheia, ἡ πρὸς τῇ Πισιδίᾳ (Strab. 577), see *infra* under Pisidia. (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 356.)

Apameia, founded by Antiochus I (Soter) and named after his mother Apama, superseded the older stronghold and royal residence **Celaenae**

[1] The coin of Antinoüs, dedicated by Julius Saturninus, ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΟΙϹ (Mion. iv. 221, 160) belongs to Ancyra Galatiae (cf. *C. I. G.*, 4013).

which occupied the heights above it. Situate near the sources of the Maeander and its tributary mountain torrents, Marsyas, Orgas, and Therma, it was a central point from which trade-routes radiated in every direction. It became a commercial junction where goods arriving by the caravan routes from the east were packed in chests to be forwarded to the various seaports, Ephesus, Pergamum, &c. Hence its nickname ἡ Κιβωτός, 'the chest.' There was also a tradition, due perhaps to a Jewish element in the population, that the mountain above the town was Ararat and that the Ark of Noah (ἡ Κιβωτός) first rested on the hill of Celaenae. Its earliest coins are *Cistophori* and *Half-Cistophori* of the usual types, which fall chronologically into three classes. (i) B.C. 189–133 with monogram Ⓜ. (ii) After B.C. 133 with ΑΠΑ and magistrates' names in genitive case. (iii) Proconsular Cistophori, B.C. 57–48, of C. Fabius, B.C. 57–56, P. Lentulus, B.C. 56–53, Appius Claudius Pulcher, B.C. 53–51, M. Tullius Cicero, B.C. 51–50, and of C. Fannius, Pontifex, Praetor, B.C. 49–48, with local magistrates' names usually accompanied by a patronymic. On the coins of classes ii and iii the adjunct symbol is the double-flute of Marsyas. Lentulus, Pulcher, and Cicero were Proconsuls of Cilicia, to which province a portion of Phrygia was temporarily attached.

The autonomous bronze coins of Apameia range from B.C. 133–48, and are of four types:

(i) Bust of Athena, *rev.* Eagle flying over Maeander symbol, between the caps of the Dioskuri.
(ii) Head of Zeus, *rev.* Cultus-statue of Artemis Anaïtis.
(iii) Bust of Artemis turreted, as City-goddess, *rev.* Marsyas, on Maeander symbol.
(iv) Head of Zeus, *rev.* Crested helmet, on Maeander symbol.

These four denominations are contemporary with one another, and bear magistrates' names in nominative or genitive case with patronymic: some of the names are identical with those on the cistophori. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. X. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*—Augustus to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ, or rarely ΑΠΑΜΕΙϹ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΦΡΥΓΙΑϹ, and, later, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. *Magistrates*—Marius Cordus and M. Vettius Niger, Proconsuls of Asia under Nero, and M. Plancius Varus under Vespasian, A.D. 79. *Local magistrates*—Names at first in nominative case, but from Nero in genitive, with ἐπί, ἐπιμ[ελητέντος], or παρά under Commodus, and again, usually, from time of Gordian, when the magistrate is a Panegyriarch. The following titles are sometimes added: Agonothetes, Hippikos, Asiarch, Grammateus, Panegyriarch, Archiereus. For list of names see B. M. C., *Phr.*, pp. xxxvi ff. *Chief types*—ΜΑΡϹΥΑϹ playing double flute; ΜΑΡϹΥΑϹ seated in grotto with packing chests around him. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΒΩΤΟΙ ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ: Zeus (Kelaineus) seated; ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ standing; Athena standing, or seated playing double flute, her face reflected in the waters of a fountain, and, on a lofty rock above her, the satyr Marsyas in attitude of astonishment: Aphrodite standing: Chest or ark (κιβωτός) inscribed ΝΩΕ, floating on water and containing two figures, and in front the same pair, a man and a woman, and, on the top, a raven (?), and above it a dove flying with a branch in her beak (Fig. 313). This type is probably copied from some painting in the city delineating the myth which localized the resting-place of Noah's ark on the mountain behind Apameia (Ramsay,

C. and B., 669). Also Lion before thyrsos, with cista mystica above; Hero ΚΕΛΑΙΝΟϹ standing; Pan standing; Hermes seated; Poseidon

Fig. 313.

standing; Hekate triformis, sometimes with epithet ϹΩΤΕΙΡΑ; River-god ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟϹ recumbent; Cultus-statue of Artemis Ephesia with four river-gods around her inscribed ΜΑΙ., ΜΑΡ., ΟΡ., and ΘΕΡ. (Maeander, Marsyas, Orgas, and Therma) (Fig 314). There are still

Fig. 314.

hot springs at Apameia, called *Sidja* by the Turks. Another pictorial type shows Adrasteia nursing the infant Zeus and surrounded by the three Kuretes (Mion. iv. No. 270). The *obv.* types are frequently busts of ΚΕΛΑΙΝΟϹ, ΑΠΑΜΕΙΑ, ΖΕΥϹ ΚΕΛΕΝΕΥϹ, ΔΙΟΝΥϹΟϹ ΚΕΛΑΙΝΕΥϹ (*Z. f. N.*, xv. 49), ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΔΗΜΟϹ. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pls. XI and XII.

Alliance coins with Ephesus, under Philip Sen. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. LI. 2).

Appia (*Abia*), on the north road from Acmoneia to Cotiaëum, about thirty miles north of Acmoneia, and the same distance south of Cotiaëum. Its territory comprised the valley of the upper Tembris, north-east of Mount Dindymus. *Autonomous bronze*, second or first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΙΑΝΩΝ, *obv.* Head of Kybele, *rev.* Zeus aëtophoros seated (Imh., *Kl. M.*, i. p. 214). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*—Nero to Philip and Otacilia. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΠΙΑΝΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* from Trajan, and titles, Strategos with ΑΙΤΗ[ϹΑΜΕΝΟΥ] (see p. 662): Gram-

mateus with ἐπί (S. Severus and Geta); and First Archon with ἐπί (Philip and Otacilia). *Chief types*—River-god (Tembris (?)); Zeus (Laodikeus) standing; Dionysos standing; Emperor (Philip Jun.) standing; City-goddess seated between Tyche and Emperor who crowns her (B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xl and Pl. XIII).

Beudus Vetus. See **Palaeobeudus.**

Bria, between Eumeneia and Sebaste, at the foot of the *Burgus Dagh*. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* only in time of S. Severus and family *Inscr.*, ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. *Magistrate*, Strategos. *Types*: Head of Sarapis *rev.* Isis: Head of Athena, *rev.* Hermes standing; The Dioskuri beside their horses; Tyche; &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xli and Pl. XIII).

Bruzus (*Kara-Sandukli*) was the most northerly of a group of five cities (the Phrygian Pentapolis) occupying the valley of the upper Glaucus. The others were Eucarpeia, Otrus, Hieropolis, and Stectorium. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Hadrian (?) to Gordian. *Inscr.* ΒΡΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ. Dedicatory issues with ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ in the time of Hadrian (?), Severus, and Caracalla, but no magistrates' names on later coins. *Chief types*—Zeus enthroned, in one instance with two serpent-footed Giants beneath (Imh., *Kl. M.*, i. Pl. VII. 17); Zeus seated in temple; or with Hera standing before him; City-goddess standing; Hekate with two torches on globe; Demeter in serpent-car; Asklepios and Hygieia; Poseidon; &c. Also busts of City, ΒΡΟΥΖΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, and ΒΟΥΛΗ (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XIV. 1–7).

Alliance coin with **Ococleia** struck at the latter place under Commodus (*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. XVI. 18).

Cadi (*Gediz*), near the sources of the Hermus at the foot of Mount Dindymus, in the district called Abbaïtis in Phrygia Epictetus. *Quasi-autonomous*—Head of young Herakles, *rev.* ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ Lion walking (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XIV. 9) or Apollo standing leaning on stele (Imh., *Kl. M.*, p. 247, No. 1); &c. Also *Imperial*—Claudius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates* with ἐπί, Stephanephoros (time of Claudius), Archon or First Archon from Hadrian onwards. *Games*—ϹΕΒΑϹΤΑ ΟΜΟΒΩΜΙΑ (Elagabalus and Treb. Gallus) and ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΕΙΑ (Gallienus). *Chief types*—Zeus Lydios or Laodikeus; Artemis Ephesia; both deities sometimes in temples; The Capitoline Triad—Zeus, Hera, and Athena; Two Nemeses; Kybele; Demeter; Dionysos; Athena; Hermes; Asklepios and Hygieia; Apollo; Artemis; River-god ΕΡΜΟϹ; Roma seated; &c. Also busts of ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΟϹ ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΜΙΔΑϹ Bust of King Midas, &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pls. XIV, XV).

Alliance coins with **Aezanis** (see *supra*, p. 664), struck at the latter place.

Ceretapa (*Kayadibi*) in southern Phrygia, on the bank of a small lake about twenty miles south-east of Colossae. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Ant. Pius, Commodus, S. Severus, and Caracalla, &c. *Inscr.*, ΚΕΡΕΤΑΠΕΩΝ ΔΙΟΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΩΝ or ΚΕΡΕΤΑΠΕΩΝ. *Magistrate's* name with patronymic, under Commodus with παρά, under Severus, &c., with title Strategos without preposition. *Chief types*—

Herakles and Zeus face to face: Child Herakles kneeling on rocks with serpents twined round his arms; Attributes of Herakles, bow in case, club, and lion-skin; also types relating to the worship of Zeus, Kybele, Dionysos, Sarapis, Athena; River-god ΑΥΛΙΝΔΗ[Ν]ΟC (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 155); also Busts of Herakles, ΒΟΥΛΗ, &c. A coin of young Caracalla, as Caesar, bears his original name ΒΑCCIANOC (*Z. f. N.*, xvii. 20). Vaillant (*Num. Gr.*, p. 69) cites an alliance coin of Hierapolis with Ceretapa (Commodus), but no specimen is known to me.

Cibyra. This city, near the sources of the Indus in southern Phrygia, bordering upon Lycia, was not incorporated into the Roman province of Asia until B.C. 84. After the defeat of Antiochus, B.C. 190, Cibyra gained or retained its independence as the chief city of a confederation of four towns, Cibyra, Balbura, Bubon, and Oenoanda, constituting the Cabalian Tetrapolis. Cibyra struck silver tetradrachms and drachms of the Cistophoric standard, and bronze coins which appear to belong to the period 166 to 84 B.C. They often bear names in the nominative case at full length, or more commonly abbreviated or in monogram. It has been thought that these names are those of dynasts of the Cibyratis, on the ground that one of them, Moagetes, is identical with the name of the last dynast, who was dispossessed by the Romans in B.C. 84; but it would seem that the names on the coins are far too numerous to be those of reigning dynasts (see B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xlvi).

The types are as follows:

Helmeted male head.
[Imh., *Kl. M.*, i. Pl. VIII. 6.]

Id.
[Imh., *Kl. M.* 251, and *Mon. gr.* 395.]

Helmeted head.

Id.

Head of Helios.

Head of Zeus.
Heads of the Dioskuri.
Female head.

ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ Naked rider with lance or lance and shield, names ΜΟΑΓΕΤΗ[Σ] or ΠΑΠΗΣ . . . . . *Æ* Dr. 53–50 grs.
Similar, but horseman wears cuirass and helmet. Numerous names, usually abbreviated or in mon. and various adjunct symbols . . . . . *Æ* Tetradr. 196 grs.
Æ Dr. 47 grs.
ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ Humped bull in incuse square . . . . . *Æ* ·4
Eagle; Rider; Forepart of horse; &c.. *Æ* ·4
Humped bull; Forepart of do.; Bust of horse . . . . . *Æ* ·4
Apollo standing . . . . . *Æ* ·4
Nike erecting trophy . . . . *Æ* ·4
ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ Rose . . . . . *Æ* ·4

For other varieties see Imhoof (*op. cit.*, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 156).

A few of the bronze coins are dated either from the era of Asia, B.C. 134–133, or from the Sullan era, B.C. 84. The next era of Cibyra dates from A.D. 24, as is proved by a coin of Elagabalus (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 253).

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*—Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*

ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ or CEB. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ (Augustus). ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ (see Imh., *Kl. M.*, 256), in honour of Tiberius, was also in frequent use. *Magistrates'* names at first in nominative without title, from Domitian in genitive with ἐπί, and occasional title, Archiereus, or Grammateus. After Severus, magistrates' names do not occur. *Chief types*—Dionysos; Zeus; Hades; Winged Nemesis; Amazon in various aspects, regarded as City-goddess; Veiled goddess (Hekate) with torch, in biga drawn by lions; a large wicker basket, the name of which may have been similar in sound to that of the name of the town; cf. κύβυσις, κύβισις, κίββα, κιβωτός (Wadd., *As. Min.*, 19). This basket occurs frequently also as a symbol, and is often borne as a crown on the heads of various divinities (Θεοὶ Πατῴοικοί (?), Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 157). Other frequent types are—River-god (Indos?); Kore; Hekate triformis; Herakles resting his club on small terminal figure; also heads of CYNKΛHTOC; BOYΛH; ΔHMOC; KIBYPA; INΩ; [PΩ]MH ΑΔΡΙΑΝ H ?]; and portraits inscribed AΙΤΙΩΣ, ΟΥΗΡΑΝΙΟC, and MAPKEΛΛOC, probably local celebrities. *Games*—Π ΥΘΙΑ (?) (Mion. iv. 261, No. 391) if Sestini's description is to be trusted.

Alliance coins with Ephesus under Sev. Alex., and with Hierapolis under M. Aurelius and Faustina.

Cidyessus, in the *Sitchanli Ova*, some thirty miles east of Siocharax. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins—Domitian to Otacilia. *Inscr.*, on obverse, ΚΙΔΥΗΣΣΕ.Σ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΝ, or, on reverse, ΚΙΔΥΗCCEΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names with ἐπί—Archiereus, First Archon, or Logistes. *Types*—Zeus seated; Kybele seated; Athena standing; Mên (?) standing before seated Zeus, altar between them; Dionysos standing, with panther at his feet and small figure of Pan behind him; Bust of ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛHTOC; &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XIX. 1–3).

Colossae, on the Lycus, about twelve miles above Laodiceia. *Autonomous*—of the second or first century B.C. *Obv.*, Head of Zeus, *rev.*, ΚΟΛΟΣΣΗΝΩΝ Winged fulmen (Sir H. Weber Coll.). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*—Aelius Caesar to Gallienus (?). *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΟCCHNΩΝ (rarely ΚΟΛΟCCHNOIC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ). *Magistrates* from Aelius Caes. to Caracalla, with or without titles—Grammateus, Archon, Strategos, Stephanephoros, &c.; and, on coins of Commodus, CTPATHΓ. TΩN ΠΕΡΙ ZΩC!MON ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΑ (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 158). The coins appear to be all dedicatory. *Chief types*—River-god ΛYKOC recumbent; Wolf, symbol of R. Lycus; Artemis huntress; Artemis Ephesia; Artemis in biga of stags; Athena; Leto with infants; Zeus Laodikeus; Helios; Demeter; Sarapis; Isis; Asklepios and Hygieia; also busts of BOYΛH; ΔHMOC; Helios; Mên; Athena; Sarapis; &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xlix, and Pl. XIX. 4–9).

Cotiaeum (*Κοτιαγα*), on the upper Tembris, about thirty miles north of Appia on the north road from Acmoneia to Dorylaeum. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Tiberius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙΣ ΡΩΜΗΝ or ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ and, later, ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. *Magistrates*—ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΛΕΠΙΔΟΥ M. Aemilius Lepidus, Proconsul of Asia, A.D. 21–22, and M. CKAΠΛA ΑΝΘ., M. Scapula, Proconsul under Trajan (Hunter, ii. 483). Local magistrates with ἐπί, with or without

titles, *υἱὸς πόλεως*, Archon or First Archon, Agonothetes *διὰ βίου*, Philopatris, Epimeletes, Stephanephoros, *υἱὸς ἱππικοῦ*, Hippikos, and Archiereus. For fuller list of names and titles see B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. li.

Chief types—Kybele seated, often in lion-car, the lions sometimes supporting on their heads an agonistic table; Helios in quadriga, or standing with seated statuette of Kybele on his arm; Herakles with same statuette, or with infant Telephos, or in the garden of the Hesperides; Zeus seated; Apollo seated, or standing before tripod; Artemis Ephesia; Asklepios and Hygieia; &c. Also heads of Roma (ΡΩΜΗΝ), Synkletos (ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ), and ΔΗΜΟϹ (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pls. XX–XXII).

Alliance coins with Ephesus. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΠΡΟϹ ΕΦΕϹΙΟΥϹ (Caracalla). City of Cotiaëum represented by Kybele seated before Artemis Ephesia and crowned by Tyche (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. LI. 6).

Diocleia (*Doghla*), in the country of the Moxeani, stood in a well-watered valley on the road from Acmoneia to Eucarpeia.

Imperial coins, of Elagabalus only. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΚΛΕΑΝΩΝ ΜΟΞΕΑΝΩΝ. *Types*—Apollo standing between tripod and column, on which he supports his lyre (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXII. 7; cf. Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.* xiii. 4116); Demeter standing (*Z. f. N.*, xvi. 8).

Dionysopolis occupied a fertile district on the south bank of the upper Maeander, by which its territory was separated from the *κοινόν* of the Hyrgaleis (Ramsay, *C. and B.*, 126; *J. H. S.*, iv. 374 ff., x. 216 ff.; Reinach, *Chron. d'Or.*, i. 497. 4). According to Steph. Byz. it was founded by Eumenes II (B.C. 197–159) and Attalus II (B.C. 159–138) of Pergamum on the spot where a *ξόανον* of Dionysos had been found. *Autonomous* Æ of second or first century B.C. *Obv.* Head of young Dionysos in ivy-wreath. *rev.* ΔΙΟΝΥϹ Bunch of grapes (B. M.). *Obv.* Bust of young Dionysos in ivy-wreath with thyrsos at shoulder, *rev.* ΔΙΟΝΥϹΟ, Dionysos standing wearing himation, holding thyrsos and grapes over panther. *Magistrate's* name with patronymic as on contemporary coins of Apameia. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Tiberius to Maesa. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΝΥϹΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, ΔΙΟΝΥϹΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names in nominative with patronymic under Tiberius. In time of Severus and Caracalla with title Strategos (ϹΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΝΤΟϹ), and dedicatory coins by ΧΑΡΗϹ Β ΙΕΡΕΥϹ ΔΙΟΝΥϹΟΥ, with ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. On coins of Elagabalus Maesa, and Annia Faustina, struck A.D. 221–2, the date Ϟ. Ο = year 70, occurs. This points to the year A.D. 152–3 as the era from which Dionysopolis reckoned its years. Antoninus Pius may have inaugurated some festival there in that year. Cf. similar dated coins of the Hyrgaleis and of Laodiceia (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 222). *Chief types* (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXIII)—Dionysos enthroned or standing, sometimes between Zeus Laodikeus and Asklepios, or between the Apollo of Hierapolis and Asklepios; Demeter (?) veiled to front holding in each hand a torch, beside her, Telesphoros (*J. H. S.*, iv. 161); Asklepios and Telesphoros; Cista mystica with serpent; Zeus Laodikeus; Kybele seated; Artemis Ephesia; Hermes; Rider-god with double-axe; River-god ΜΕΑΝΔΡΟϹ; also heads of ΖΕΥϹ ΠΟΤΗΟϹ, epithet elsewhere unknown; ΠΟΛΙϹ, City-goddess; Sarapis; Seilenos; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; and ΔΗΜΟϹ. The Rider-god with the double-axe is a type common to many towns in Lydia and Phrygia (B. M. C., *Lyd.*, p. cxxviii).

Docimeium (*Ichje Kara-hissar*), lay in a gorge of the river Dureius, an affluent of the Caÿstrus about twenty miles north-east of Prymnessus on the road leading to Amorium. It was a Macedonian town founded by a certain Dokimos, perhaps the general who surrendered Synnada to Lysimachus, B.C. 302.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* coins, Claudius to Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ or ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. *Magistrates*—Anthypatos, ΕΠΙ ΚΟΡΒΟΥΛΩΝΟΣ ΑΝΘΥ, prob. Cn. Domitius Corbulo, Procos. of Asia, A.D. 51 or 52, who was put to death by order of Nero at Cenchreae, A.D. 67. *Local Magistrate*, Strategos, with additional title First Archon, on coin of Verus only (Mion. iv. 516). No other Magistrates' names. *Chief types*—Kybele standing to front between two lions; Kybele riding on lion; Kybele standing beside Mount Persis (*Jahrbuch Arch. Inst.*, iii. 295); Dionysos naked to front, between small satyr and Eros (Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. VII. 20); Two naked men contending with lion at foot of a cultus-statue or trophy (?), probably a reminiscence of the bronze group dedicated by Krateros at Delphi in memory of his rescue of Alexander from the attack of a lion (Plut. Alex. 40; but see Imh., *Kl. M.*, 224, according to whose description the men are rescuing a woman from the lion). Mount ΠΕΡCΙC; River-god [Δ]ΟΥΡΕΙΟC; Apollo naked with tripod beside him; Athena; Artemis holding two torches; Hermes; Asklepios; Telesphoros; &c. Also heads of ΔΟΚΙΜΟC, the oekist; Herakles; Hermes; Pan; ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; &c. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXIV. The famous quarries of the marble known as Docimean and Synnadean were in Mount Persis.

Alliance coins with **Ephesus**, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (Gordian) (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 148).

Dorylaëum (*Eski-shehr*), the most northern town in Phrygia, on the river Tembris (Radet, *En Phrygie*, 80; Imh., *Kl. M.*, 225). *Imperial* coins, Vespasian to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΔΟΡΥΛΑΕΩΝ. *Magistrate*—Anthypatos, ΙΤΑΛΙΚΩ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ, Ti. Catius C. Silius Italicus, Procos. of Asia shortly after A.D. 77. *Local Magistrates*, Archon, or First Archon and Stephanephoros, in genitive case with ἐπί.

Chief types—Kybele; Hades; Dionysos; River god (Tembris); Zeus, on one coin of Trajan with epithet ΜΕΛΗΝΟC (Imh., *l. c.* This is the Zeus of Mela, and points to a close connexion between Dorylaëum and Mela in Bithynia); Nemesis; Thanatos with reversed torch; Two draped figures carrying spears and sacrificing before altar over which an eagle hovers, perhaps Dorylaos and Akamas as founders (cf. Radet, *op. cit.*, p. 165 ff.). The names of two of the archons which occur on coins of Gordian and Philip, Attikos and Timaeos, are met with in lapidary inscriptions found at *Eski-Shehr* and *Shehr-Euyuk*. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXV.

Epicteteis. See **Aezanis**.

Eriza, an unimportant city in the lower Indus valley between Cibyra and Themisonium (Ramsay, *C. and B.*, 253 ff.; Imh., *Kl. M.*, 226). Like Cibyra it seems to have been autonomous before B.C. 84, and to have issued a few bronze coins:—*Obv.* Head of Poseidon (?), *rev.* ΕΡΙΖΗΝΩΝ Eagle on fulmen (*Z. f. N.*, x. 56). *Obv.* Bust of Athena, *Magistrate's*

name ΠΑΣΑΜΟΣ, *rev.* ΕΡΙ Bust of horse (Imh., *l. c.*); *obv.* Horseman. *rev.* Athena fighting ΠΑΣΑ[ΜΟΣ?] (*Invent. Wadd.*, 2338); *obv.* ΕΡ. Double-axe, *rev.* Trident (B. M.). *Imperial*—S. Sev., Carac., and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΕΡΙΖΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates' names* with ἐπὶ ἱερ[έως]. *Types*—Helios or Mên on horse (*Z. f. N.*, x. 56 and xii. 323); Artemis Ephesia (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 227, and B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXVI).

Eucarpeia (*Emir Hissar*) was the chief city in the valley of the Phrygian Pentapolis (Ramsay, *C. & B.*, 690). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Augustus to Volusian. In the time of Augustus, Eucarpeia was the only place of mintage in the whole valley, and its coins consequently bear the inscr. ΕΥΚΑΡΠΙΤΙΚΟΥ, showing that they were current throughout the whole of the Eucarpitic Plain, as the valley of the upper Glaucus may then have been called. The name 'Pentapolis' is quite late and only occurs twice (Ramsay, *l. c.* 698). These coins were issued in the name of ΛΥΚΙΔΑΣ ΕΥΞΕΝΟΥ, probably a Priest, and of ΑΠΦΙΑ ΙΕΡΗΑ. Priestess apparently of Artemis, whose statue is the prevailing type at Eucarpeia. The goddess stands to front, holding bow and drawing arrow from quiver; on her r. is a deer, and on her left a small cultus-idol of an Asiatic goddess, perhaps Kybele. From Hadrian's time the *inscr.* is ΕΥΚΑΡΠΕΩΝ, and coins were struck ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΙΣΗΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΣ ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΗΣ (Pedia Secunda, doubtless also a Priestess), and later under M. Aurelius, ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣ Γ. ΚΛ. ΦΛΑΚΚΟΥ (Flaccus, probably a Priest), or ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΥ Π. ΚΛ. ΜΑΞ. ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ (Marcellianus, the official on whose special request an issue of coins may have been authorized, cf. Ramsay, *l. c.*, 693). *Other types*—Kybele standing with hand resting on lion's head; Hermes with ram; Poseidon; Eucarpeia, city-goddess, seated holding ears of corn; Bucranium surmounted by crescent and two stars; Temple of Tyche, &c., also heads of ΕΥΚΑΡΠΕΙΑ. ΔΗΜΟΣ, ΒΟΥΛΗ. Dionysos, Hermes, &c. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXVI.

Eumeneia (*Ishekli*) was a Pergamene city founded by Attalus II B.C. 159-138 as a counterpoise to the neighbouring Peltae, a Seleucid stronghold. He named it after his brother Eumenes. The territory of Eumeneia comprised the rich plain between the lower Glaucus and its junction with the upper Maeander, in the midst of which stood, at Attanassos, the hieron of an old Phrygian god (Ramsay, *C. & B.*, 356). Its earliest coins are *autonomous bronze* of the second century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* oak-wreath; Head of Athena, *rev.* Nike; Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Tripod between bipennis entwined by serpent and filleted laurel branch, each surmounted by star, mostly with *magistrates' names* in genitive case with patronymic. After an interval of about half a century coins were struck, probably at Eumeneia, under the name of **Fulvia,** which appears to have been imposed upon it for a very brief time in honour of the wife of M. Antony (*ob.* B.C. 40). *Obv.* Portrait of Fulvia as Nike winged, *rev.* ΦΟΥΛΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ ΖΜΕΡΤΟΡΙΓΟΣ ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ. Athena with spear and shield, or Same inscr. in ivy-wreath (*Z. f. N.* xvii. 21). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins were issued from the time of Tiberius to that of Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ and later ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ, showing that some of the influential families claimed an Achaean ancestry. *Magistrates*—Tiberius to Nero

in nominative case ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ ΖΜΕΡΤΟΡΙΞ, doubtless a member of the same family as the Zmertorix of B.C. 40, ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΣ (cf. *C. I. G.*, 3887, where this magistrate is called Ἱερεὺς τῆς Ῥώμης), and ΚΛΕΩΝ ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΣ. The son (?) of the last named, ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΩΝ, appears on coins of Nero as Ο ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥϹ[1] or as ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ and his wife ΒΑΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΩΝΟΣ as ΑΡΧΙΕΡΗΑ [of Asia] on coins of Agrippina Jun.

Under Domitian the name is in the genitive case accompanied by ΕΙϹΑΝΓΕΙΛΑΝΤΟϹ and ΑΡΧΙ. ΑϹΙΑϹ, which is supposed to mean that the coin was issued 'on the presentation of a report by' the chief priest (see *supra*, p. 662). After Domitian the few names which occur are preceded by ἐπί. *Titles*—ἀρχιερεύς, under Philip, and ἀγωνοθέτης, under Volusian. *Games* (according to Sestini, *Lett.*, ix. 61)—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ, on coin of Gallienus. *Chief types*—Naked Apollo holding double-axe and raven; the Rider-god with double-axe (cf. similar divinities at **Thyatira**); Zeus standing; Artemis Ephesia; Apollo and Dionysos in car drawn by goat and pantheress, on the goat's back sits Eros playing the double flute; Nike sacrificing bull; River-god ΓΛΑΥΚΟϹ; &c. Also heads of Hermes, Dionysos, ΕΥΜΕΝΕΙΑ, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, &c. It will be seen from the above notes that the coinage of Eumeneia is chiefly of a sacerdotal character. No purely municipal titles occur. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXVII.

Flaviopolis. *See* **Temenothyrae.**

Fulvia. *See* **Eumeneia.**

Grimenothyrae or **Flavia Grimenothyrae.** The Grimenothyreis were a people inhabiting the region between Temenothyrae (*Ushak*) and Keramon Agora on the upper Sindrus near Acmoneia. Their two cities were Flavia Grimenothyrae and Trajanopolis, some four miles to the south of it. Grimenothyrae dates from the time of Domitian, Trajanopolis, a more convenient site (*Charik-kewi*), from that of Trajan (Imhoof, *Festschrift für O. Benndorf*, p. 204). The coins of Grimenothyrae range from Domitian to Hadrian, those of Trajanopolis (*q. v.*) from Trajan to Gordian. *Inscr.*, A coin of Domitian (Imhoof, *l. c.*) reads ΦΛΑΟΥΙΩΝ ΓΡΙΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΩΝ; those of Trajan and Hadrian ΓΡΙΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΩΝ only; and these latter bear *Magistrates' names* with ἐπί but without titles. *Chief types*—Zeus seated; Asklepios and Hygieia; Zeus draped standing with eagle and sceptre; Mên standing; Athena standing; Demeter standing; Herakles standing holding apple; &c. Also heads of Herakles, Artemis, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, &c. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXVIII.

Hadrianopolis or **Hadrianopolis Sebaste,** in the extreme east of Phrygia Paroreios, some fifteen miles south-east of Philomelium near *Doghan Arslan*. According to Ramsay and Anderson, its original name seems to have been Thymbrion (*J. H. S.*, viii. 491, 48, 49, and xviii. 116 ff.;

[1] Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 150, notes the few other instances known to him, in which the article is prefixed to the magistrate's title, *e. g.* ὁ ἀρχίατρος (at Ceramus), ὁ γραμματεύς (at Colossae), and ὁ ἐπιμελητής (at Mastaura).

Ramsay, *Hist. Geog.*, 140, 57, and 142, 60). *Imperial* coins, Ant. Pius to Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ or CEB. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ usually abbreviated, mostly with *Magistrates' names* in genitive, with or without ἐπί, and with title Archon, apparently the Strategos. There was also a city in Thrace called Hadrianopolis, where, however, the title CEB. is absent. The only means of distinguishing between the coins of these two cities is a careful study of fabric and characteristic types. The *chief types* of the Phrygian Hadrianopolis are—Mên standing; Nemesis between wheel and griffin; Distyle temple containing krater and staff; Nike; Tyche; Bull standing; River-god, ΚΑΡΜΕΙΟC; &c. (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 400; *Gr. M.*, 737; *Kl. M.*, 232; *J. Int. d'arch. num.*, i. 20; B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXVIII). There are also *quasi-autonomous* coins with heads of Athena, Mên, &c.

Hierapolis, the 'Holy City' (*Pambuk Kalesi*), stood on a lofty ridge overlooking the wide plain of the Lycus as far as its junction with the Maeander some fifteen miles to the west. The place owed its sanctity to its famous hot springs and its Charonion, believed to be an entrance into the underworld, from which a mephitic vapour was emitted. Leto the Mother-goddess, Apollo-Helios-Lairbenos, and other native Phrygian divinities were also revered at Hierapolis.

Its earliest coins are autonomous bronze of the second century B. C. reading ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. The form ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ dates only from the time of Augustus. The types of the autonomous coins are, *obv.* Head of Apollo, *rev.* Goddess Roma (?) holding Nike, and seated on three shields; also, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Apollo Kitharoedos; *obv.* Lyre, *rev.* Omphalos. Monogram or Magistrate's name in nominative case. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Augustus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, after Claudius, ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, with addition, sometimes, of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ from time of Elagabalus. *Roman Magistrates*, ΦΑΒΙΟΣ ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ, Procos., B. C. 5, with his portrait, and ΜΑΡΚΕΛ. ΑΝΘΥ. (Clodius Eprius Marcellus, Procos., A. D. 70-73, cf. also **Laodiceia**). *Municipal Magistrates*, in nominative case, usually with patronymic, and occasionally with titles, Φιλόπατρις, Γραμματεὺς δήμου, Γραμματεύς. Magistrates' names do not occur regularly after the reign of Nero,[1] and the only coins of Hierapolis after the time of Philip seem to be alliance coins with Ephesus and Smyrna of the time of Valerian.

Chief types. (i) *Before Trajan*—Lyre; Tripod; Apollo Kitharoedos; Bipennis surmounted by head of Helios and with serpent round handle; Rider-god with bipennis; Demeter (?) seated; Zeus Laodikeus; Temple of the Augustan cult, with ΓΕΝΕΙ ΣΕΒΑCΤΩΝ. (ii) *After Trajan*—Artemis Ephesia; Athena and Hermes face to face; Athena Nikephoros; Apollo Kitharoedos; Rider-god with bipennis; Herakles standing; Two cloaked figures, each with spear, sacrificing before lighted altar (cf. **Doryiaeum** under Gordian); Rape of Kore; ΜΟΨΟC and ΤΟΡΡΗΒΟC, the prophet and the priest, the former with the bow and laurel-branch of the god Apollo, the latter holding cultus-image of the Phrygian goddess, and playing on a lyre, referring to the introduction by him of the Lydian music into the ritual ceremony of the goddess (Ramsay, *C. & B.*, 88); ΘΕΑ

[1] Mion. iv. 630 and S. vii. 378, 391 are untrustworthy.

ΡΩΜΗ seated; Zeus Laodikeus; Nemesis; Isis; Asklepios and Hygieia; River ΧΡΥϹΟΡΟΑϹ, whose waters tumbling over the cliffs disappeared into a chasm in the plain beneath: Mên standing; Selene-Hekate with two torches in biga; Tyche ΕΥΠΟϹΙΑ and ΕΥΒΟϹΙΑ[1]. These are the chief reverse-types. On the obverses of the above are heads of Apollo ΑΡΧΗΓΕΤΗϹ with lyre, or radiate as Helios; Helios ΛΑΙΡΒΗΝΟϹ; ΖΕΥϹ ΒΩΖΙΟϹ[2]; ΖΕΥϹ ΤΡΩΙΟϹ; Dionysos; Athena; Selene; Sarapis; Asklepios; Herakles; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΓΕΡΟΥϹΙΑ; City-goddess, ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΙϹ; &c.

Games—The strictly Hierapolitan Games were the ΠΥΘΙΑ from the time of Caracalla; the ΑΚΤΙΑ in connexion with the Neocory (Elagabalus and Philippus); the ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ (Philippus); and ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩ ΧΡΥϹΟΡΟΑ (Annia Faustina). On the numerous alliance coins other games are also mentioned in combination with the ΠΥΘΙΑ of Hierapolis, *e.g.* Π and Χ, each in wreath, for ΠΥΘΙΑ and ΧΡΥϹΑΝΘΙΝΑ (Hierapolis and Sardes); Π and Ε for ΠΥΘΙΑ and ΕΦΕϹΙΑ or Π and Ο for ΠΥΘΙΑ and ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ (Hierapolis and Ephesus); ΠΥΘΙΑ and ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑϹΙΑϹ (Hierapolis and Smyrna), &c. (See v. Papen in *Z.f. N.*, xxvi, pp. 161–82.)

Alliance coins. Alliance coins were struck at Hierapolis apparently on five distinct occasions. (i) Under Hadrian, alliance with Laodiceia and reciprocally at Laodiceia with Hierapolis. (ii) Under M. Aurelius, Verus, and Faustina, alliances with Cibyra (coins struck there), Ephesus, and Synnada. (iii) Under Commodus, alliances with Ephesus, Sardes, and Aphrodisias. (iv) Under the Philips, alliances with Ephesus, Smyrna, Sardes, Pergamum, and Cyzicus, often with heads of Lairbenos, Synkletos, &c., instead of the Imperial portrait. (v) Under Valerian, alliances with Ephesus and Smyrna.

The evidence for an alliance coin with Ceretapa (Eckhel, *D. N.*, iii. 157) rests only on the doubtful authority of Vaillant.

For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pls. XXIX–XXXII, and Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 151 sqq.

Hieropolis was the old religious centre of the Glaukos valley of which Eucarpeia was the commercial capital. During nearly all of the first century A. D. Eucarpeia provided currency for the whole valley (see *supra*, p. 673). Hieropolis began to coin *apparently* only under Nerva, and its coinage does not extend beyond the time of Elagabalus. Inscr., ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. In the time of M. Aurelius, Verus, and Faustina Jun. the coins were issued in the name of an Asiarch, ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟϹ ΚΛ. ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΟϹ ΑϹΙΑΡΧΟΥ. No other magistrates' names occur. The *chief types* are Nike wingless or winged; Zeus βροντῶν naked, hurling fulmen or holding eagle, sometimes with a second eagle at his feet and with aegis hanging over his extended arm; Kybele seated; Demeter standing before altar; Hades-Sarapis seated with Kerberos, and sometimes with Isis standing before him; Artemis running; Artemis Ephesia; Asklepios; Mên; Two stars in crescent above the horns of a bucranium, one above the other, connected by a vertical line (cf. coins of **Eucarpeia, Peltae,** and **Stectorium**); Tyche; &c.

[1] Concerning these names see Ramsay, *C. & B.*, 627, 637, and Imh., *Lyd. Stadtm.*, 108, 182.
[2] On the derivation of this word see Ramsay, *C. & B.*, 153.

Also busts of ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, or ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙϹ turreted with sceptre and cornucopiae. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXXII.

Hydrela is placed by Ramsay (*C. & B.*, 172) on the left bank of the Maeander opposite Tripolis. The territory of the Hydrelitae comprised the lower plain of the Lycus including originally Hierapolis, which gradually superseded Hydrela and rose to be the religious centre of the district, while Hydrela sank into the position of a small city of little importance. Its earliest coinage dates from the first century B.C. *Obv.* Bust of Artemis. *Rev.* Mên standing (Brit. Mus.). *Inscr.*, ΥΔΡΗΛΙΤΩΝ.

There are also a few *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins. *Inscr.*, ΥΔΡΗΛΕΙΤΩΝ, one of Augustus (or young Nero?) with magistrate's name in nominative, ΕΥΘΥΔΩΡΟΣ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 245) and several dedicatory coins of Hadrian's time with ΑΠΕΛΛΑϹ ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ. *Types*—Mên on horse; Hera standing before Zeus Laodikeus and Athena (a modification of the Capitoline Triad, cf. Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, i. 121, 266, 272); Hermes standing; Dionysos standing; Apollo Kitharistes; Lion and Star; Club, bow-case, and quiver. Also Heads of Athena, Sarapis, and ΔΗΜΟϹ, some certainly much later than Hadrian's time (Millingen, *Sylll.*, 73). For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXXIII.

Hyrgaleis. These people occupied part of the modern *Chal-ova* in the bend of the upper Maeander between the territory of Dionysopolis on the west and the plain of Peltae on the east. The townships in the Hyrgalean Plain formed a single federation or κοινόν. There are several ancient sites in the plain, but the place of mintage was probably Lounda. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Antoninus Pius to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΥΡΓΑΛΛΕΩΝ, and more commonly ΥΡΓΑΛΕΩΝ.[1] *Magistrates*—Ant. Pius to Domna and Caracalla in genitive with ἐπί, and title Archon or Strategos (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 154; *Z. f. N.*, xvii. 22; *Invent. Waddl.*, 367). Apollodotus, one of the Strategoi of whom coins are known, has also left a lapidary inscription dedicated to Ant. Pius, on which he records, as the climax of his own services, the fact that he had struck coins (κόψις καὶ νομίσματα). (See Macdonald in *Class. Rev.*, 1907, p. 58.) The Hyrgaleis seem to have issued a great many coins in the year A.D. 222, when Severus Alexander became emperor. These are all dated ☥ ΤΞ (= 306 from the Lydo-Phrygian or Sullan era, B.C. 85–84), and are without magistrates' names. The *chief types* of the Hyrgalean coins are Rider-god with double-axe and hound (*Z. f. N.*, *l. c.*); Zeus Laodikeus; Kybele enthroned; Demeter standing; River-god ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟϹ; Mên standing; Apollo and Artemis face to face, with stag between them; Hermes; Isis; Dikaiosyne; Tyche. Also Heads of Dionysos, Sarapis, ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ, ΔΗΜΟϹ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, veiled and diademed as on coins of the neighbouring Dionysopolis, &c. (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 216; *Kl. M.*, 246; Ramsay, *C. & B.*, 129). For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXXIII.

Iulia (Ipsus). This old Phrygian town, renamed Julia in early Imperial times, was probably at or near the modern *Ishakli* (Anderson,

[1] Ramsay (*C. & B.* 129) mentions a coin of Domna with inscr. ΥΡΓΑΛΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ [illegible].

J. H. S., xviii. 110 ff.) at the foot of the north-east extremity of the range of mountains now called the *Sultan Dagh*. It was a station on the important trade-route from the west through Phrygia to Iconium and the east, and was situated about midway between the modern *Afium Kara-hissar* and *Ak-Shehr* (Philomelium). Ipsus was famous for the great battle, B.C. 301, in which Seleucus and Lysimachus defeated Antigonus and his son Demetrius. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins of Nero and Agrippina Jun., and, two hundred years later, of Aemilian and Cornelia Supera. *Inscr.*, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ. Magistrate's name in nominative under Nero and in genitive or dative with title archon under Aemilian, &c. *Chief types*—Kybele seated; Mên, on horse, shouldering three-pointed sceptre; Mên standing in temple; Tyche sacrificing; &c. For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXXIII.

Laodiceia ad Lycum was a stronghold of Seleucid power and influence founded by Antiochus II (B.C. 261–246), and named in honour of his wife Laodice. An older city on the same site was called Diospolis or Rhoas. The territory of Laodiceia included a great part of the Lycus valley, and was bounded by the two streams Lykos and Kapros, personified on its coins by a Wolf and a Boar. Its earliest coins are *cistophori*. These fall into three classes:—(i) B.C. 189–133, ΛΑΟ; *symbols*, Wolf and Head of city; Wolf and Lyre; Head of city goddess, Aphrodite or Laodice. (ii) After B.C. 133, ΛΑΟ, and Magistrates' names in genitive or (later) in nominative with patronymic; constant *symbol*, Caduceus. (iii) Proconsular Cistophori of T. Ampius, B.C. 58–57; C. Fabius, B.C. 57–56; P. Lentulus, P. f., Procos. of Cilicia B.C. 56–53, and Imperator; Ap. Pulcher, Ap. f., Procos. of Cilicia B.C. 53–51, and Imperator; M. Tullius, M. f. Cicero, Procos. of Cilicia B.C. 51–50, and Imperator; and of C. Fannius, Pontifex, B.C. 49–48; with local magistrate's name and patronymic; *symbol*, caduceus (cf. similar classes at **Apameia**).

The *autonomous* bronze coins of Laodiceia probably began about the same time as the earliest cistophori. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. *Types*—Turreted head of goddess, *rev.* Lion seated; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Lotus flower; Head of Aphrodite, *rev.* Aphrodite seated, holding dove; or Aphrodite standing, holding dove with rose before her. The following are of later date, after B.C. 133:—Head of Aphrodite or Queen Laodice, wearing stephane and diadem, *rev.* Cornucopiae, double or single, the latter usually accompanied by a caduceus; Head of Apollo (?), *rev.* Tripod. The latest *autonomous* coins bear the mon. ЄΚ, perhaps year 21 of the Sullan era (= B.C. 63), or else a proper name (ЄΚΑΤ . . . . (?)). *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Cornucopiae with eagle on it; Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Cista mystica between Caps of Dioskuri; Running boar, *rev.* Wolf. (River-gods Kapros and Lykos.) My suggestion that the female head wearing stephane and diadem (?) may be a traditional portrait of Queen Laodice, and not merely an ideal head of Aphrodite, though hypothetical, is, I think, warranted by the edict of Antiochus II (*B. C. H.*, 1885, 324 ff.) conferring upon Laodice divine honours and appointing High Priestesses for her special cult in the various satrapies of his dominions.

The *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins of Laodiceia range from Augustus to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, or, from the time of Caracalla, often ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. *Magistrates*—Anthypatos

Proconsul), T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus, A.D. 70–73, and C. Popilius Pedo, A.D. 160–161. Local magistrates' names at first in nominative, e.g. ΣΕΙΤΑΛΚΑΣ and ΠΥΘΗΣ (these two with their portraits); later, sometimes in genitive with ἐπί, or in Domitian's reign with διά. *Titles*—Philopatris (time of Augustus), Hiereus and Nomothetes (Nero), Grammateus (Hadrian), Στρατηγῶν (Sabina), Ἀρχιερατεύων (M. Aur. Caes.), Asiarch (Caracalla), Archiereus (Otacilia). The names of several of the magistrates from Augustus to M. Aurelius have been identified by Ramsay (*C. & B.*, 42 ff.) as members of the wealthy and influential family of the Zenonidae, among whom were Claudia Zenonis and Julia Zenonis, women who were probably hereditary High Priestesses in the reign of Domitian, and P. Claudius Attalos, who dedicated coins in the time of Ant. Pius and M. Aurelius as High Priest, Π. ΚΛ. ΑΤΤΑΛΟϹ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 270, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 160). This Attalos was a citizen both of Laodiceia and of Smyrna, where by his abilities he had earned the title Σοφιστής. Coins of the latter city read ΑΤΤΑΛΟϹ ϹΟΦΙϹΤΗϹ ΤΑΙϹ ΠΑΤΡΙϹΙ ϹΜΥΡ. ΛΑΟ. He also dedicated coins at Laodiceia with the word ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΟΝ upon them: type, Zeus Laodikeus standing (Mion., iv. 703), or a temple inscribed ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΟΝ; but as a similar temple inscribed ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΟϹ occurs on coins of Domitian, it cannot have been erected by Attalos.

In the time of Commodus Laodiceia received the title Neokoros, and by a decree of the Senate at a later date the name of Elagabalus[1] was associated with that of Commodus, ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΚΟΜΟΔΟΥ ΚΕ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥ.

The *Games* at Laodiceia mentioned on coins are the ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑ ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, the ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑϹΙΑϹ, and the ΑϹΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ (*Z. f. N.*, xiv. 122).

Dates. Some of the coins of Caracalla and Sev. Alexander bear the dates 88 and 108, which point to an era in Hadrian's reign, either A.D. 123 or 130, in both of which years he visited Laodiceia (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 272).

Among the *chief types* of the coins of Laodiceia are the following heads or busts—ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΔΗΜΟϹ; ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΑ and ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑ; ϹΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΥ ΝΕΩΝ[2], bust of the Synedrion of young citizens, with two staves (?) at his back; ΖΕΥϹ ΑϹΕΙϹ; Mên; &c. The principal reverse-types are—Lion or Panther seated, with double-axe over shoulder; Zeus Laodikeus standing draped in long chiton, holding an eagle and resting on his sceptre; Aphrodite draped standing; Altar surmounted by head-dress of Isis, or by mask of Seilenos; Infant Ploutos on cornucopiae; Artemis Ephesia; Hades with Kerberos; Wolf and Boar (River-gods Lykos and Kapros); Zeus ΑϹΕΙϹ carrying infant, with goat beside him; Pantheistic Tyche (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 161); Gymnasiarch (?) with vase at his feet containing vexillum; Aphrodite naked to front, dressing her hair, between Eros and dolphin; the three Charites; Hekate triformis; City-goddess standing between Wolf and Boar, and holding phiale and statuette of Zeus Laodikeus (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 161); or Lykos and Kapros recumbent in human form; Hera standing before Zeus and

[1] Not Caracalla, see Imh., *Kl. M.*, 271.
[2] Cf. coins of Heraeleia Salbace in Caria.

Athena (the Capitoline Triad); Kybele enthroned; Dionysos in panther-car; the Dioskuri beside their horses; Emperor in quadriga of lions. Eros winged or Thanatos in sleeping attitude, with torch reversed; the Seasons, personified as four children. *Inscr.*, ΕΥΤΥΧΕΙΣ ΚΑΙΡΟΙ, equivalent to the Latin TEMPORVM FELICITAS (cf. *Rev. Num.*, 1891, 31); Laodiceia seated between ΦΡΥΓΙΑ and ΚΑΡΙΑ standing (*Num. Zeit.*, 1891, Pl. I. 1); Rhea or Amaltheia nursing infant Zeus, around are the Kuretes beating their shields, and at her feet recumbent River-gods. For a detailed account of the history, religion, and municipal constitution of Laodiceia see Ramsay, *C. & B.*, p. 32 ff.; and for illustrations, B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pls. XXXIV–XXXVIII.

Alliance coins in time of *Nero* with Smyrna; *Hadrian* with Hierapolis; *M. Aurelius* with Smyrna, Ephesus, Pergamum, and Adramyteum (?) (Mion. iv. 749 after Vaillant); *Commodus* with Ephesus and Nicomedia; *Caracalla* with Ephesus, Smyrna, and Pergamum; *Philip Jun.* with Ephesus and Smyrna. Alliance coins with Laodiceia were also issued at Hierapolis, Smyrna, Perinthus (?) (Mion. iv. 752), Antiocheia ad Maeandrum (?) (after Vaillant), also at Tripolis and at Heracleia Salbace (*Invent. Waddington*, 2424).

Leonna or **Leonnaea** is conjecturally placed by Ramsay (*C. & B.*, i. 597) at *Hissar*, five miles north of Sebaste in the plain of the Sindrus (?) (the *Banaz-Ova*) west of the *Burgas Dagh*. The only known coin is of the second century B. C. and is figured by Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, Pl. IX. 7). *Obv.* Turreted female head. *Rev.* ΛΕΟΝΝΑΙΤΩΝ. Lion seated on spear-head holding broken shaft of spear in raised l. fore-paw. The seated lion occurs on contemporary coins of Peltae.

Lysias, according to Ramsay (*C. & B.*, 754) and Anderson (*J. H. S.*, xviii. 107 ff.), probably founded by a general of Seleucus or Antiochus the Great and named after himself, lay on the great trade-route from Apameia north-east to the Paroreios, in the plain called *Oinan-Ova* some five miles west of the head of L. Limnae (*Hoiran Göl*). The known coins seem to have been struck on two occasions only, once by Flavius Attalus (M. Aurelius and Commodus) and once again under Gordian with contemporary *quasi-autonomous* issues. *Inscr.*, ΛΥΣΙΑΔΕΩΝ. *Magistrate*—ἐπὶ Φλα. Ἀττάλου. *Types*—Heads of ΒΟΥΛΗ, ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, and ΔΗΜΟΣ. *Reverses*, Dionysos standing; Hekate triformis; Demos standing; Kybele seated; Tyche; Emperor on horseback (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXXVIII).

Metropolis. There were two cities of this name in Phrygia and one in Ionia, and it is difficult to distinguish between their coins. To the northern Metropolis in the Cayster valley east of Prymnesaus no coins can be certainly attributed, and the only ones that clearly belong to the southern Metropolis in the *Chal Ova* on the great eastern highway from Apameia to Phrygia Paroreios, are of the time of Philip and Trajan Decius, Etruscilla, Heren, Etruscus, and Hostilian. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*. *Inscr.*, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΦΡΥ. or ΦΡΥΓ. *Magistrate*, ΠΑΡ. ΑΛΕΞ. ΤΙΕΙΟΥ ΑΡΧ. ΠΡΩ. This Alexander Tieiou, First Archon, is mentioned in an inscription as a leading citizen of the town about A. D. 250 (Ramsay, *C. & B.*, 758). The formula with παρά instead of ἐπί occurs

also at Apameia, and partly on this account Ramsay (*C. & B.*, 749, note) assigns Metropolis to the conventus of Apameia. *Chief types*—Helmeted bust of hero ΑΚΑΜΑϹ, son of Theseus, probably the traditional Founder (see also **Synnada**); also busts of ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, or Emperor. *Reverses*. Men standing; Cultus effigy of Artemis Ephesia, but without her stags; Tyche; Corn sheaf with five ears. Asklepios; Dionysos; &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXXIX).

Alliance coin with Sardes (*Commodus*) (Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.*, xiii. 4145).

Midaeum, in the extreme north of Phrygia on the river Tembris or Tembros, takes its name from King Midas. Eckhel, *D. N.*, iii. 168, mentions a coin of Gordian with a head of Midas and inscription ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙϹΤΗΝ. It was situated about eighteen miles east of Dorylaeum on the road to Pessinus in Galatia. *Imperial coins*. Augustus to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ, accompanied sometimes by *Magistrates'* names with ΕΠι and title ΠΡ. ΑΡΧ. (First Archon). *Chief types*—Pan standing; Asklepios; Hygieia; River god, ΤΕΜΒΡΙϹ or ΤΕΜΒΡΟϹ; Hades seated with Kerberos; Demeter standing; Zeus draped standing with eagle at his feet; Dionysos standing; ΤΥΧΗ ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ, City Tyche seated between two Erotes; Kybele seated. On a coin of Diadumenian in the British Museum the inscription is curiously written ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ. Β., which has not been explained, but which I suggest may be intended as a mark of value, Α Β standing for 2 Assaria: see B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. 337, note 1.

Nacoleia, now the desolate village of *Sidi-el-Ghazi*, was in Roman times a flourishing town situated on the river Parthenius, an affluent of the upper Sangarius, some forty miles south of Dorylaeum. It was once surrounded by splendid forests; the country is now bare and arid. Its coins range from Titus to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΝΑΚΟΛΕΩΝ. *Magistrate*, T. Aquillius Proculus, Procos., A. D. 103–104. Sir W. M. Ramsay acquired at Nacoleia a specimen reading ΕΠΙ ΑΚΥΛΛΙ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ (Wadd., *Fastes*, 171). *Types*—Zeus seated; Demeter (?) enthroned; Herakles standing, with inscription ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙϹϹΤΗΝ (*sic*), B. M.; Winged caduceus. Asklepios; Eagle; City-Tyche seated; River ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟϹ; &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XXXIX).

Ococleia. This city is conjecturally placed by Ramsay close to Metropolis in the *Chal-Ova*, and Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 280) notes that the *obv.* die of one of its coins is identical with that of a coin of the neighbouring Lysias. It struck *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Commodus and Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΟΚΟΚΛΙΕΩΝ. *Magistrate*, ΕΠΙ ΚΛ. ΚΑΛΩΒΡΟΤΟΥ, *obv.* ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ. The same magistrate is entitled Asiarch on a coin of Crispina belonging to Sir W. M. Ramsay. *Types*—Zeus seated; Kybele-Demeter standing; Kybele seated; Tyche.

Alliance coin with Bruzus, under Commodus. *Type*—Kybele-Demeter and Zeus Laodikeus face to face (*Num. Chron.*, 1892, Pl. XVI. 18 (Weber)). See B. M. C., *Phr.*, Introd. p. lxxxv and Pl. XL.

Otrus was one of the five cities of the Eucarpitic plain in central Phrygia. It seems to have been situated midway between Eucarpeia and Hieropolis. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins with heads of

Faustina I (*Z. f. N.*, xii. 346), Commodus, Domna, Caracalla, Geta, and ΔΗΜΟϹ. *Inscr.*, ΟΤΡΟΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrate*, Archon with ἐπί, and with addition, in one instance, of ΥΙΟΥ ΑϹΙΑΡΧ. Also Asiarch in nominative case, under Caracalla, with ἀνέθηκε. *Types*—Athena standing; Zeus draped, with phiale and sceptre, eagle at feet; Demeter standing; Asklepios, &c.; Kybele enthroned; Goddess holding phiale over flaming altar; Otreus (?) stepping into galley[1]; Aeneas carrying Anchises and leading Ascanius, symbolizing, as Ramsay (*C. & B.*, 688) suggests, an emigration from Otroea on L. Ascania in Bithynia, a place which is said to have been founded by the Phrygian king Otreus (Strab. xii. 566). For illustrations see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XL.

Palaeobeudos, or **Beudos Vetus**, seems to have been situated near the north end of the Synnadic plain, some eight miles north of Synnada. It appears to have struck coins only under Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΛΑΙΟ-ΒΕΥΔΗΝΩΝ. No names of magistrates. *Types*—Apollo naked, with lyre and laurel-branch; Mên standing; Demeter standing. B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XL.

Peltae a Macedonian colony occupying the plain between Lounda and Eumeneia, is one of the cities in Phrygia which coined money in the second century, though probably not earlier than 133 B.C. *Obv.* Bust of hero in crested helmet with cheek-piece. *rev.* ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ. Lion seated; *obv.* Head of Zeus. *rev.* Winged fulmen; *obv.* Head of bearded Herakles laur., *rev.* Club with lion-skin over handle.

These pieces bear magistrates' names in monogram or in abbreviated form. After a long interval Peltae began again to strike coins, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Ant. Pius to Volusian. *Inscr.*, ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ or ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. *Magistrate*, Archon or First Archon, Strategos or (on coin of Volusian) Grammateus (*Invent. Wadd.*, 6392) with or without ἐπί. *Types*—Heads of Herakles; Dionysos; Helios; Athena; Asklepios; City; &c.; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. ΔΗΜΟϹ; and Emperors. Among the *reverse* types the following may be mentioned: Hermes standing, holding the infant Dionysos (Imhoof, *Zwei gr. u. rom. Münzk.*, Pl. VII. 1); Apollo standing; Athena Nikephoros; Kybele to front; Temple of Artemis Ephesia; Artemis huntress; Herakles strangling lion; Asklepios; Hygieia; River ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟϹ; Emperor on horse; Stag; Bucranium supporting crescent containing two stars (cf. coins of **Eucarpeia** and **Hieropolis**); Tyche; Nike; &c. B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XLI.

Philomelium (*Ak-Shehr*), in the plain of Phrygia Paroreios, separated from central Phrygia by the lofty range of the *Sultan Dagh*, was probably a Pergamenian outpost on the high road to Iconium. A stream called the Gallus (?) flowed through the town northwards towards the Lake of the Forty Martyrs, some eight miles north. Philomelium struck *autonomous* coins[2] in the second century B.C., or perhaps rather later. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΩΝ. *obv.* Bust of Mên with crescent at shoulders. *rev.* Zeus enthroned. The *obv.* of these coins bears a striking resemblance to that of some coins of Antioch, ἡ πρὸς τῇ Πισιδίᾳ (Strab. 577), about

[1] Cf. similar type at Stectorium.

[2] The dated Alexandrine tetradrachms assigned by Müller (1178-1195) to Philomelium are attributed by Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 308), with greater probability, to Phaselis.

fifteen miles west of Philomelium, but cut off from easy communication with it by the long range of the *Sultan Dagh*. The influence of the great sanctuary of Mên Ἄκραιος or Ἀσκαηνός at Antioch would seem therefore to have extended across the mountains. These coins bear magistrates' names abbreviated. Somewhat later, perhaps, are coins. Bust of Nike, *rev.* Two cornuacopiae crossed, with crescent containing star, and fulmen between them. Imhoof (*Kl. M.*, 285) suggests that these may have been copied from denarii of L. Valerius Flaccus (*ob.* 86). After a long interval the coinage begins again under Tiberius (?) and extends down to the reign of Trajan Decius. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Heads of ΔΗΜΟϹ and Emperors. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΩΝ. *Magistrates*, ΤΙΤΟϹ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙϹ under Tiberius, also ΒΡΟΚΧΟΙ, Two colleagues of a family bearing the cognomen Brocchus (Claudius and Nero Caesar). Subsequently the names are in genitive with ἐπί and in the time of Caracalla with title Strategos. Under Sev. Alex., Philip, and Trajan Decius coins were issued with the addition of the Latin letters S. P. Q. R. These coins differ in fabric and size from the rest, and the Latin letters perhaps indicate that coins of this large size were the only ones recognized by the Roman government as legal tender in exchange for the Sestertius of about the same size as issued at Rome. *Chief types*—Zeus seated; Dionysos standing; River-god ΓΑΛΛΟϹ; Athena Nikephoros with serpent before her; Circular shrine containing statue of goddess; Emperor on galloping horse; Hexastyle temple containing serpent, in ex. ΑϹΚΛΗΠΙΟϹ (*Z. f. N.*, xvii. 22). B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pls. XLI, XLII.

Prymnessus (*Seulun*, near *Afium Kara-Hissar*) was situated on a small affluent of the Cayster, some fifteen miles north of Synnada on the road from that city to Docimeium. The position of the town, at a point where much frequented trade-routes from south to north and from east to west met and crossed one another, must have made Prymnessus a commercial rather than a religious centre of activity, and its prevailing coin-type, Dikaiosyne with her pair of scales (the Roman Aequitas), is especially appropriate to an exchange-mart such as this city must have been in Roman times.

Its earliest coins are autonomous of the first century B.C. *Obv.* Turreted head of City, *rev.* ΠΡΥΜΝΗϹϹΕΩΝ, Hermes standing, with each abbreviated magistrates' names. Its subsequent issues are *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Augustus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΥΜΝΗϹϹΕΩΝ or ΠΡΥΜΝΗϹϹΕΙϹ. *Magistrates'* names, at first usually in nominative case, accompanied sometimes by title, e. g. under Tiberius, Ἀρτᾶς Φιλόπατρις, and Ἰουκούνδα ἱέρηα, probably husband and wife. Priest and Priestess. From Nero onwards the names are in genitive with ἐπί and, occasionally, titles, Ἱερεύς, Archon, Hippikos. *Chief types*—ΜΙΔΑϹ or ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΜΙΔΑϹ, Bearded head of King Midas in Phrygian cap; ΘΕΟΝ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΔΗΜΟϹ: Busts of Mên or Sarapis. *Reverse types*—River-god (Kaystros (?)); Scales; Dikaiosyne with scales, standing or seated, sometimes in temple, or on throne supported by two figures of Nike flying, and with two Erotes riding on Hippocamps in ex. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XLIII. 2): Ζεὺς Καρποδότης (?) (Ramsay, *Athenische Mittheilungen*, vii. 35) seated; Kybele seated, or standing; Asklepios; Hygieia; Isis; Tyche; &c

Sanaüs is placed by Ramsay (*C. & B.*, i. 230) at the foot of the hills overlooking the northern coast of the salt lake Anava, on the eastern highway between Apameia and Laodiceia. The only coin at present known of this town belongs to the second or first century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Apollo. *rev.* ΣΑΝΑΗΝΩΝ, Tripod between laurel boughs. *Magistrates.* ΑΠΟΛ or ΠΡΟ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 286, and *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 165). It would seem that the territory of Sanaüs was subsequently absorbed into that of Apameia.

Sebaste (*Sivasli*) was the most important city on the road from Eumeneia northwards to Acmoneia, which skirted the great plain now called the *Banaz Ova*, running beneath the foot-hills of the *Burgas Dagh* range of mountains. *Sivasli* is still a rich village full of ancient remains, among which is an inscription recording the formation of a Γερουσία. The plain north of *Sivasli* is still well-wooded, and is bounded on the west by the river *Banaz Chai*, the ancient Senarus, or rather ϹΙΝΔΡΟϹ as it is spelt on a coin (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XLIII 4). Coins, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, were occasionally issued from Augustus to Gordian or later. *Inscr.*, ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates* in nominative case till time of Severus; later in genitive with ἐπί and title Archon. *Chief types*—Heads of Dionysos; Mên; Young Herakles; ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟϹ; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ: ΔΗΜΟϹ. *Reverse types*—Zeus seated; Kybele seated; Perseus slaying Gorgon, Athena behind him; Mên standing; Dionysos in panther-car; Demeter standing; Bow in case and club; Hygieia; Asklepios; Ganymedes standing holding syrinx and pedum, eagle embracing him. River-god ϹΙΝΔΡΟϹ. Emperor (Caracalla (?)) on galloping horse; &c.

Alliance coin with Temenothyrae struck at the latter place.

Sibidunda is identified by Anderson (*J. H. S.*, xviii. 104) with *Atli-Hissar* at the southern extremity of the plain of Synnada, at the point where the road from Synnada to Metropolis enters the hilly country which separates the Synnadic and Metropolitan plains. *Imperial coins*, M. Aurelius Caesar to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ϹΙΒΙΔΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ. No names of magistrates. *Types*—Zeus seated; Artemis running; Helen standing between the Dioskuri, her head surmounted by crescent. This type occurs also in Pisidia and Pamphylia (see B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XLIV; *Lycia*, Pl. IX. 12 and Introd., p. lvii); Dionysos standing, or in biga of panthers; Mên standing. The absence of magistrates' names on the coins of Sibidunda suggests a doubt as to whether this city was included in the province of Asia.

Siblia. This town is placed by Ramsay (*C. & B.*, i. 221 ff.) in the plain of the upper Maeander halfway between Apameia and Eumeneia. The coinage, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, extends from Augustus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ϹΙΒΛΙΑΝΩΝ and later ϹΕΙΒΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Magistrates' names at first in nominative case, and later in genitive with παρά, e.g. under Caracalla and Geta ΠΑΡΑ ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΙΛΙΑΝΗϹ,[1] probably a Priest and Priestess. *Chief types*—Busts of Mên; ΔΗΜΟϹ; ϹΕΙΒΛΙΑ turreted. *Reverses*—Herakles standing; Herakles strangling

[1] Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 168, reads ΜΑΙΑΝΗϹ.

lion: Dionysos standing; Hermes standing; Athena standing; Zeus standing; &c. (B. M. C., *Phr.*, Pl. XLIV, and Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, Pl. VII. 3.)

Siocharax. A town in the hilly country of the Moxeani, in a narrow valley where two roads met, the northern road from Eumeneia to Cotiaëum, and the eastern route through the Caÿster valley (Ramsay, *C. & B.*, i. 632 ff.; Anderson, *J. H. S.*, xvii. 421). The only coin at present known belongs to the time of Geta Caesar, and reads ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙCΚΟΥΛΙΔΟΥ ΑΡΧ. CΙΟΧΑΡΑΚΕΙΤΩΝ ΜΟΞΕΑ. *Type*—Tyche. See B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. 382, and Pl. XLIV. 9.

Stectorium, the southernmost city of the Phrygian Pentapolis, stood on the left of the road which runs along the valley from Apameia to Hieropolis and Eucarpeia (Ramsay, *C. & B.*, i. 689 ff.). A single autonomous coin is known (Fox, *Gr. Coins*, ii. Pl. VIII. 153), *obv.* Bearded head, *rev.* Bow and quiver., *Inscr.*, [Σ]ΤΕΚΤΟΡΗΝΩΝ, which seems to belong to the first century B.C. (Imhoof., *Kl. M.*, 290). The subsequent issues, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, range from the time of M. Aurelius to Philip. *Inscr.*, CΤΕΚΤΟΡΗΝΩΝ. *Magistrates*, with *αἰτησαμένου* (M. Aurelius and Faustina Jun.), later with *ἐπί*, and, in Philip's time, with addition of *Ἀσιάρχου καὶ τῆς πατρίδος*. *Chief types*—Heads of Herakles; Sarapis; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; and ΔΗΜΟC. *Reverses*—Dionysos standing; Asklepios; Hygieia; Crescent on bucranium, containing two stars; Zeus seated; Athena standing; Rider-god with double axe; Hero, Mygdon (?)[1] armed, or stepping into galley, cf. analogous type at **Otrus,** where the hero is perhaps Otreus (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 290); Mygdon (?) in biga of galloping horses (*Invent. Wadd.*, Pl. XVIII. 11). Otreus and Mygdon are mentioned by Homer (*Il.* iii. 186) as joint rulers in Phrygia.

Synaüs. This town was situated near the sources of the river Macestus, and close to Ancyra, in the district called Abbaïtis in Western Phrygia. It struck occasionally *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins. Nero to Philip. *Inscr.*, CΥΝΑΕΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrates.* ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡ ΚΕΛΛΟΥ ΤΟ Γ (the third year of the Proconsulship of T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus, A.D. 70–73). Local magistrate, Archon, who sometimes ranks as an Asiarch or son of an Asiarch, e.g. ΕΠ. ΙΟΥ. ΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥ ΑΥΡ. ΥΟΥ ΑCΙ. ΑΡΧ. Α. ΤΟ. Β. on a coin of Philip (B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. 391). *Chief types*—ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ; ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤOC; ΔΗΜOC; Naked Apollo shooting with bow; Dionysos standing; Two Nemeses; Zeus Laodikeus; Artemis Ephesia; Rider-god with double axe; &c.

Synnada. This city stood in a plain and was of considerable importance as a station on the road from Apameia to the north and east. Cicero (*Ad Att.*, v. 16. 2), on his way to Cilicia, stayed three days at Laodiceia, three at Apameia, and three at Synnada. Its earliest coins are *Cistophori*, after B.C. 133 (*Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 187; *Rev. Num.*, 1892, Pl. III. 6). The adjunct symbols are, on one, an Amphora, and, on

[1] The tomb of Mygdon in the territory of Stectorium is mentioned by Paus. (x. 27. 1). See, however, with regard to these types, Regling, in *Klio*, viii, pp. 489–92, who identifies the hero as Hektor.

the other, an Owl on an amphora. The bronze coins of the same period have on *obv.* Turreted head of Kybele or City, *rev.* Zeus standing draped holding fulmen and resting on sceptre. *Magistrate's* name in genitive case (B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xcviii). The following is also pre-Imperial:—*Obv.* Head of Zeus with sceptre behind, *rev.* Poppy and ear of corn between caps of Dioskuri (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 292). The subsequent issues, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, range from Augustus to Gallienus. *Laser.*, ΣΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ, CYNNAΔEΩN, CYNNAΔEΩN ΔΩPIEΩN ΙΩΝΩΝ, CYNNAΔEΩN ΙΩΝΩΝ, CYNNAΔIC, CYNNAΔEIC, &c. *Magistrates'* names at first generally in nominative case; after Claudius usually in genitive with ἐπί. *Titles*—Archiereus (Claudius); Philokaisar (Claudius, Nero); Hiereus (Faustina); Hiereia (Lucilla) (B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xcix); Prytanis and Logistes (Ant. Pius, M. Aurelius, &c.); Archon, Agonothetes, and Hippikos, in dative case (= Latin ablative) (Gordian and Trajan Decius); and Archon, in genitive with ἐπί (Gallienus). A coin of Ant. Pius has on the *obv.* the word ΑΠΟΚΑΤΕ[στησεν], probably equivalent to the Latin 'restituit' or 'renovavit' (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 294). *Chief types*—Heads of ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛHTOC; ΙΕΡΑΝ CYNKΛHTON; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ; ZEYC ΠΑΝΔΗΜΟC; ΑΚΑΜΑC, helmeted head of hero, son of Theseus, probably as Founder; ΘΥΝΝΑΡOC, a local hero, bearded; also heads or busts of Athena; Kybele or City; Sarapis; &c. The *reverse* types are also numerous, ZEYC ΠΑΝΔΗΜOC seated holding Nike or eagle; ΔΙΑ ΠΑΝΔΗΜΟΝ (Imh., *Kl. M.*, 294); ΔΗΜOC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ standing; Athena ΠΟΛΙΑC standing; Standing figure of Demeter; Artemis Ephesia; Herakles; Amaltheia turreted, carrying infant Zeus and with goat at her feet; Akamas or Lakedaemon helmeted, in short chiton and holding Palladium (cf. **Sagalassus** Pisid., B. M. C., *Lyc.*, cvi and 241 ff.); Asklepios; Hygieia; Nemesis; Mên; Tyche; Isis; Temple of Dionysos (?); Modius or Cippus in temple, flanked by palms; Cippus in arena with Bestiarii around fighting with beasts, or gladiators in combat; Palladium; Emperor in quadriga crowned by Nike. An interesting type on late Imperial coins is a mountain, which is probably Mount Persis at the neighbouring Docimeium, which contained the famous quarries of the precious marble known as Synnadic, because it was through Synnada that it was conveyed and exported to Ephesus and over sea to Italy. *Games*—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΙΑ ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ Agonistic crown (Mion., iv. 983).

Alliance coin with Hierapolis (*Verus*), *rev.* Zeus (Pandemos (?)) seated before the Apollo Kitharistes of Hierapolis standing. For illustrations and lists of magistrates' names see B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. xcvii ff. and Pl. XLVI.

Temenothyrae Flaviopolis (*Ushak*), originally, no doubt, a station on the old Royal Road from Smyrna to the East, was situated near the sources of the Hippurius (?) in the highlands to the north of the great plain (*Banaz Ova*). Its name, Flaviopolis, indicates that, as a πόλις, it dates from the time of the Flavian Emperors (Imh., *Festschrift für O. Benndorf*, p. 207). The coinage, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, ranges from the time of Hadrian to that of Saloninus, and is plentiful. It is remarkable that, with a very few exceptions, the coinage of Temenothyrae consists of dedicatory issues, as is evident from the fact that the *Magistrates'* names are almost always in the nominative case with

the ethnic in the dative, ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥCΙ, ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ being expressed or understood. Coins reading ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΩΝ are quite exceptional. The titles of the magistrates are Asiarch, under Commodus, and, from S. Severus onwards, First Archon. One of these under the Philips and another under Valerian add the title Archiereus. The chief *obverse types* are Heads of ΤΗΜΕΝΟC ΟΙΚΙCΤΗC or ΚΤΙCΤΗC; ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ: ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΙC; ΔΗΜΟC ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ; ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤOC: ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ: ΔΗΜΟC; Herakles; Mên; Artemis; &c. *Reverses*—Standing figure of Dionysos; Artemis; Demeter; Hermes; Athena; Zeus Laodikeus; Zeus Sar. is; Herakles before the tree of the Hesperides entwined by serpent, the three Hesperides behind the tree: Herakles captured by Eros, who pulls him along by a rope attached to his leg before a column surmounted by a statue[1]: Herakles contending with River-god: Apollo standing at rest between snake-encircled tripod and lyre, beneath tree; Asklepios and Hygieia; Seated figures of Athena Nikephoros; Zeus aëtophoros; City (?) standing before seated Zeus Nikephoros: Hephaestos forging shield of Achilles; also Rider-god with double-axe: Mên in biga of bulls; Artemis in biga of stags: Lion walking: Altar; Valerian and Gallienus sacrificing, Nike between them bestowing a crown on each.

Alliance coins with Sebaste (Valerian and Gallienus). The two city goddesses with hands joined beneath statuette of Mên. See also **Bageis** for alliance coins with Temenothyrae struck there.

For illustrations and list of magistrates' names see B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. ci and Pls. XLVII, XLVIII.

Themisonium. This city was originally a Seleucid foundation in the valley of the upper Indus and its affluent the Cazanes. It was a station on the road from Laodiceia southwards to Cibyra, and was about midway between the two. Its name is derived from Themison, the favourite of Antiochus II, and its foundation dates probably from about B. C. 251 246 (Ramsay, *C. & B.*, i. 252 ff.). There are, however, no coins of Themisonium known which can be assigned to pre-Imperial times. Its coins, *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, range from Severus to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ. No magistrates' names have hitherto been noted. *Types—Obverses*, Heads of the god ΑΥΚ[ΑΒΑC (?)] CΩZΩΝ radiate: Sarapis; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ; ΔΗΜΟC; &c. *Reverses*, River-god ΚΑZΑΝΗC; Athena sacrificing; Asklepios and Hygieia; Dionysos standing; Demeter veiled, to front, with torches in raised hands; Isis standing; Herakles standing between Lykabas Sozon (?) beside his horse, and Hermes; Athena Nikephoros; &c. Pausanias (x. 32) relates that the Themisoneans set up statues of Herakles, Apollo, and Hermes in a cavern near the town. B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. civ and Pl. XLIX.

Tiberiopolis in the district Abbaïtis between Aezanis and Ancyra. *Quasi-autonomous* from time of Tiberius (?). *Inscr.*, ΔΙΔΥΜΟΙ—CЄΒΑCΤΗ CΥΝΚΛΗΤOC. Busts of Livia and the Senate face to face, either as joint founders of a temple of the Augustan worship at Tiberiopolis or as divinized objects of worship side by side with the Emperor; cf. the cultus, at Tiberiopolis, of the ὁμοβώμιοι Θεοὶ Σεβαστοί, probably

[1] For another explanation of this type see Dieudonné in *Rev. Num.* 1907, p. 128

Tiberius and Livia (Ramsay, *Hist. Geogr.*, p. 147). Livia was by a decree of the Senate appointed Priestess of the worship of Augustus after his death, but she herself was not divinized until the reign of Claudius. The date of this coin is therefore somewhat doubtful. The *Imperial* coins range from Trajan to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Magistrates'* names in genitive with ἐπί under Hadrian and with title Archon in time of Gordian. *Types—Obverses*, Busts of ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤΟC; ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟVΛΗ; ΒΟVΛΗ; Sarapis; &c. *Reverses*, Figures of ΓΕΡΟV[σία] and ΒΟVΛ[ή]; Artemis Ephesia; Artemis huntress; Stag; Zeus holding Eagle; Apollo holding branch, resting on column, or on lyre; Asklepios; temples; &c. B. M. C., *Phr.*, p. cv and Pl. XLIX.

Trajanopolis, a city of the Grimenothyreis, but not identical with Grimenothyrae, from which it was about four miles distant, at the modern village *Charik-keui* (Imhoof, *Festschr. für O. Benndorf*, p. 204 ff.). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins, Trajan to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. *Types—Obverses*, Heads of ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗΤΟC, ΔΗΜΟC; Athena; &c. *Reverses*, Nike; Zeus Laodikeus; Athena; Asklepios; Demeter-Tyche; Kybele; Artemis Ephesia; Rider-god with double axe; &c. *Magistrates'* names in nominative case with titles. First Archon under Caracalla (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, 526), and Grammateus and First Archon under Gordian. There are also dedicated coins, though ἀνέθηκε is not expressed, under Caracalla with inscr. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΑΙC (Imhoof, *op. cit.*, a[illegible] M. C., *Phr.*, p. cv and Pl. I).

LYCIA

[Fellows, *Coins of Ancient Lycia*, London, 1855.
J. P. Six, *Monnaies lyciennes*, *R. N.*, 1886, 1887.
E. Babelon, *Les Perses Achéménides*, pp. lxxxix–cxiii, 63–82, 1893.
G. F. Hill, *N. C.*, 1895, pp. 1–44.
.. *Brit. Mus. Catal. of Greek Coins, Lycia*, 1897.
E. Babelon, *Inventaire de la Coll. Waddington*, pp. 153–177, 1898.
J. P. Six, *N. C.*, 1898, pp. 199–217.]

The coinage of Lycia confirms in a most striking manner the testimony of ancient writers, especially Strabo, with regard to the Federal constitution of the country. Among no other ancient people do we find Federal institutions so wisely framed and so firmly rooted as among the Lycians. Although the majority of the early coins represent individual dynasts, it is clear that there existed some sort of federation between these rulers, more or less under Persian suzerainty. The abundant coinage testifies to the great prosperity of the country in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The distinctive symbol on the money of the various cities which took part in this Federal coinage is the Triskeles or so-called Triquetra, which sometimes takes the form of a tetraskeles or of a diskeles. Various hypotheses have been advanced as to the intention of this strange symbol (Bab., *Tr.*, ii. 510 f.). The most reasonable is that which has been put forward by L. Müller,[1] that it is a solar emblem symbolizing rotatory motion. In this case it would refer to the worship of the

[1] *Det saakaldte Hagekors's Anvendelse og Betydning*, Copenhagen, 1877.

national Lycian deity, Apollo Λύκιος, the God of Light. The *animal types*—Boars, Winged lions, Griffins, Bulls, &c.—must remain for the most part unexplained (but the boar was associated with Apollo). The Lycian silver money falls into the following classes. The weight-standard is the Babylonic, but shows considerable irregularity, and a tendency to fall to the Euboïc standard, the staters weighing from about 155 to under 120 grains. The staters are divided into thirds (tetrobols), sixths (diobols), &c., but also occasionally into halves (drachms).

Series I. *Circ.* B.C. 520–480.

R Staters and diobols. *Rev.* Inc. sq., at first rude, then decorated with lines, letters, and in one case with bull's head within radiating pattern (Babelon, *Perses Achém*, Pl. XI. 6). *Obv. types*: Boar, Forepart or Head of boar, Forepart of winged boar; on shoulder, sometimes, Greek letters (ΠV, MΘ, KVB), the last of which probably represent Κύβερνις, son of Kossikas (Hdt. vii. 98). Babelon, *Traité*, ii. Pl. XXI.

Series II. *Circ.* B.C. 500–460, *or later.*

R Staters, tetrobols, diobols. *Obv. types*: Boar, Forepart of boar, Bull kneeling, Lion standing with head reverted, Sphinx, Winged female figure, Helmeted head. *Rev.* Inc. sq.: Lion's head in profile or facing, Eagle's Head, Tortoise, Forepart of kneeling bull, Head and neck of bull, Bull's head facing between + +, Ram's head, Crab, Forepart of griffin, Head of Ares, Bearded head. Babelon, *Tr.*, ii. Pl. XXII.

Series III. *Circ.* B.C. 500–450.

R Staters, tetrobols, diobols. *Obv. types*: Boar, Forepart of boar, Two foreparts of boars conjoined, Crab. *Rev.* Inc. sq.: Triskeles, Triskeles on shield, behind which two diskelê crossed. A small triskeles, or Lycian letters (X, ΠO, &c.) often occur on the animal's flank or in field. Babelon, *Tr.*, ii. Pl. XXII.

Series IV. *Circ.* B.C. 480–390.

This series includes the remaining coins with the triskeles or its modifications (except those given in Series V), and a series with heads of deities and dynasts. A number of the Lycian inscriptions which now appear have been identified as the names of cities or dynasts. The legends are frequently retrograde. Vol. I of the *Tituli Asiae Minoris* (ed Kalinka, Vienna 1901) contains a nearly complete vocabulary and all the latest material for the study of the language; for many of the dynasts mentioned on the coins see especially the account of the Xanthian stele (*op. cit.*, p. 46). Only a selection of the types, without reference to denominations, can be given here. The *rev.* is, unless otherwise stated, in an incuse square.

Fig. 315.

Circ. B.C. 480–460.

Boar, triskeles on flank. *Rev.* Forepart of lion; in field, triskeles.
Dog lying. *Rev.* Triskeles.
Lion crouching, or devouring prey. *Rev.* Triskeles.
Boar or Forepart of boar. *Rev.* Triskeles of cocks' heads; sometimes with letters. (Fig. 315, p. 689.)
Boar. *Rev.* XEB↓N (Thibạn). Cock's head triskeles.
Dolphin and human eye. *Rev.* XEB↓ Tetraskeles.
Boar, or Forepart, or Butting bull. *Rev.* ψKOFψME (Akuvạmi) Triskeles.
Uncertain type (B. M. C., *Lycia*. Pl. III. 6). *Rev.* MOTAψE (Mutläi) Triskeles.
Forepart of boar. *Rev.* OT↑Fψ (Utävä). S-shaped diskeles with 'handle' attached.
Two dolphins and human eye; ΠPA (Prl = Aperlae ?) or uninscribed. *Rev.* AΠP or ΠPA Triskeles.
Dolphin. Π. *Rev.* Eye.
Dolphin, usually with *symbols*, eye, &c. *Rev.* ET↑ (Itä). IP or IPV (Zag.) Triskeles.
Dolphin and eye. *Rev.* ↑↓EB (Akhib.) Tetraskeles.
Two dolphins with astragalos and eye. Dolphin and fish with FP+ΞT↑Iψ (Vahũtäzä = 'of Antiphellus') or Dolphin. *Rev.* ⅂AX or XPΠ Triskeles.

Kubernis (?). CLASS I. *Circ.* B.C. 480–450. *Inscr.* KOΠPAAE (Kuprlli) or abbreviations. *Obv. types*: Dolphin, Boar (inscr. ϟϟϟϟ, Marra), Forepart of boar, Facing head of panther, Human eye, Griffin crouching, Forepart or head of griffin, Foreparts of two lions (?) conjoined, &c. *Rev.* Triskeles (sometimes with cygnets' or monsters' heads), 'Heptaskeles.'

CLASS II. *Circ.* B.C. 450–410. *Inscr.* as on Class I, seldom retrograde. *Obv. types*: Herakles wielding club, Hermes (?) carrying ram, Nude winged figure, Bearded head of Ammon, Bearded head of Ares on shield (AM, Ma). Beardless male head, Human eye, Lion (slaying bull, walking, crouching, forepart of), Winged lion (walking, crouching, or on shield), Horse (standing, kneeling), Mule (standing, or licking hind leg), Bull (walking, with inscr. APΞ = Arñ, 'Xanthus'), Butting bull, Forepart or head and neck of bull, Foreparts of two bulls conjoined, Foreparts of bull and horse conjoined, Winged man-headed bull, Forepart of winged bull, Cow suckling calf, Goat (standing or kneeling), Sow, Dolphin, Dove between two myrtle-branches, Bird flying, Sphinx, Griffin. *Rev.* Triskeles, as in Class I; sometimes inc. circle.

Za . . . Boar, with symbol consisting of ring and two horns. *Rev.* IA Triskeles of cygnets' heads; similar symbol. Inc. circle. (Babelon, *P. A.*, Pl. XV. 6.)

Urug . . . *Circ.* B.C. 470–440. *Obv.* Forepart of winged man-headed bull, Sphinx. *Rev.* OFOV; Beardless head (of Apollo, or of sphinx), Head of negro, Sphinx, Gorgoneion.

Uälä. *Circ.* B.C. 450. *Obv.* Forepart of bull or Head of lion. *Rev.* ↑A↑O or uninscribed: Triskeles.

Tạnägurä (Ἀθυαγόρας ?). *Circ.* B.C. 450–420. *Obv.* TψN↑VOP↑ Winged horned lion; symbol ♀. *Rev.* Triskeles, sometimes with serpent's head; same symbol.

Minạñt. *Circ.* B.C. 450. *Obv.* Griffin seated on shield. *Rev.* MENψIT Triskeles. (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. X. 1.)

Artläni. *Circ.* B.C. 450. *Obv.* Sphinx seated. *Rev.* ↑PTAAψNE Triskeles.

Zazthi (?). *Circ.* B.C. 450. *Obv.* Pegasus. *Rev.* IPIXE Triskeles.

Lycertun. *Circ.* B.C. 400. *Obv.* Lion seated, forepaw raised. *Rev.* Forepart of Pegasos or of fawn.

Zagama (?). *Circ.* B.C. 400. *Obv.* Dolphin. *Rev.* I𐤀 Y𐤀 M(?)𐤀 Triskeles. (Babelon, *Inv. Wadd.*, Pl. VI. 12.)

Tuhthievibi. *Circ.* B.C. 480–460. *Obv.* Forepart of boar, Forepart of cow, Winged lion, Two cocks and ⸸ (all these on shield), Forepart of boar, Griffin seated, Head of Seilenos facing, Cock, Head of Aphrodite. *Rev.* T↑XXEF↑EBE (sometimes with one X) Tetraskeles.

Sppñtaza. *Circ.* B.C. 470–450. *Obv.* Cow suckling calf, Head of Aphrodite, Head of Athena, Head of bearded Herakles. *Rev.* SΠΓΞT𐤀I𐤀 or SΠΓΞ Tetraskeles.

Khargi. *Circ.* B.C. 450–410. See Benndorf, *Jahreshefte*, iii, p. 119.

Head of Athena (showing Attic induence).	Inc. sq. or circle: Head of bearded dynast in Persian dress, inscr. ↓↑PΨE, ↓↑PΨ+↑, or ↓↑PΨE 𐤀PΞN𐤀+↑ (Arñnahä, 'of Xanthus'), sometimes with symbol ⸸; Bull; Forepart of man-headed bull; Large ⸸, inscr. ↓↑PΨ T𐤀𐤀FE (Tlavi, 'Tlos').
⸸ between two cocks on shield.	↓↑P or ↓APΨE Eagle and ⸸.
Head of Aphrodite.	↓↑PΨE Owl.

Khariga (Karikas). *Circ.* B.C. 410.

Winged and horned lion (from die used also by Kuprlli).	↓ADEVA Triskeles (Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, ii. 497. 1). . . . . 148·5 grs.
Head of Athena.	↓↑PE𐤀𐤀 Bearded head of Ares; or Head of Athena.
Id.	↓↑PE𐤀𐤀 𐤀PΞN𐤀+↑ (Arñnahä, 'of Xanthus') Athena seated on rock.
Head of Aphrodite.	↓↑PE𐤀𐤀 F↑+ΞT↑IE (Vähñtäzi, 'of Antiphellus') Owl in ring of tetraskeles.

Xanthus. *Circ.* B.C. 410–400 *Inscr.*, 𐤀PΞN𐤀+↑ or 𐤀PΞN𐤀+𐤀, or abbreviations, or none. *Obv.* Head and leg of lion, Head of Athena. *Rev.* Heads of Apollo, of Athena, of Artemis (?) (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. X. 2), of Dynast, Eagle, Star, usually with diskeles symbol and in inc. circle.

Khäkbihä. *Circ.* B.C. 420 (?). *Obv.* and *rev.* Head of Athena (Babelon, *I. W.*, Pl. VI. 17).

Artumpara. *Circ.* B.C. 400–390. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* Inc. sq. or circle. 𐤀PT(T)OXΠ𐤀PE, ↑PTOΞΠ𐤀PE, or 𐤀PTOXΠ𐤀P𐤀+↑ Heads of bearded Herakles, Hermes, or bearded satrap.

Pdäñtimi. *Circ.* B.C. 400. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΔΔΨΞTEM or ΔΔΨXTEME Youthful male head; Head of Hermes, inc. circle.

Pitara. (1) *Circ.* B.C. 440. *Obv.* Forepart of boar. *Rev.* ΠTT (?) Tetraskeles, with triskeles symbol.

(2) *Circ.* B.C. 400. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* Inc. sq. or circle. ΠTT𐤀P𐤀IΨ (Pitarazä), ΠT or no inscr. Head of Hermes. *Obv.* Dolphin. *Rev.* ΠT Head of Athena.

Hapuma. *Circ.* B.C. 430–410. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* +ΨΓΡΟΜΡ|+ Head of Hermes.

Vakhsärä. *Circ.* B.C. 430–400. *Obv.* Forepart of winged boar on shield, Herakles wielding club, Beardless head of Kabeiros in wreathed pileus, Lion, Lion's scalp, Horse kneeling, Head of Athena. *Rev.* Inc. sq. or circle. F↑↓SS↑P↑ or abbreviations (once FP↓SS↑B↑ ?). Triskeles, Head of Hermes, Forepart of winged man-headed bull, Large ⊻.

Ddimin. *Circ.* B.C. 430–400. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ΔΔΕΜΕΟ+↑F↑ Head of Hermes. Inc. circle.

Khadaiti. *Circ.* B.C. 430–410. *Obv.* Head of Athena. *Rev.* ↓PΔPETE+↑ Head of Hermes, with diskeles.

Khin . . . *Circ.* B.C. 405–395. *Obv.* Pegasos (often on shield), Head of Athena, Forepart of winged stag. *Rev.* Inc. sq. or circle. ↓EN, monograms, or no inscr. Triskeles, Diskeles with ↓ attached.

Telmessus (Täläbähi): dynasts' names Ärbbina (Arbinnas), Arüvatiyäsi (Aryandes ?) and Ddänävälä. *Circ.* B.C. 410–400. *Obv.* Head of Athena, of Ddänävälä in satrapal headdress, Lion's scalp. *Rev.* Inc. sq. or circle. Bearded head of Herakles (T↑A↑B↑+E+↑ or abbreviations, T↑A↑B ↑PBBENP, ΔΔ↑N↑F↑A↑, or none), Herakles fighting (↑PBBENP), Lion at bay (PPOF↓TEI↑SE), Head of Athena (ΔΔ↑N↑F↑A↑ or abbreviation), Large ⊻, Triskeles (PPOF↓TEI↑SE or abbreviation).

Series V. *Circ.* B.C. 400–362.

The later style and fabric of the following coins induce me to class them to a more recent period than any of those which I have described above. They are characterized by their flatter and larger *flans*, and by the gradual disappearance of the well-marked incuse square, which is present on all the earlier Lycian series. The coinage doubtless ended with the acquisition of Lycia by Mausolus in 362 B.C. The silver does not show the degradation towards the Attic weight which is found in Series IV, but conforms more rigidly to the Babylonic standard. Bronze now first appears. The following are the more important varieties:

Group A

(1) *Mithrapata.* *Obv.* Lion's scalp, Forepart of lion-skin with paws, Whelk-shell. *Rev.* Inc. sq. or circle. MEXPPΓPTP or abbreviations. Triskeles (symbols in field), Facing head of Apollo.

(2) *Tlos* (Tlavi). *Obv.* Lion's scalp or Head of Athena. *Rev.* Inc. circle. TA, TAP FE or no inscr. Head of Apollo facing or to l., Diskeles or ⊻ between two lions seated confronted.

Group B—

(1) Zämu and Trbbänimi. *Inscr.*, IΨM, IΨMO+O, IΨT, IΨ↓M, TPB, TPBBΨNEME, some coins bearing both names. *Types*: *Obv.* Lion's scalp, Head and leg of lion, Head of Artemis nearly facing. *Rev.* Inc. sq. or circle. Triskeles, Head of Athena. *Adjuncts*: club, small triskeles or diskeles, letters.

(2) *Zakhaba.* *Obv.* Lion's scalp. *Rev.* IP↓PBP+P Facing head of Athena in triple-crested helmet (Babelon, *Inv. Wadd.*, 2985).

(3) *Vädr . . .* *Obv.* Lion's scalp or head. *Rev.* Inc. circle. F↑Δ or F↑ΔP Triskeles.

(4) *Zaga.* *Obv.* Lion's scalp or head, Forepart of skin with paws. *Rev.* Inc. circle. ΙΡΥ, ΙΡΥΡ, ΙΡΥΡ+Ρ or ΙΡΥΡ+Ο Triskeles.

(5) *Purasi.* *Obv.* Lion's scalp. *Rev.* Inc. circle ΠΟΡΣΕ Triskeles.

(6) *Perikles*, probably at first dynast of Limyra, afterwards king of greater part of Lycia, *circ.* B.C. 380–362 (cf. Theopompus, fr. 111). He struck bronze as well as silver.

Lion's scalp.	Inc. sq. or circle, ΠΡΕΚΛ Triskeles with symbol in field . . . . . ℞ Staters, Tetrobols.
Head of young Pan, Goat, or Forepart of goat.	ΠΡΕΚΛ Triskeles . . . . . Æ ·55—4

Circ. B.C. 330–188.

On his march from Caria into Pisidia Alexander reduced Lycia under his sway, and from this time down to the date of the defeat of Antiochus by the Romans, B.C. 190, the country was subject successively to the Ptolemies and the Seleucidae.

Of coins of Alexander's types few, if any, seem to have been struck in this district except at **Phaselis**, *q. v.* The triskeles is, however, found on bronze coins of the types of Alexander and of the Macedonian interregnum, which *provenance* shows to be Lycian. Telmessus also issued a bronze coin in the time of Ptolemy I. Coins of Rhodes and of the Ptolemies, &c., circulated (cf. *J. H. S.*, xv, p. 114). After the defeat of Antiochus the Romans in 188 gave Lycia (except Telmessus) to the Rhodians. A few of the cities may have begun to issue small bronze coins early in the second century, but with the exceptions noted no coins were produced in the country during all this period.

Circ. B.C. 168–43 A.D.

In B.C. 168 the Romans restored to the Lycians their full freedom, and the Lycian towns now formed themselves into an independent League under Roman auspices (Livy, xliv. 15; Polyb., xxx. 5), which lasted until the reign of Claudius, A.D. 43, who made the country into a province with Pamphylia.

The coinage of this new Lycian League has much in common with the contemporary coinage of the Achaean League in Peloponnesus. It consists of silver drachms (*κιθαρηφόροι*) and hemidrachms (?) of degraded Rhodian weight—characterized by the reappearance of a sharply defined incuse square on the *reverse*—and of several varieties of bronze.

Head of Apollo Λύκιος, laureate (or sometimes wearing taenia), bow and quiver at shoulder; after about B.C. 80 the hair is in formal curls; on other side usually Λ—Υ.	Flat, sharply defined incuse square, within which a lyre and, usually, initials of mint with ΛΥΚΙΩΝ (or abbreviation) . ℞ Drachms 45 grs. (usually much lighter)
Head of Artemis, with bow and quiver at her shoulder.	Similar, but quiver instead of lyre . . ℞ ½ drachm (?) 13 grs.

The Federal bronze coinage is more varied than the silver, the prevalent types being, on the *obv.*, Heads of Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, &c.; on *rev.*, Apollo standing, Lyre, Tripod, Stag. Bow and quiver crossed, Quiver, Caduceus, &c. The inscription consists of the initials of the

city or district, with or without ΛΥΚΙΩΝ. The coins without any indication of mint were probably struck at Xanthus. The two great districts, Cragus and Masicytes, were united for monetary purposes and struck coins for general circulation; the initials of the various cities were also often combined with those of Cragus or Masicytes according to the district to which they belonged. The following 22 cities are known to have taken part in the currency of the League: in the Cragus district, Telmessus, Pinara, Sidyma, Tlos, Xanthus, Patara, Dias; in the Masicytes district, Myra, Cyaneae, Tyrbenissus) or Tyrmena), Arycanda, Antiphellus, Phellus, Aperlae, Apollonia; in other districts, Limyra, Gagae, Rhodiapolis, Olympus (?), Trebenna, Oenoanda, Bubon (?). Strabo (xiv. 664) says that there were twenty-three towns in the confederacy. A change in the style of the coins is noticeable about B.C. 81, when Murena reorganized the country, and some new cities were added to the League. The last coinage of the League includes light Rhodian drachms and denarii, with the portraits of Augustus and Claudius; *inscr.*, ΛΥ; *types*—one or two lyres, Apollo, Artemis, &c.; also bronze of Claudius, without ΛΥ; *types* Goddess of Myra in temple, Apollo standing, &c. (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, pp. 21 f., 170). The coinage of denarii was even continued after the dissolution of the League by Claudius, under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, with the Emperors' titles in Greek, ΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΙΖ, ΔΗΜ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Β., &c. The Imperial coinage of the Lycian towns belongs almost exclusively to the reign of Gordian and Tranquillina.

AUTONOMOUS (CHIEFLY POST-ALEXANDRINE), FEDERAL, AND IMPERIAL COINAGE OF THE TOWNS OF LYCIA.

Acalissus (*Giauristan-lik*). *Imperial* of Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΑΚΑΛΙCCΕΩΝ, Horseman galloping (*Rev. Num.*, 1853, 90): Helen between Dioskuri; Herakles standing.

Antiphellus (*Andifilo*), on the coast opposite Megiste. Æ of second century B.C.; *inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΦΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ or ΑΝΤ; Head of Apollo, Veiled head, Dolphin. *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΑΝ, and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΑΝΤΙΦΕΛΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Tyche.

Aperlae (on *Assar Bay*). *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΑΠ, and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΑΠΕΡΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Altar.

Apollonia (*Avassari*, north of Aperlae?). *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΑΠΟ.

Araxa (*Ören*). *Imperial* of Hadrian, ΑΡΑΞΕΩΝ, Zeus with Nike.

Arycanda (*Aruf*). Æ of second century; *inscr.*, ΑΡ; Radiate head (Sozon?), Apollo sacrificing. *Federal* Æ (?) and Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΑΡ or ΑΡΥ. *Imperial*—Gordian, Tranquillina, ΑΡΥΚΑΝΔΕΩΝ, Tyche, Herakles, Horseman-deity (Sozon?), Naked Warrior, Eagle on boar's head, &c.

Balbura (*Katara*). *Autonomous* Æ of second century B.C. *Inscr.* ΒΑΛΒΟΥΡΕΩΝ. *Types* Head of Demeter, *rev.* Ear of corn; Head of Athena, *rev.* Owl on helmet: Head of Zeus, *rev.* Club; Eagle on thunder-

belt; Caduceus; &c. *Imperial* of Caligula, ΒΑΛΒΟΥΡΕΩΝ, Herakles, Hermes.

Bubon. This town was annexed to Lycia by Murena, B.C. 81. *Federal* Æ. *Inscr.*, ΒΟΥ. *Imperial* of Augustus, ΒΟΥΒΩΝΕΩΝ, Artemis [illegible].

Cadyanda (*Üzümlü*). *Autonomous* Æ. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΔΥ. Xoanon; and federal Æ; ΛΥΚΙ ΚΑ (this may belong to Calynda or Candyba)

Calynda (on the Carian border). *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΛΥ or ΚΑΛΥΝ, Head of Artemis, *rev.* Forepart of stag or Torch.

Candyba (*Gendova*). *Imperial* Æ—Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΝΔΥΒΕΩΝ. *Type*—Tyche. (*Z. f. N.*, v, Pl. I. 9.)

Choma in the Milyas. *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C., ΧΩ or ΧΩΜ, Head of Zeus and horseman; and *Imperial* of Gordian, ΧΩΜΑΤΕΙΤΩΝ, Armed horseman (Sozon?).

Corydalla. *Imperial*—Sev. Alex., Gordian, and Tranquillina, ΚΟΡΥΔΑΛΛΕΩΝ, Tyche, Athena, Horseman.

Cragus (District). *Federal* Æ and Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΚΡΑΓ or abbreviations, often combined with initials of Dias (ΔΙ), Patara (ΠΑ), Telmessus (ΤΕΛ), Tlos (ΤΑ or ΤΛΩ) or Xanthus (ΞΑΝ).

Cyane (*Ya'u*). *Federal* Æ and Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΚΥ, ΛΥ ΚΥΑ, and *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΚΥΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ, Horseman; Cultus-statue of Artemis Eleuthera.

Dias (in the Cragus district). *Federal* Æ; ΔΙ and ΛΥ (or ΛΥΚΙ) ΚΡ.

Gagae (*Ak-tash*). *Federal* Æ (ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΓΑ) and Æ (Archaic veiled goddess, &c.), and *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΓΑΓΑΤΩΝ Nemesis; Temple with two figures of goddess (?).

Limyra on the Limyrus (*Duden-Su*). Æ of early second century, ΛΙ or ΛΙΜΥΡΕΩΝ; Head of Apollo, Thunderbolt. *Federal* Æ and Æ ΛΥΚΙΩΝ (or ΛΥΚΙ) ΛΙ. *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΛΙΜΥΡΕΩΝ, Zeus seated, Athena, Tyche, Bull and dog at oracular fountain, ΧΡΗϹΜΟϹ (cf. Plin., *N. H.*, xxxi. 22), River-god ΛΙΜΥΡΟϹ.

Masicytes, a district of central southern Lycia, with capital Myra. *Federal* Æ and Æ, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ (or ΛΥ) ΜΑ (or ΜΑΣ, ΜΑΣΙ); on Æ magistrate's name ΙΠΠΟΛΟ.

FIG. 318.

Myra (*Demdre* = τὰ Μύρα) on the Myros, chief town of the Masicytes district. *Federal* Æ and Æ, ΑΥΚΙΩΝ ΜΥ, ΜΥΡΑ. ΜΑ ΜΥ, &c., on Æ bust of Artemis Eleuthera of Myra, veiled, facing: Nike. *Imperial* of Gordian, ΜΥΡΕΩΝ. Agalma of Artemis Eleuthera or Myrrha in tree attacked by men with axes and defended by snakes (Fig. 316, p. 695) cf. **Aphrodisias** in Caria: Agalma in temple, sometimes with Nike, Tyche. *Alliance coins* of Gordian with Patara (see below) and Side (?)

Oenoanda (*Urludja*). Æ, Attic stater, second century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Zeus with sceptre: *rev.* ΟΙΝΟΑΝΔΕΩΝ, Eagle on thunderbolt.

Olympus, on the east coast at the foot of Mount Olympus. *Federal* (?) Æ, ΟΛΥΜ or ΟΛΥΜΠΗ: Æ, Head of Athena and thunderbolt: *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina, ΟΛΥΜΠΗΝΩΝ, Hephaestos forging shield; Apollo resting on column.

Patara (*Gelemish*). *Federal* Æ and Æ, ΑΥΚΙΩΝ ΠΑ. ΠΑ ΚΡ. ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ. *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina: Nymph seated and Dionysos (?) standing: Apollo shooting: Apollo with eagle and serpent twining round tripod: Herakles and Antaeos, &c. *Alliance coins* of Gordian with Myra. ΠΑΤΑΡΕΩΝ ΜΥΡΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, Temple of Apollo and Artemis; or of Tyche.

Phaselis (*Tekirova*), a town of Dorian origin on the east coast, has a history and coinage distinct from the rest of Lycia. Its chief type, the galley, may be a *type parlant* (see Forcellini, s.v. *phaselus*).

Before B.C. 466.

Prow of galley, in shape of forepart of boar.	Inc. sq. [Macdonald, *Hu[illegible] Cat.*, ii. Pl. LVII. 19] sometimes [illegible]ed by irregular bands and divisi[illegible] Æ Persic stater and divisions.
⊙ Male figure wrestling with human-headed bull (Herakles and Acheloos ?).	Prow of galley; below, dolphin; inc. sq. . . . . Æ Persic stater
.....ΙΤ.. Lyre.	Id. . . . . Æ Persic stater.
Prow of galley in shape of forepart of boar.	ΦΑΣ Stern of galley. Inc. sq. . . . Æ Persic stater and third.
Forepart of Pegasos.	Prow of galley. Inc. sq. Æ 12·3 grs.

During its membership of the Athenian confederacy, Phaselis appears to have issued no coins.

Circ. B.C. 400–330 *or later.*

Prow of galley. [Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, Pl. LVII. 21.]	ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley and magistrate's name . . . Æ Stater 153·2 grs.
Prow of galley.	ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley . Æ ·65–·45
Id. ΦΑΣΗ [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. X. 7.]	Φ Palladium to front . . Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 330–276.

Regal staters and tetradrachms of types of Alexander (ΦΑ surmounted by stars, Müller, 1276) and Philip III (ΑΥ and prow, Müller, 100).

Circ. B.C. 276–168.

During the earlier part of this period, until 204, Phaselis belonged to the Ptolemies: towards the end it probably issued the Alexandrine tetradrachms with Φ, dated A to AA (Muller, 1178–1195; Imhoof, *K. M.*, p. 308).

Head of Apollo.
[Babelon, *Inv. Wadd.*, Pl. VII. 10.]

ΦΑ ΑΡΚΕΣΙΛΑΟΣ Athena holding Nike . . . . . *Æ* Attic stater.

Id.

Φ Athena with thunderbolt, aegis, and serpent, standing on prow; magistrates' names . . . . . *Æ* Staters 171 grs. or less.

Id. [Brandis, p. 492.]

Stern of galley; magistrate's name ΜΝΑΣΙ . . *Æ* Stater 167 grs.

Prow surmounted by head of Helios; conjugate busts of Ptolemy IV and Arsinoe (?).
[Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, p. 327.]

ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley, and magistrates' names . . *Æ* Staters 152 grs., &c.

Owl on prow.

Φ Athena with thunderbolt and aegis; magistrates' names . . . . . *Æ* Drachm 88 grs.

Head of Athena.

Id.

ΦΑ Prow . . *Æ* ½ Drachm 37·3 grs.

ΦΑ Prow; monogram . . . *Æ* ·65

After circ. B.C. 168.

During the earliest period of the League, Phaselis, like Olympus, struck coins of Federal types, reading ΦΑΣΗΛΙ, but without ΛΥΚΙΩΝ; it was probably, however, not a member of the League (Strabo, xiv. 667).

To the same period belong the following:—

Prow.

ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley. Inc. sq. . . *Æ* 40·1 grs.

Id.

Φ Athena with thunderbolt and aegis, letters Α, Β, Ε . . . . . *Æ* ·75

Imperial of Gordian; *inscr.*, ΦΑCΗΛ(Ε)ΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Female cultus-figure, veil supported by Erotes, with small figure at her feet; Athena; Galley; &c.

Phellus (*Baindyr?*). *Federal* Æ. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΦΕ. and *Imperial* of Gordian. ΦΕΛΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female figure holding flower; Aphrodite, veiled, holding apple.

Pinara (*Minara*). Æ (·5–·4) of second century B.C.; *obv.* Head of Apollo; *rev.* ΠΙΝΑΡΕΩΝ Bucranium. *Federal* *Æ* (ΠΙ) and Æ (ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΠΙ or ΠΙ ΛΥ).

Podalia (in the Milyas). *Imperial* of Tranquillina, ΠΟΔΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ, Ares standing.

Rhodiapolis (near *Shechkeui*). *Federal* *Æ* (ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΡΟ) and Æ. *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina. ΡΟΔΙΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Nemesis; Athena; Artemis huntress

Sidyma (*Dodurgar-Assari*). *Federal* Æ: ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΣΙ [*Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 81].

Telmessus (*Makri*). About the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century the following coin was struck at this mint:—

Head of Alexander the Great with ram's horn. [Brit. Mus.]	ΤΕΛΕΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ Panther; above, monogram of ΠΤ (for Ptolemy?). Æ ·6

Antiochus III possessed the city from about B.C. 196 to 189. To this time belongs the following coin:—

Head of Helios, radiate, facing.	ΤΕΛΜΗΣ or ΤΕΛΕΜΗΣ Apollo seated on omphalos, holding arrow and bow . . . . . Æ ·65

After belonging to Pergamum from B.C. 189 to 133, it became independent, and struck small Æ (size ·45) with head of Hermes, *rev.* ΤΕΛ, Fly in incuse square. It probably joined the League about B.C. 81. *Federal* Æ, *inscr.*, ΛΥ ΤΕ ΚΡ, and Æ, *inscr.*, ΛΥ ΤΕΛ ΚΡ or ΤΕΛ ΛΥ.

Termessus Minor (ad Oenoanda), a colony of the Pisidian Termessus. (See *N. Chr.*, 1897, pp. 25 ff.)

First century B.C. (*inscr.*, ΤΕΡ or ΤΕΡΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ).

Bust of Hermes.	Eagle on caduceus . . . . Æ ·5–4
Bust of Artemis.	Hermes standing . . . . Æ ·55
Id.	Humped bull . . . . . Æ ·5
Head of Apollo.	Lyre . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Zeus with sceptre.	Winged thunderbolt . . . Æ ·9–8

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* of Tiberius, with ΤΕΡ ΟΙ (Head of Apollo, *rev.* Lyre; Head of Hermes, *rev.* Horse; &c.).

Tlos (*Duver*). *Federal* Æ (ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΤΛ, ΤΛΩ ΚΡ, ΤΛ ΚΡ) and Æ (ΤΛΩΕΩΝ, ΤΛ or ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΤΛ, ΛΥ ΚΡ ΤΛΩ). *Imperial* of Gordian; *inscr.*, ΤΛΩΕΩΝ. *Types*—Nike; Tyche; Warrior fighting or sacrificing; Mounted deity.

Trebenna (*Serdji?*). *Federal* Æ (ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΤΡ or ΤΡΕ) and *Imperial* of Gordian and Tranquillina; *inscr.*, ΤΡΕΒΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Dionysos; Zeus seated; Apollo with tripod; Athena sacrificing.

Tymena or **Tybenissus.** *Federal* Æ, ΛΥ or ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΤΥ.

Xanthus. Æ of second century B.C. Head of Apollo, *rev.* ΞΑΝΘΙΩΝ Lyre. The federal coins without mint-name were probably struck here: Æ kitharephoroi, &c., and Æ Head of Helios facing, *rev.* ΛΥΚΙΩΝ Chimaera, &c.; also ordinary federal Æ and Æ: ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΞΑ, ΛΥ ΚΡ ΞΑΝ, ΞΑΝ ΚΡ.

PAMPHYLIA

Brit. Mus. *Catal. of Greek Coins, Lycia, Pamphylia, &c.*, by G. F. Hill (1897).
Babelon, *Invent. de la Coll. Waddington* (1898), pp. 177-94.
Imhoof, *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, ii. (1902), pp. 309-54.

In the following pages I include in the province of Pamphylia only the strip of low-lying coast-land, some twenty to thirty miles in breadth, between Mount Solyma, the Lycian boundary, on the west, and the river Melas on the east. The mountainous country to the north, much of which was included in Byzantine Pamphylia, I have preferred to call Pisidia.

Aspendus (*Balkyzi*), on the river Eurymedon, about eight miles from the sea, was a populous and wealthy city. It began to coin silver on the Persic standard early in the fifth century B. C.

Circ. B. C. 500–400.

Fig. 317.

Naked warrior, armed with round shield and sword.

Warrior, with shield and spear. (Fig. 317.)

Horseman armed with spear.

ƷƷ Two-handled vase.
[Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 309, No. 1.]

Vase without handles.
[Ibid., No. 2.]

Ε, ΕΣ, ΕΣΤ, ΕΣΤΓΕ, ΕΣΠ, &c. Incuse square, Triskeles of three human legs; in field, usually a symbol . . Ꞧ Staters 171 grs.

ΕΣΠ Incuse square, Triskeles, with lion running beside it . . . . . Ꞧ Staters 170 grs.

ΕΣΤ, ΕΣΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ, &c. Boar . . Ꞧ Dr. 84 grs.

ΕΣ Triskeles; incuse square . . . . Ꞧ 18·52 grs.

Triskeles . . . Ꞧ 15 grs. or less.

To the end of the century belongs:

Gorgoneion.
[Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 309, Nos. 4 f.]

ΕΣΤ or no inscr. Head of Athena; incuse square . Ꞧ 16·4 grs. or less.

The hoplite represents the soldiery for which Aspendus was famous.

Tissaphernes, whose head quarters in 411 were at Aspendus, issued staters, drachms, and hemidrachms of the Rhodian standard which have

been attributed to this mint; *obv.* Head of satrap in Persian tiara; *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ or abbreviation, the Great King as archer, running; symbol on stater, galley. See supra, p. 597.

Circ. B.C. 400–300, *and later.*

Two wrestlers engaged; on the later specimens, magistrates' letters between them. [Brandis, p. 494.]	ΕΣΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ Incuse square, Slinger, in field, triskeles; also, rarely, letters. *Æ* Staters 170 grs.
Gorgoneion (on later specimens, of the Helios-type).	Head of Athena [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 310, Nos. 7, 8] . . *Æ* 15·5 grs. or less

Aspendus was originally an Argive colony, and Brandis has conjectured that its coin-type, the Slinger, was chosen from the resemblance of the word *σφενδονήτης* to the name of the town.

Concerning the Pamphylian legends on these and similar coins see Friedländer, *Z. f. N.*, iv. 297; Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, v. 133; Bergk, *Z. f. N.*, xi. 337; and Lanckoronski-Niemann-Petersen, *Les Villes de la Pamphylie*, i. p. 189. The form ΕΣΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ corresponds with the Greek ΑΣΠΕΝΔΙΟΣ. On a variety of the stater the words ΕΛΥΨΑ ΜΕΝΕΤΥΣ (B. M. C., Pl. XLIV. 16) are to be explained as a magistrate's name. It would appear that the Greek element in the population of the town gradually decreased down to the time of the Macedonian conquest. The astonishing abundance of the silver money of Aspendus is a proof of the commercial importance of the town; and the number of countermarks and barbarous imitations shows that it circulated largely in the country. For these countermarks, which seem not to be later than about 360 B.C., see Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, pp. 312 f. The later staters, many of which have the lunate C, continued to be issued probably until about 190 B.C.

The bronze coins of Aspendus appear to be as a rule later in date than the silver. The predominant types (see especially Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, pp. 316 f.) are—

Circ. B.C. 400–190.

Head of Athena.	Slinger; in field, two letters	Æ ·65
Forepart of horse, sometimes on shield.	Sling between two letters .	Æ ·7
Horse galloping.	Slinger, A C	Æ ·65
ΠΟ in mon. on shield.	Head of Athena	Æ ·75–·4
Id., sometimes without shield.	Triskeles	Æ ·75–·5
Shield.	Head of Athena; letters .	Æ ·65
Gorgoneion.	Caduceus; letters . . .	Æ ·55

After B.C. 190.

After the battle of Magnesia, Pamphylia was added to the dominions of the kings of Pergamum, under whose rule Aspendus appears to have been practically autonomous, for it was probably about B.C. 189 that it began to issue dated Alexandrine tetradrachms, ranging from year A to KΘ and with AΣ before the seated Zeus on the rev. (Müller, Nos. 1196–1221). *Symbol*, on some specimens, a sling. These are the last silver coins known to have been struck at Aspendus. Many of them bear countermarks, of which the Seleucid (?) anchor and the tripod are the most frequent. To this period also belong bronze coins (see

Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, pp. 318 f.) reading AΣ or AC, ACΠENΔIΩN. *Types*—Star, *rev.* Club; Shield, *rev.* Caduceus: Horse, *rev.* Slinger or Hoplite: Forepart of horse, *rev.* Sling.

On the death of Attalus III, B.C. 133, Pamphylia passed, with the rest of his kingdom, to the Roman people.

Imperial coinage, Augustus to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ACΠENΔIΩN. *Titles*—CEMNHC ENTEIMOY, NEΩKOPΩN (Salonina), ACΠENΔOC H ΥMMAXOC PΩMEΩN. *Types*—River Eurymedon; Herakles standing before Eurystheus (?), behind whom is a spear-bearer; Zeus seated and goddess seated or standing (Hera ?); Twin cultus-statues of veiled goddess, sometimes in temple, or held by Tyche (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 319); Sarapis: Harpokrates; Isis Pharia; Hephaestos forging shield; Athena voting: City-goddess voting; Nemesis; Triple Hekate; Asklepios; Apollo with raven; Pantheistic deity; Tyche standing, or of the Antioch type: Two wrestlers; Athlete holding crown and lyre; Agonistic wreath with ΘEMIΔOC and numerals TΞΘ, TOB or TOE, indicating a period of ten or nine years; &c. Marks of value I or IA (=10 assaria) in time of Valerian and Gallienus.

Attalia (*Adalia*), founded by Attalus II, king of Pergamum. Autonomous bronze from *circ.* B.C. 159 to Imperial times. *Inscr.*, ATTAΛEΩN. *Types*—Poseidon; Dolphin; Trident; Rudder; Athena; Nike; Zeus: Hermes; &c. *Imperial*, Claudius to Corn. Valerianus. *Inscr.*, ATTAΛEΩN. *Types*—Head or statue (sometimes in temple) of Athena; Pergaean Artemis in temple: Nemesis; Artemis with Athena and Nemesis; Head of Sarapis; Harpokrates; Helios in biga; Mên; Hephaestos forging shield; Agonistic crown on table IEPOC OIKOYMENIKOC: Wreath IEPOC OΛYMΠIA (or OΛYMΠIOC) OIKOYMENIKOC; &c. Marks of value AH and I (= 8 and 10 assaria) in time of Gallienus. *Alliance* coins with Athens (ATTAΛEΩN AΘHNAIΩN CYNΓENIA) and Side (*q. v.*).

Magydus (*Laara*), about five miles east of Attalia. *Quasi-autonomous* Æ (MA or MAΓY, Bust of Athena, *rev.* Star in crescent: Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Hermes standing. *Imperial*, from Nero to Salonina. *Inscr.*, MAΓYΔEΩN and numerals from 11 to MA, perhaps referring to games celebrated at irregular intervals (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 176). *Types*—Athena standing; Demeter seated or standing; Zeus seated: Aphrodite standing: Hermes standing: Sarapis standing; Rape of Persephone; River-god (Katarrhaktes ?).

Olbia (?). To this town, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia, Six (*N. Chr.*, 1898, p. 217) would attribute silver staters and drachms of the beginning of the fifth century, explaining the legend IBA as the Lycian form of Ὀλβία, and the other legends as a dynast's name. The attribution is, however, for many reasons doubtful.

Nude winged figure running, with caduceus.
Similar.

Forepart of lion.

⅂MΞIM⅂C Lion, head reverted; dotted incuse square Æ 180·6 grs.
IB A (?) Lion, head reverted; incuse square . . . . . Æ 178·6 grs.
⅂MΞIMƆC Similar . Æ 177·5 grs.
⅃⅂MIΞMT Head of Apollo; incuse square . . . . . Æ 46·8 grs.

Perga (*Murtana*) between the rivers Cestrus and Catarrhactes.

Circ. B.C. 190 *to Imperial times.*

FIG. 318.

Head of Greek Artemis, laureate (Fig. 318).	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Artemis huntress, holding wreath and sceptre; beside her, stag; in field, sphinx. ℞ Attic tetradr.
Id.	Similar, but no sphinx . . . . . ℞ Attic dr. and ½ dr., and Æ size ·75
Id.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Artemis holding torch and bow . . Æ ·65
Heads of Apollo and Artemis jugate.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Artemis holding torch and bow . . Æ ·7–6
Head of Artemis.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Artemis in long chiton . . . . . Æ ·7
Id.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Nike . . Æ ·75
Id.	ΠΕΡΓΑΙ Sphinx . . . . . Æ ·6
Sphinx.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙ. ΠΕΡΓΑ. Artemis standing. Æ ·4
Cultus figure of Artemis Pergaea in temple.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Artemis holding torch and bow . . Æ ·75
Id.	ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Bow and quiver, or quiver only . Æ ·75–6
Sphinx.	ΝΑΝΑΨΑΣ ΠΡΕΙΙΑΣ (*Γανάσσας Περγαίας*) Artemis huntress holding wreath and sceptre . . Æ ·75–5

Imperial coinage. Silver 'cistophori' of Nerva and Trajan (cultus figure of DIANA PERG. in temple), perhaps struck at Side. (*Quasi-autonomous* Æ of Flavian period, and *Imperial* from Tiberius to Aurelian and Tacitus. *Inscr.*, ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ (or abbrev.), ΠΕΡΓΕΩΝ (Aurelian): ΠΕΡΓΗΙ: ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (from Valerian onwards): ΙΕΡΑ ΛΑΜΠΡΑ ΕΝΔΟΞΟΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΗ ΠΡΩΤΗ (or A): ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΠΑΝΦΥΛΙΑΣ (Tacitus). *Festivals*: ΙΕΡΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΙΑ, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ ΙΕΡΟΣ, ΠΥΘΙΑ ΑΣΥΛΙΑ ΙΕΡΟΣ or ΕΙΕΡΑ, ΙΕΡΟΣ. ΤΑΚΙΤΙΟΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ(Ε)ΙΤΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ (?), ΘΕΜΙΣ ΤΟ (=370, cf. **Aspendus**), &c. *Mark of value* I from Valerian onwards. *Types*—Artemis Pergaea (ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ, or ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ) in temple, represented as a baetyl decorated with bands of dancing figures, guarded by sphinxes, star and crescent in field, eagle usually in pediment (see Roscher, *Lex.*, s.v. Pergaia): numerous forms of

Greek Artemis (e.g. in biga of stags); Asklepios and Telesphoros; Apollo; Aphrodite standing; Dionysos; Triple Hekate; Hephaestos forging shield; Pan; Hermes, Herakles and standard; Sarapis between two standards; Harpokrates; Zeus seated; Elpis; River-god Kestros; Head of City; Eagle in temple between standards; Female figure (ΘΕΜΙϹ) seated with palm and wreath; Agonistic chest with purses; Star and crescent, &c.

Alliance coins with Apollonia Mordiaeum (*q.v.*), Delphi (ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ ΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ), Ephesus, Mytilene (*q.v.*) and Side.

Side (*Eski-Adalia*), a few miles west of the mouth of the Melas. Its chief type is a play on the word σίδη (pomegranate). Greek inscriptions do not appear on the early coins, the inhabitants (colonists from Cyme in Aeolis) having forgotten their original tongue (Arr. i. 26). The coins point to a connexion with **Holmi** in Cilicia in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.

Persic Standard. *Circ.* B.C. 500–400.

Pomegranate resting on dolphin.	Head of Athena in Athenian helmet. Incuse square ℞ Staters and Tetrob.
Pomegranate; across it, olive-branch.	Head of Apollo laureate. Incuse square. [Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LVIII. 6; *R. N.*, 1902, p. 344.] . . ℞ Staters and Tetr.
Pomegranate in olive-wreath.	Dolphin and human eye. Incuse square. ℞ Staters
Id. [Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LVIII. 7.]	Two dolphins and sprig of olive. Incuse square . . . . . ℞ Stater
Pomegranate.	Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. Incuse square. . . . . ℞ Staters, Tetrobols, and Obols.
Lion's head. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 334, Nos. 2, 3.]	Id. . . . . ℞ 12·5 grs.
Gorgoneion. [Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Munzk.*, 1908, p. 178.]	Head of Apollo. Incuse square . . . ℞ 15·6 grs.

Circ. B.C. 400–300.

Athena standing, resting on shield and holding owl; in field, usually pomegranate.	Undetermined inscr.; Apollo Sidetes, chlamys over shoulders, standing before altar, holding laurel-branch and bow; behind, raven. Incuse square . . . . . ℞ Staters
Similar, but Athena holds Nike and spear; undetermined letters in field.	Similar, but Apollo (sometimes without raven) rests on long laurel-branch and sacrifices at altar . . ℞ Staters
Similar to preceding, but on basis. [*N. Chr.*, 1897, Pl. IX. 6–8.]	Similar to preceding, but Apollo wears short chiton as well as chlamys . . ℞ Staters

For attempts to decipher the inscription (a form of Aramaic?) on these coins see Six, *N. Chr.*, 1897, pp. 199 ff.

Lion's head. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 334, Nos. 5, 6.]	Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet . ℞ 11·2 grs.

To the time of Alexander the Great and his successors belong the Alexandrine N stater (Müller, *Alex.*, 1248) and R drachms of Philip III (Müller, *Phil. III*, 101, 102). In the third century Side began to issue bronze (Head of Athena, *rev.* Pomegranate; or Facing bust of Athena, *rev.* Athena fighting).

Attic Standard. Circ. B.C. 190–36.

After the fall of Antiochus, Side continued to be one of the chief mints on the south coast. The types of the new tetradrachms were perhaps suggested by those of Alexander's N stater.

Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet.	Nike holding wreath; in field, pomegranate and magistrates' names . . R Staters and Drachms

Among the many countermarks found on these coins (see Mowat in *Corolla Numism.*, pp. 189 ff.) are some with a bow in case and initials of cistophoric mints: ΑΔΡΑ, ΑΠΑ, ΕΦΕ, ΛΑΟ, ΠΕΡ, ΠΕΡΓΑ, ΣΑΛΗ, ΣΑΡ, ΣΤΡΑ, ΣΥΝ, ΤΡΑ, i.e. Adramyteum, Ephesus, Laodiceia, Pergamum, Sala (?), Sardes, Stratoniceia ad Caïcum, Synnada, Tralles. The tetradrachms were thus assimilated to the cistophori.

To this period may be attributed bronze coins (size ·8–·5) with inscr. ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ. *Types—obv.* Head of Apollo or of Athena, *rev.* Athena with spear and shield accompanied by serpent: Nike with wreath: Pomegranate; or Pomegranate between caduceus and head of Hermes.

From B.C. 36–25 Side was in the dominions of Amyntas of Galatia (*q. v.*), who continued in his own name the issue of the tetradrachms.

Imperial Times. Quasi-autonomous Æ and *Imperial* from Tiberius to Aurelian. *Inscr.* and *Titles*—ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ: Α ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (from Gallienus): Γ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (Aurelian): ΣΙΔΗΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ: Α. Ε. (= πρώτης ἐνδόξου!): ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ: ΠΙΣΤΗΣ ΦΙΛΗΣ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΜΥΣΤΙΔΟΣ ΣΙΔΗΣ (*Z. f. N.*, v. 7); ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΣ: ΣΙΔΗ ΜΥΣΤΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ, &c. On the Neocories of Side see Pick in *Jahreshefte*, vii, pp. 39 f. *Festivals*, &c., ΙΕΡΟΣ ΜΥΣΤΙΚΟΣ: ΙΕΡΟΣ ΠΥΘΙΟΣ ΜΥΣΤΙΚΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ: ΙΕΡΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΕΙΕΡΟΣ ΜΥΣΤΙΚΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ: ΙΕΡΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ ΠΡΩΤΑ ΠΑΜΦΥΛΩΝ: ΙΣ ΑΙΩΝΑ ΤΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ; ΙΕΡΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ ΕΙΣΟΠΥΘΙΟΣ: ΕΙΣΕΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΣ: ΔΩΡΕΑ, &c. *Marks of value* from Valerian. Ε, ΑΕ, Η, Ι, ΙΑ, ΙΔ (= 5, 8, 10, 14 assaria). *Names of deities*, ΑΘΗΝΑ ΑΣΥΛΩ: ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΣΙΔΗΤΟΥ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ: ΠΥΘΙΟΣ: ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΩ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ. *Types*—Athena with spear, shield, and serpent: holding thunderbolt and crowning trophy; crowned by Artemis; voting; holding prow: holding temple; with Apollo and pomegranate tree; &c. Apollo wearing short chiton and chlamys, with long branch and phiale (Sidetes); radiate: as kitharoedos with Nike and agonistic table; with tripod; in temple; &c. City-goddess holding Nike or prize crown and part of ship. Tyche of Antioch type. Asklepios with human-headed serpent. Herakles and stag. Three Graces. Goddess on lion. River-god Melas. Harbour of Side. Galley. Three temples. Temple with eagle between two standards (the shrine in which the standards were kept). Soldier with vexillum under battlemented gates: &c.

[illegible] *coins* with Delphi (CIΔHTΩN ΔEΛΦΩN OMONOIA). Myra. Aspendus, Attalia, Perga, Sagalassus, Alexandreia Aeg. (Athena and Isis).

Sillyum (above *Assar-keui*), between the Cestrus and Eurymedon. [illegible] *omous* Æ of third century B. C. and later with Pamphylian *inscr.* ΣEΛYWIYΣ (Σελύϝιυς, see Lanckoronski, *Villes de Pamphylie*, i. pp. 70 f.). *Types*—Head of Apollo, *rev.* Zeus seated, or fulmen: Head of bearded helmeted hero, *rev.* Figure of deity with raised r. hand.

In the second century B. C. Sillyum issued Alexandrine tetradrachms with ΣIΛ and dates Γ to Ϛ (Müller, 1222–24), and bronze reading ΣIΛYEΩN. Later the legend is CIΛVEΩN or CIΛΛVEΩN. *Quasi* [illegible] *omous* and *Imperial* from Tiberius to Aurelian. *Title*, ΦIΛHC CVMMAXOY PΩMAIΩN. *Mark of value* I from time of Gallienus. *Chief Types*—Hero fighting boar; Lion attacking bull; Deity standing with raised r. hand; Helmeted hero; Mên on horseback or standing, or his bust (ΘEOV MHNOC ACVΛO); Apollo Kitharoedos; Bust of Apollo; Herakles before Eurystheus (?) as at Aspendus; Aphrodite standing arranging hair; Demeter with long torch before stele supporting vase; Dionysos; Pan seated; Veiled goddess to front with small figure beside her; Tyche of Antioch type; &c.

PISIDIA

B. M. Mus. *Catalogue of Greek Coins, Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia*, by G. F. Hill (1897).
Lambron, *Invent. de la Coll. Waddington* (1898), pp. 194–222.
Imhoof, *Kleinasiatische Münzen*, ii. 1902, pp. 354–415.

The district of Pisidia included all the mountainous country between Phrygia and the north of Pamphylia and north-east of Lycia. Pisidia was not civilized in early times, as it possessed no means of communication with the sea, and the only town in the district which struck money before the time of Alexander the Great was Selge.

In B. C. 39 Pisidia was bestowed by M. Antonius upon Amyntas, king of Galatia, who held it until his death in B. C. 25. In B. C. 6 Augustus founded a line of colonies, Antiocheia, Olbasa, Cremna, and Comama.

Adade (*Karabaulo*), on the Cestrus. *Autonomous* Æ of first century B. C. AΔ[illegible]ΔE or AΔA. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Nike crowning trophy; Bucranium, *rev.* Triskeles. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Domitian to Gallienus, AΔAΔEΩN. *Types*—Head of Herakles in lion-skin; Bearded helmeted head; Zeus seated; Bust of Athena; Dionysos seated on ground; Cista encircled by serpent (BAXXEIA); Bust of Sarapis; Sarapis seated; Dioskuri standing; Hexastyle temple.

Amblada (*Asar-Dagh* in N. Pisidia). Late autonomous Æ, AMΛAΔEΩN, Head of Herakles, *rev.* Club. *Imperial*, Domna to Philip Jun., AMBAΛΔEΩN ΛAKEΔAIMONIΩN. *Types*—Helmeted warrior (bust, or figure with spear and shield); Herakles; Athena; Dionysos with panther and small Pan; Nemesis; Tyche; Trophy. *Inscr.* on a coin of Gita, ΦIΛ · APTEMIΔ · or ΦIΛO · APT. See B. M. C., *Lyc.*, p. civ.

Andeda (*Andiya*), near Pogla. Late autonomous Æ. *Obv.* Head of young Dionysos. *Rev.* ΑΝΔΗΔΕΩΝ, Thyrsi crossed in ivy-wreath. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Trajan Decius. ΑΝΔΗΔΕΩΝ, Artemis huntress; Temple of Artemis Pergaea (sometimes inscr. ΑΝΔΗ·ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔ ΠΕΡΓ·); Herakles; Nike; Tyche; Horseman and lion.

Antiocheia (*Yalovadj*), on the Anthius, with an important sanctuary of Mên Askenos. It received a Roman colony in the time of Augustus.

Autonomous Æ of late first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ and magistrates' names. *Types*—Bust of Mên with crescent, *rev.* Nike with palm-branch, or Humped bull; Eagle on thunderbolt, *rev.* Star, &c. (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 140).

Quasi-autonomous and *Colonial*, Augustus to Claudius II. *Inscr.* COL. CAES., COL. CAES. ANTIOCH., COLON. ANTIOCH., ANTIOCHIA COLONIA CAESARIA. *Types*—Mên (MENSIS; bust with crescent, or figure holding trophy-bearing Nike with l. foot on bucranium and cock at feet, sometimes in temple); Cock; Bust of Hermes; Female Genius (Fortuna) with branch and cornucopiae (GENIO, GENIVS or FORTVNA), sometimes with Ploutos in cornucopiae, or in temple; Fortuna seated with river-god at feet, or holding stern of vessel; Pax (?) with cornucopiae and caduceus; Temple of Fortuna; Kybele enthroned; Helios in quadriga; River-god ANTHIOS; Victory (VICTORIAE DDD NNN or DD NN, VICTORIA DOMINI); Emperor on horseback (VIRT AVG); Concordia of Emperors (CONCORD. AVGVSTOR.); Statues of Emperor and Antiocheia on bases; Two cornuacopiae containing busts; Wolf and twins; Eagle; Founder ploughing; Standards; &c. From Sept. Severus onwards occur the letters SR, at first only on sestertii, from Gordian on all coins, indicating control of the coinage by the Roman Senate.

Apollonia-Mordiaeum (*Olubarlu*), near Apameia Cibotus, on the Hippophoras. The title Ἀπολλωνιᾶται Λυκίων Θρᾳκῶν Κολωνοί, for which the coins vouch, perhaps indicates a settlement of Lycians and Thracians in Apollonia in Imperial times. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Titus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ with or without ΛΥΚΙΩΝ or ΛΥ. ΘΡΑ. ΚΟ. *Types*—Head of Alexander the Great in lion-skin (ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟϹ ΚΤΙϹΤ.); Apollo leaning on tripod, raven at his feet; Asklepios alone or with Hygieia and Telesphoros; Athena standing; Zeus seated between Mên and Apollo; Sarapis seated between Isis and Harpokrates; Demeter seated holding torches; Triple Hekate; Dionysos; River-god ΙΠΠΟΦΟΡΑϹ; Bust of ΒΟΥΛΗ; Turreted head of ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ; Emperor in temple; &c.

Alliance coins (ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ) with Perga (City-goddesses holding cultus-statues) and the Lycians (two City-goddesses joining hands).

Ariassus (south-west of *Padem-Agatch*). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Claudius (?) to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΙΑϹϹΕΩΝ or ΑΡΕΑϹϹΕΩΝ. *Types*—Humped bull; Head of Zeus; Helmeted warrior (Solymos?); Dioskuri holding horses, with Helen (or crescent and star) between them; Temple of Artemis Pergaea; Prize crown and purses on table (ΘΕΜΙϹ?); Two wrestlers; and other types referring to Asklepios, Dionysos, Sarapis, Hermes, &c. *Mark of value* ι on coin of Valerian.

Baris (*Isbarta*), on the Cestrus. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, from Hadrian to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΡΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Female bust [illegible]ing kalathos: Helmeted head, beardless: Bow and quiver: Double-[illegible]ed and four-armed figure (Herakles?) with bow and sword; Mounted [illegible] with serpent; and other types referring to Zeus, Dionysos, Hermes, Ar[illegible] Nemesis, Mên, Tyche, &c. *Alliance coin* with uncertain city (Barcelon, *Invent. Waddington*, 3656).

Ceraïtae, probably the people of Cretopolis, afterwards called **Panemoteichos,** *q.v.* *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΕ or ΚΕΡΑΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Artemis: Turreted female head; Round shield: Bow or Bow and arrow: Club: Boar or Forepart of boar. Silver *alliance coin* with Cremna, *q.v.*

Codrula (probably near Ariassus, Verbe, and Termessus). *Imperial*, from Antoninus Pius to Trebonianus Gallus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΔΡΟΥΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—Helen between Dioskuri holding horses; Dionysos; Asklepios; Temple with female bust (ΔΙΟCΚΟΙΑΝΟVC?, Imhoof, *Kl. M.* 377); Male and female figures seated confronted, statuette behind each; Nike; Tyche; &c.

Colbasa, between Lysinia and Cremna. *Imperial*, from Antoninus Pius to Philip Sen. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΒΑCΕΩΝ or ΚΟΛΒΑCCΕΩΝ. *Types*—Warrior with spear and sword; Star in crescent: Kybele seated; Mên standing: Apollo with lyre on tripod; Dionysos: Tyche: &c.

Comama (*Sheher Eyuk*). *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΟ or ΚΟΜΑ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Lion. Forepart of lion or Forepart of boar: Two bearded heads jugate, *rev.* Lion. Under Augustus, Comama received a colony (*Colonia Iulia Augusta Prima Felix Comamenorum*). *Colonial*. Antoninus Pius to Decius. *Inscr.*, COL. COMAMEN., COL. AVG. COMAMA. COL. IVL. AVG. I. F. COMAMENORVM. *Types*—Veiled goddess, sometimes in temple; Two seated figures of veiled goddesses in temple; Zeus seated; Fortuna standing: Founder ploughing: Legionary eagle between two signa.

Conana (*Gönen*). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Hadrian to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΝΑΝΕ. ΚΟΝΑΝΕΩΝ. *Types*—Cuirass; Trophy: Bull: Zeus standing: Dionysos standing: Mên standing: Herakles fighting: Asklepios: Hygieia as city-goddess: Tyche in temple; Dioskuri with crescent between them; &c. *Mark of value* (Salonina) ϛ̄. For Ε = ἑξάς (?) cf. **Termessus Major.** *Alliance coin* with Minassus (?), *q.v.*

Cremna (*Girme*). *Autonomous* ÆR Attic drachms of first century B.C. in alliance with Ceraïtae. *Obv.* Turreted head of Tyche, *rev.* ΚΡΗΜΝΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΡΑΕΙΤΩΝ. Double cornucopiae. Also Æ with [illegible], ΚΡΗ or ΚΡΗΜΝΕ. *Types*—*Obv.* Turreted head of Tyche: Heads of Zeus, Hermes, or Artemis; *rev.* Forepart of lion: Caduceus: Fulmen. Some of these were issued by Amyntas (B.C. 39–25).

Made a colony (*Colonia Iulia Augusta Felix Cremna* or *Cremnensium*) by Augustus, Cremna issued coins from Hadrian to Aurelian. *Inscr.*, COL. CREMNA, COL. IVL. AVG. FELICIS CREMNENSIVM, &c. *Types*—Diana (DIANAE): Apollo shooting (PROP. or APOLLINI PRO-

PVLAEO) or leaning on tripod; Kybele seated in temple (MATRI DEOR.); Bacchus (LIBERI PATR.); Goddess Mida (a form of Kybele) seated (MIDAE DEAE); Silvanus (SILVA.); Marsyas (MARON., *Benndorf-Festschrift*, p. 198); Genius with cornucopiae and patera (GEN[I]O COL. CRE.); Fortuna with cornucopiae sacrificing (GEN. COL. CREM.); FORTVNA-Nemesis holding bust of Emperor, foot on river-god; Nemesis (VLTRI.); Hades seated; Harpokrates; Victory; Roma seated holding globe and cornucopiae; Female figure between modii (DONATIO); Agonistic table (DONATIO); Temple (DON. SACR. CERT.); Prize crown, inscr. DONATIO. IEROS (*sic*); Augustus as Founder ploughing (DIVO AVG.); The three Graces; Wolf and Twins; Domna carrying children (IVLIA AVG. MATER CASTR.); &c.

Etenna (near Kotenna, above Side, perhaps at *Syrt*). The coinage begins with silver of the Aspendus-Selge class.

Fourth century B.C.

Two wrestlers; in field, Ꞧ. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. XIII. 1.]	ETENNEΩN Hero holding crooked knife; in field, triskeles . . . . *Æ* Stater 170 grs.
Gorgoneion. Id. [Imhoof, *l. c.*, Pl. XIII. 2.]	Crooked knife . . . . *Æ* 10·8 grs.
	Head of Athena; astragalos and Ꞧ . . *Æ* 9·4 grs.

First century B.C.

Bronze, *inscr.* ET or ETEN. *Types*—Female figure, sometimes nude, attacked by serpent; Two male figures running, brandishing crooked knives; Crooked knife. These types may represent a local myth of a nymph attacked by a serpent and rescued by a hero (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, pp. 369 ff.). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Faustina II to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ETENNEΩN. *Types*—Zeus seated; Demeter with two torches and serpent issuing from basket; Helios with torch; Hero and Nymph with serpent; Lion; Triumphal arch; &c. *Mark of value* (Salonina) IA.

Isinda (near *Istanoz*), on the Taurus, west of Termessus. *Autonomous Æ* of first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΙΣΙΝ or ΙΣΙΝΔΕ. *Types*—Head of Artemis; Quiver; Helmet; Ear of corn; Head of Zeus (Solymeus?); Mounted deity, helmeted, with spear, accompanied by serpent; &c. Dates A to IΘ. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Antoninus Pius to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΙCΙΝΔΕΩΝ and (Philip Jun.) ΙCΙΝΔΕΩΝ ΕΙΩΝΩΝ. *Types*—Mounted deity with serpent as before; Mother-goddess enthroned holding child, serpent Sabazios before her; Head of Zeus; Busts of Sarapis and Isis; Artemis of Perga; Herakles standing; Wingless Nike writing APE (unexplained) on shield; Nemesis; Hermes seated, or with Tyche standing; Eubosia standing with phiale, cornucopiae and Ploutos; Wreath with pendent flowers; Human foot; River-god Tauros. *Mark of value* Γ (Salonina). *Regnal years*, B, ET. Δ, ϛ, &c. *Magistrate* (?) APX·M (Treb. Gallus and Volusian).

Lagbe (*Ali Fuchreddin*, north of the Caralitis). *Quasi-autonomous Æ* of first century A.D. *Obv.* ΑΑΓΒΗΝΩΝ Head of Zeus, *rev.* Winged fulmen (Babelon, *Inv. Wadd.*, Pl. XIII. 22).

Lysinia, in the Lysis valley, between Olbasa and L. Ascania. *Imperial* of Caracalla and Geta. *Inscr.*, AVCINIEΩN. *Types*—Kybele; Mên holding trophy-bearing Nike; Apollo; Tyche.

Malus. *Quasi-autonomous* of early Imperial times. *Obv.* Beardless [illegible] head. *rev.* MAΛHNΩN Club (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii. p. 385, Pl. XIII. 29).

Minassus (*Minassan*, south-east of Baris). *Autonomous* with Comana (M. Aurelius): MINACCEΩN KONANEΩN ΟΓΟΝΟΙΑ Zeus and Asklepios. (Authenticity doubtful.)

Olbasa (*Belengly*), in the Lysis valley, one of Augustus's colonies (*Col. Iul. Augusta Olbasenorum*). *Colonial* from Antoninus Pius to Volusian. *Inscr.*, COL. OLBASENORVM, COL. AVG. OLB., COL. IVL. AVGV. OLBASENE, &c. *Types*—Cultus statue of Venus crowned by Cupids in temple; Venus of Cnidian type; Mên on horseback; Genius sacrificing; Herakles; Dionysos; Athena; Asklepios and Hygieia; Artemis in temple; Fortuna; Legionary eagle between two signa; &c.

Palaeopolis (*Ak Euren*?, in the Lysis valley). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Pius to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΛΑΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, ΠΑΛΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Bust of Athena; Demeter; Dionysos; Zeus seated; Mên; Apollo; Three athletes drawing lots (ΘΕΜΙC).

Panemoteichos (probably = Cretopolis: see under **Ceraïtae**), on the Pamphylian border north of Ariassus. *Imperial*, Domna to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΝΕΜΟΤΙΕΙΧΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Mounted deity (Sozon?); Apollo; Kybele; Warrior; Tyche crowned by Nike; &c.

Pappa Tiberia (probably at *Tebargh-Serai*, south-east of Antiocheia). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* of Antoninus Pius. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩN ΠΑΠΠΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Turreted head of Tyche; Pan standing, ἀποσκοπεύων; Mên standing holding pine-cone.

Pednelissus (perhaps at *Tchandir* between Selge and Cremna). *Imperial* from Trajan to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΠΕΔΝΗΛΙCCEΩN or ΠΕΤΝΗΛΙCCEΩN. *Types*—Zeus seated; Apollo; Deity standing, wearing kalathos, holding branch and phiale; Dioskuri, sometimes with crescent between them; Baetyl (Artemis Pergaea?) in temple; Nemesis; Tyche; &c. *Mark of value* (Gallienus) Θ.

Pogla (*Fughla* near Andeda). *Imperial* from Antoninus Pius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΠΩΓΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—Artemis Pergaea in temple; Artemis huntress; Zeus seated; Apollo; Dionysos; Tyche.

Prostanna (*Eghirdir*, under Mt. Viarus). *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C.: *obv.* Helmeted head, *rev.* ΠΡΟ Triskeles; *obv.* Radiate head of Helios, *rev.* Hermes standing. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, from Ant. Pius to Claudius II. *Inscr.*, ΠΡΟC. ΠΡΟCΤΑΝΝΕΩN. *Types*—Head of Helios; Cultus figure of goddess veiled; Mt. Viaros (ΟΥΙΑΡΟC or ΒΙΑΡΟC); Tree; Turreted bust of city (ΠΟΛΙC); Poseidon with dolphin and trident; Aphrodite with apple and sceptre; Demeter standing behind Zeus seated; Apollo; Ares or hero; Nemesis; Asklepios

Hygieia, and Telesphoros; Herakles; Dioskuri with crescent between them; Temple of Mên with two lions and two cocks. Sarapis. River-god ΤΙΟΥΛΟC; Athletes drawing lots (ΘΕΜΙC?); &c.

Sagalassus (*Aghlasun*), at the sources of the Cestrus, appears from its coins to have claimed a Lacedaemonian origin. It began to coin Attic silver about the time of Amyntas (B. C. 39–25), in whose kingdom it was included.

Head of Zeus.	ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ	Nike. AR Attic didrachm
Id.	ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ or ΣΑΓΑ	Cornucopiae . . . . AR Attic drachm

Also small Æ with *inscr.* ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣ (or abbreviation). *Types*—Heads of Zeus, of Athena, of Apollo, of Hermes, of Mên, of Helios, of Herakles; Nike; Eagle; &c.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial* from Augustus to Claudius II. *Inscr.*, ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ; ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ Α (or ΠΡΩΤΗ) ΠΙΣΙΔΩΝ. ΠΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΙΣΙΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΗΣ ΣΥΝΜΑΧΟΥ; ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ ΠΙΣΙΔΩΝ ΦΙΛΗΣ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ. *Types*—Warrior (ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΩΝ) with spear and phiale or Nike, sometimes crowned by ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΟΣ holding cornucopiae; Dioskuri with crescent between them; Column between altars of Dioskuri; Pan ἀποσκοπεύων. River-god ΚΕΣΤΡΟΣ recumbent, or as bull tamed by a god (Dionysos?). Tyche standing in temple, on roof of which Dioskuri; Tyche seated, river-god at her feet, or in temple; Mên; Pine-cone surmounted by crescent; Hermes running, carrying infant Dionysos, or caduceus and torch; Apollo Klarios seated; Alexander (ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ) on horseback attacking male figure (Sagalassos?) who appeals to statue of Zeus (?). Demeter in serpent-car; Zeus seated holding infant; Bust of cultus-figure between branch and altar, sometimes in temple; Busts of Helios and Selene conjoined; Herakles slaying hydra; ΒΟΥΛΗ and ΔΗΜΟΣ joining hands; Clasped hands (ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ); Lion Bear; Two goats on hind legs confronted; and many ordinary types. *Marks of value* (from Valerian) Α, Β, ϛ, Ι.

Alliance coin with Side.

Seleuceia ἡ Σιδηρᾶ (*Selef*, north of Baris), on the Vaendus, acquired the title Claudio-Seleuceia when Claudius reorganized the province Lycia-Pamphylia in A. D. 43. The coinage resembles that of Sagalassus. Æ of first century B. C., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ; Head of Zeus; Eagle on thunderbolt. Bee; Ear of corn. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Hadrian to Claudius II. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ. *Types*—Bust of city turreted; Ram; Zeus seated; Dionysos with satyr; Apollo shooting. Demeter in serpent car; Artemis huntress; Asklepios and Hygieia; Herakles with club, lion-skin, and caduceus, or fighting hydra; Mên riding or standing; Hephaestos forging shield; Altar entwined by serpent in temple; River-god ΟΥΑΕΝΔΟΣ or ΟΥΑΙΝΔΟΣ; Harpokrates; Pan ἀποσκοπεύων; &c.

Selge (*Seruk*), on the Eurymedon, above Aspendus, claimed a Lacedaemonian origin, and was from early times the most important city in

[illegible] The styrax-plant was plentiful in the neighbourhood (Strabo, p. 570). The earliest coinage imitates that of Aspendus, and bears a [illegible]dian inscription, of which the following are the chief varieties: ΕΣΤΑΕΛΙΙΥΣ, ΣΤΑΕΓΕΙΥΣ, ΣΤΑΕΓΕΥΣ, ΣΤΑΕΛΙΙΥΣ, ΣΤΑΕΓΙΥΣ, ΣΤΑΕΓΙΟΣ, ΣΤΑΕΓΙΟΝ.

Circa B.C. 400–350. *Persic standard.*

Two wrestlers.	*Pisidian inscr.* Slinger. In field, triskeles or astragalos &c. Incuse square . . . ℞ Stater 170 grs.
[illegible] with tongue protruding.	ΣΤ Head of Athena; *symbol*, astragalos. Incuse square . . . . ℞ Obol 16·2 grs.
[illegible]	Astragalos; incuse square . ℞ 10 grs.

The staters, like those of Aspendus, are much countermarked (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 400).

Circa B.C. 350–333.

Two wrestlers; between them, magistrates' initials. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 401. 2.]	ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Herakles, nude, lion-skin on arm, wielding club; *symbol*, round shield . . . . ℞ Stater 160 grs.
[illegible] tongue not protruding.	Head of Athena; *symbol*, astragalos . ℞ Obol 15·2 grs.
	Lion's head; *symbol*, astragalos . . . ℞ ½ Obol, 7·2 grs.

Circa B.C. 300–190.

Two wrestlers; between them, usually, K.	ΣΕΛΓΕΟΝ or ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Slinger; *symbols*, triskeles, club, shield, cornucopiae, &c. . . ℞ Stater 160 grs.

Also small ℞ as in preceding period (the head of the Gorgon of later [illegible] type) and Æ: *obv.* Round shield, *rev.* ΣΕ or ΣΕ. Lance-head. S[illegible] 55.

Circa B.C. 190.

Head of Herakles wreathed with styrax.	ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Artemis in short chiton running, holding torch . . . . . ℞ ½ Stater 77 grs. Æ Diobol 28 gr.

The standard now changes from Persic to Attic.

Second and First centuries B.C.

[illegible] of Artemis. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 402. 7.]	Forepart of stag . ℞ Diobol 22 grs.
[illegible] of Artemis. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 403. 10.]	K Stag lying . . ℞ Diobol 20·5 grs.
Head of Herakles, facing, wreathed with styrax.	ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Club and styrax-plant in pot . . . . . ℞ Triobol 31·5 grs.

To the same period belong Æ (size ·6–·45) with *inscr.* ΣΕΛΓΕ or abbreviation. *Types*—Head of Herakles in profile or facing; Stag lying; Forepart of stag; Thunderbolt and bow, usually with stags' heads at ends; Thunderbolt between bow and arrow, or with club; Head of Athena, behind, astragalos.

The *quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* coins range from Hadrian to Aurelian. *Inscr.*, ϹΕΛΓΕΩΝ. *Types*—Two styrax-trees in boxes (an altar before each) flanked by thunderbolt and club, or by columns supporting eagle and Nike; Head of Herakles; Thunderbolt; Club; Bow; Round shield with rosette-device between two serpents; Lion; Apollo with branch and tripod; Athena with serpent, or voting; Asklepios and Hygieia; Dionysos; Hephaestos forging shield; Temple of Artemis Pergaea; Temple of Tyche; Aurelius and Verus (ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩΝ). *Marks of value* (from Salonina) Γ, Δ, Η, ΙΒ.

Alliance coin with Lacedaemon: Athena and Herakles sacrificing.

Termessus Major, a strong city on M. Solymus (*Güllik Dagh*). Its autonomy was recognized about B.C. 71 by the *Lex Antonia de Termesibus* (*C. I. L.*, i. 204). *Autonomous* Æ (dates to ΑΒ = 32) from B.C. 71 to 39, in which year Amyntas received Pisidia. *Inscr.*, ΤΕΡΜΗ or ΤΕΡ. *Types*—Heads of Artemis, of Selene, of Zeus, of Apollo; Bull; Free horse; Forepart of bridled horse; Nike. *Quasi-autonomous* to about time of Gallienus (no coins with Emperor's heads are known). *Inscr.*, ΤΕΡΜΗϹϹΕΩΝ; additional titles, ΤΩΝ Μ(Ε)ΙΖΟΝΩΝ, ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΩΝ, and the unexplained ΕΛΕΥ|ΘΕΡΑΤΕ|ΡΜΗϹϹΕ ΗΤΟΚΑΠ ΟΥϹΕΧΟ|ΥϹΑ (see *Journ. Int.*, 1898, pp. 181 f.). *Types*—Head of Zeus; ΖΕΥϹ ϹΟΛΥΜΕΥϹ seated; Head of Hermes (ΕΡΜΗϹ); Apollo with laurel-branch and lyre; Bust of Helios; Athena with trophy; Mounted deity, radiate; Selene riding, with torch; Dionysos; Asklepios, Hygieia and Telesphoros; Nemesis; Genius with branch and cornucopiae; Herakles; Helen between Dioskuri; The hero ϹΟΛΥΜΟϹ, helmeted (bust, or seated or standing figure); Prize crown; Emperor crowning trophy; &c. *Festivals*—ΠΥΘΙΑ; Θ = Θέμις (?). *Magistrate's name*, ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΠΡ(οβούλου) ΤΙ. ΚΛ. ΤΙΜΟΛΩΒΟΥ (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 197).

Timbriada (at *Inroloor?*), near the source of the Eurymedon. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Hadrian to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΜΒΡΙΑΔΕΩΝ. *Types*—Kybele enthroned or riding on lion; Bust or figure of Mên; Caps of Dioskuri; River-god ΕΥΡΥΜΕΔΩΝ; &c. Frequently countermarked with Τ or ΤΙ.

Tityassus (site unknown). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Hadrian to Etruscilla. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΤΥΑϹϹΕΩΝ, ΤΙΤΥΑϹΙϹ (?). *Types*—Temple of the Mother-goddess (ΜΗΤΡΟϹ), serpent Sabazios in pediment or field; Kybele seated between two lions, her foot on a third; Zeus seated; Hermes; Forepart of boar.

Verbe (near Andeda). *Imperial* from Faustina Jun. to Philip Jun. *Inscr.*, ΟΥΕΡΒΙΑΝΩΝ. *Types*—Athena; Artemis huntress; Dionysos Dioskuri with horses, crescent between them; Tyche.

ISAURIA

See Cilicia Tracheia.

LYCAONIA

Babelon, *Invent. de la Coll. Waddington* (1898), pp. 270–5.
Brit. Mus. *Cat. of Greek Coins, Lycaonia, Isauria, and Cilicia*, by G. F. Hill (1900).
Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinas. Münzen*, ii. (1902), pp. 415–21.
Ramsay in *Jahresh. Oesterr. Inst.*, vii. (1904), Beibl. 57 ff., on the topography.

The region known by the name of Lycaonia was bounded on the west by Pisidia, on the north by Galatia, on the east by Cappadocia, and on the south by the mountainous country of Isauria or Cilicia Tracheia. It included the cities of the Κοινὸν Λυκαονίας, organized in the reign of Antoninus Pius, viz. Barata, Dalisandus, Derbe, Hyde, Ilistra, Laranda, and Savatra; together with Iconium, Lystra, Laodiceia Combusta, and Parlais. There is no coinage earlier than the first century B.C. Lystra and Parlais were made colonies by Augustus, Iconium by Hadrian. Coins reading ΑΥΚΑΟΝΩΝ were struck by Antiochus IV of Commagene and his sons, probably at Laranda.

Barata (*Bin-Bir-Kilisse*). *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Otacilia. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΡΑΤΕΩΝ ΚΟΙ. (or ΚΟΙΝΟΝ) ΑΥΚΑΟΝΙΑϹ. *Types*—Tyche seated on rock, river-god at her feet: Zeus: Athena; Demeter; Nike.

Dalisandus. *Imperial*, Faustina II, L. Verus, and Philip I. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΛΙϹΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΚΑΟ. *Types*—Zeus seated; Herakles standing; Athena standing.

Derbe (*Gudelisin* near *Losta*). *Imperial*, Faustina Jun., Verus, Lucilla. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥ. ΔΕΡΒ. ΚΟΙ. ΑΥΚΑΟΝΙΑϹ. *Types*—Tyche; Herakles with apples; Nike writing on shield. Derbe probably received the name Claudio-Derbe when, about A.D. 41, it was made the Roman frontier-station towards the kingdom of Antiochus IV.

Hyde (*Kara-Bunar*). *Imperial*, Faustina Jun., Verus. *Inscr.*, ΥΔΗϹ ΙΕΡΑϹ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΚΑΟΝΙΑϹ. *Types*—River-god reclining (*R. N.*, 1902, p. 86); Hermes standing.

Iconium (*Konia*). *Autonomous* Æ of late first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΕΙΚΟΝΙΕΩΝ. *Types* referring to Zeus, Dionysos, and especially Perseus, the name of the city being derived from the εἰκών of the Gorgon. *Magistrate*, ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜ. ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ.

Imperial, Claudius to Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔ(Ε)ΙΚΟΝΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Perseus; Sarapis seated; Bust of Athena; Head of Gorgon; Head and name of M. Annius Afrinus, governor of Galatia.

Colonial, Hadrian to Gallienus (with and without portraits). *Inscr.*, COL. ICO., ICONIENSIVM (ADRIA.) COL., COL. AEL. ADR. ICONIEN., &c. *Types*—Perseus; Athena; Herakles; Tyche seated with river-god; Wolf and twins; Marsyas with wine-skin; &c. From Gordian III onwards the letters S. R. show control of the coinage by the Roman Senate (cf. **Antiocheia** in Pisidia).

Ilistra (*Ilisra*). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Philip. *Inscr.*, (Ε)ΙΛΙΣΤΡΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑΣ. *Types*—Zeus; Athena; Herakles; Bust of Eros; Grapes.

Laodiceia Combusta, ἡ κατακεκαυμένη (*Yorgan Ladik*), received the title Claudio-Laodiceia probably in A. D. 41. Being in the province Galatia it was excluded from the Κοινόν. *Imperial*, Vespasian, also Titus and Domitian Caesars. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. *Types*—Nike (ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΝΙΚΗ); Kybele; &c.

Laranda (*Larenda*, *Karaman*). Probably a mint of Antiochus IV of Commagene (A. D. 38–72) and of Epiphanes and Callinicus (*circ.* A. D. 72). Æ *inscr.*, ΛΥΚΑΟΝΩΝ. *Types*—Scorpion; Tiara.

Imperial from M. Aurelius to Otacilia. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΡΑΝΔ. ΜΗΤ(ροπόλεως) ΚΟΙΝ. ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑΣ and under Philip ΣΕΒ(αστῆς) ΛΑΡΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ. &c. *Types* Herakles; Tyche standing, or seated, with river-god; Wolf carrying bird; &c.

Lystra (*Zoldera*). *Colonial*, Augustus to Faustina II. *Inscr.*, COL. (IVL. FEL. GEM.) LVSTRA. *Types*—Athena sacrificing (MINERVAE); Bust of Athena; Ceres seated (CERERIS); Tyche seated, with river-god; Founder of the colony ploughing.

Parlais (probably at *Beysheher*). *Autonomous* Æ of first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΡΛΑΙΤΕΩΝ. *Types*—Heads of Zeus, of Apollo, of Artemis; Panther; Galley. *Magistrate*, ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ.

Colonial, M. Aurelius to Domna. *Inscr.*, IVL. AVG. COL. PARLAIS. or IVL. AVG. HA(driana?) COL. PARLA. *Types*—Mên holding pine-cone; Dionysos; Asklepios; Hygieia and Telesphoros; Tyche-Isis; Tyche holding standard; Lion or panther.

Savatra (*Yaghli-Baiyat*). *Imperial*, Trajan to Philip. *Inscr.*, CA(O)VATPEΩN, with ΚΟΙ. ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑΣ from time of Pius. *Types*—Zeus seated; Athena voting; Herakles seated; Tyche seated; Water-god standing with ears of corn, fish at his feet (*J. H. S.*, xxii. 376).

CILICIA

With Cilicia Tracheia or Isauria

Babelon, *Invent. de la Coll. Waddington* (1898), pp. 222-70.
British Museum *Cat. of Greek Coins, Lycaonia, Isauria, and Cilicia*, by G. F. Hill (1900).
Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiat. Münzen*, ii. (1902), pp. 422-94.]

Cilicia falls naturally into two parts, an eastern low-lying fertile plain, watered by the Pyramus and Sarus (Cilicia Campestris), and a western, mountainous land (Cilicia Tracheia, practically equivalent to the later Roman division of Isauria). In the present work this division is ignored, and an alphabetical arrangement is adopted, the western boundary of the district towards Pamphylia being drawn at the river Melas, the eastern east of the Gulf of Issus, so as to include Alexandreia ad Issum and exclude Nicopolis and Germanicia Caesareia.

The coinage of Cilicia down to about the middle of the fifth century consisted of silver Aeginetic staters (c. 180 grs.) struck at uncertain mints. Somewhat later Celenderis, Mallus, Nagidus, Soli, and Tarsus, and still later Issus, began to strike silver money on the Persic standard (c. 170-160 grs.). These six towns were probably the only important Cilician mints before the age of Alexander. Their money is partly municipal and partly satrapal, i. e. struck in the names or with the types of the Persian satraps, who made the Cilician ports the base of their operations against Cyprus and Egypt in the earlier part of the fourth century B. C.

The coin-legends, as might be expected in a country with a mixed population like Cilicia, are frequently bilingual, the Greek language prevailing in the western, and the Aramaic in the eastern half of the country. It is worthy of remark that a large number of the extant silver staters are countermarked with the figure of a bull standing, with the two Aramaic letters ו ע (ע) above its back (see *infra*, **Issus**). With the expedition of Alexander, the satrapal coinage comes to an end, and is superseded by the new royal coinage of Alexander. This, followed by the money of the Seleucid kings, formed the chief currency of Cilicia down to the time when Pompey reorganized the country as a Roman province, B. C. 64. About this time begins a plentiful issue of autonomous bronze coins at all the principal towns, under Roman protection, many of which are dated according to various local eras. But until A. D. 74 Cilicia Tracheia remained largely under the rule of local princes, and the quasi-autonomous coinage with magistrates' initials or monograms lasted longer here than elsewhere in Asia Minor outside the province of Asia. The Imperial coins are very numerous; silver occurs exceptionally from Domitian to Caracalla at Aegeae, Mopsuestia, Seleucia, Tarsus, and perhaps also at Elaeussa-Sebaste; for the weights see B. M. Cat. under these towns.

Adana on the Sarus. Under Antiochus IV of Syria (B. C. 175-164) begins with *inscr.* ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΣΑΡΩΙ. *Types*—

Head of Antiochus radiate: Zeus seated holding Nike; Veiled female head; Horse. *Autonomous* Æ from *circ.* B.C. 164. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ and (usually abbreviated) magistrates' names. *Types*—as before; also Heads of Artemis, of Apollo, of Zeus, of City-goddess, of Hermes; Eagle; Nike; &c. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Hadrian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ, with addition of complimentary titles ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ, ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ, ΑΔΡ. CEV. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ ΠΟ(λεως), CEV. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ(υπόλεως), ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ, ΜΑΞΙΜΙΑΝΩΝ, in honour of various Emperors from Hadrian to Maximus. *Types*—Zeus; Half-length of River-god Saros; Dionysos; Hermes before agonistic table; Sarapis; Tyche with River-god Saros at feet; &c. *Games*—ΙΕΡ(ὰ) ΟΙΚ(ουμενικὰ) ΔΙΟ(νύσια).

Aegeae (*Ayas*), on the Gulf of Issus. Æ of Antiochus IV of Syria. *Rev.* ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ Bust of horse. *Autonomous* Æ from circ. B.C. 164 *Inscr.*, at first ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ, then also ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ (or ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ). *Types*—Zeus; Athena; Herakles; Head of Perseus; Head of Alexander the Great (?); Turreted head of City; *rev.* Bust or Forepart of horse; Goat; Club; &c. *Era*, Caesarean (autumn B.C. 47). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Augustus to Gallienus. Severus Alex. is called ΑΡΧ(ηγέτης) ΝΕΟΙΚ(ου) ΑCΚΛΗ(πιείου) (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 202). *Inscr.*, ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ, with complimentary titles ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ, ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΩΝ, CEVΗΡΙΑΝΩΝ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠΟΛΙC, ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟΥΠΟ., ΜΑΚΕ(δονικῆς) ΕΥΓΕ(νοῦς) ΠΙCΤΗC ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΑC, ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟC, &c. *Magistrates' names* in early period, abbreviated, and name of legate Q. Terent. Culleo (ΕΠΙ ΚΟΥΛΕΩΝΟC) under Tiberius. *Types*—Athena; Dionysos; Tyche; Dioskuri; Perseus; Herakles; Asklepios, Hygieia and Telesphoros; Amaltheia with infant Zeus; Fountain-nymph; Busts of Sarapis and Isis; Kadmos before Thebes; Figure of ΕΚΚΛΗ(σία) seated; Goat with torches on horns; Lighthouse and ships; Bridge over Pyramus (ΔΩΡΕΑ ΠΥΡΑΜΟC, the bridge being the gift of the Emperor); Boot; &c. The recumbent goat is a frequent symbol. There are Æ tetradrachms of Hadrian and a billon coin of Valerian. *Games*—ΙΕΡΟC ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΟC.

Alexandreia ad Issum (near *Alexandretta, Iskanderun*). Æ of Antiochus IV of Syria. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ. *Types*—King's head on shield; Zeus standing; Nike. *Autonomous* Æ from B.C. 164: Head of Alexander as young Herakles, *rev.* Zeus. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* from Trajan to Sev. Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ, usually with ΚΑΤ ΙCCΟΝ, and with dates probably according to era of autumn B.C. 67/6. *Types* Head of Alexander the Great (?); Athena; Dionysos; Kybele on lion; Bust of City; Tyche.

Anazarbus (*Anavarza*), on the Pyramus, reckoned its era from autumn B.C. 19, in which year it received the title Caesareia. *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Zeus; Zeus seated; Tyche holding corn and cornucopiae. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Claudius(?) to Gallienus. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ alone or with (ΤΩΝ) ΠΡΟC (ΤΩ) ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΩ or ΥΠ ΑΝΑΖΑΡ. until Commodus; then ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΕΩΝ or ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΟΥ. *Titles* rivalling those

of Tarsus—ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ (ΕΘΝΟΥϹ), ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ, ΤΙΜΙΩ(*τάτης*), ΡΩΜ(*αίων*), ΤΡΟΠ(*αιοφόρου*), Κ. Ε. Κ. (*Κοινοβούλιον ἐλεύθερον Κιλικίας ?*), Α. Κ. Μ. (*πρώτης, καλλίστης μεγίστης*). For inscriptions ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ, Γ. Β. and Γ. Γ. (*γράμματι Βουλῆς* and *Γερουσίας*), ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ, see **Tarsus**. *Agonistic*, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΑ ΠΡΩΤΑ ΤΗϹ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗϹ, ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ, ΙΕΡΟϹ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟϹ, ΙΕΡΟϹ ΙϹΕ(*λαστικός*), ΑΔΡΙΑΝΙΟϹ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟϹ, ΔΕΚΙΟϹ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟϹ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ϹΕΒΑϹΜΙΑ, ΓΥΜΝΑϹΙΑΡΧΙΑ (Gymnasiarch standing by oil-basin), ϹΥΝΘΥϹΙΑ ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗϹ. Coins dated ΕΤ. ΙΕΡΟΥ ΟΛΥΜΠ. were issued A. D. 250/1. *Types* (many copied from Tarsus)—Tyche seated, with two others standing, or holding statuettes of the three Eparchiae; Sarapis; River-god Pyramos (half-length or reclining figure); Bust of Zeus before acropolis of City; the Koinoboulion seated voting; Nike in biga; Bust of Artemis; Prize crowns (five or six); ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ of M. Aurelius and Verus.

Anemurium in Cetis, on the promontory nearest to Cyprus, was a mint of Antiochus IV of Commagene (A. D. 38–72). *Inscr.*, ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΙΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head of king; Artemis huntress in long chiton. Also coins with *inscr.* ΚΙΗΤΩΝ. *Types*—Scorpion and crescent. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Titus to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΙΕΩΝ or ΑΝΕΜΟΥΡΕΩΝ. *Types*—Perseus; Mummy-shaped figure of Artemis; Tyche in temple; Lion and crescent. *Regnal dates* of the Emperors.

Antiocheia ad Cragum, on the coast between Selinus and Anemurium (*N. Chr.*, 1895, p. 288). *Imperial*, Pius to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗϹ ΠΑΡΑ or ΠΑΡΑΛΙΟΥ. *Types*—Eagle; Tyche in temple

Antiocheia ad Cydnum. See **Tarsus.**

Antiocheia ad Sarum. See **Adana.**

Aphrodisias on the peninsula of Zephyrium. To this city is attributed (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii. 435) an important series of coins of the Aeginetic standard.

Circ. B.C. 520–485.

Beardless (usually female ?) winged figure in kneeling-running attitude, holding uncertain objects. B. M. C., Pl. XV. 10–12.]	Conical baetyl in rude incuse square . Æ Staters 185 grs.

Circ. B.C. 485–425.

Female winged figure, in kneeling-running attitude, holding caduceus or staff and wreath. B. M. C., Pl. XVI. 1–7.]	Incuse square containing conical or pyramidal baetyl, sometimes with handles, between granulated patches, pair of birds, or bunches of grapes; on stone or in field, sometimes ∇, I, Γ, Ψ, &c. (*ἱερὰ στοιχεῖα ?*) . . . . Æ Staters 180 grs.

In the time of Pharnabazus, coins on the Persic standard were perhaps issued at the same mint:

Circ. B. C. 379–374.

Aphrodite, wearing polos, seated between two sphinxes, smelling flower. B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 14.

Gorgoneion. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. XVI. 24.

Id. [Imhoof, *l. c.*, Pl. XVI. 25.]

Beardless head [Imhoof, *M. G.*, p. 373 75] or Head of Hermes [Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 204].

Facing female head. [*Ibid.*

Athena Parthenos standing to front, holding Nike who is about to crown her, resting r. on olive-tree, l. on shield. (Copy of the Parthenos of Pheidias.) . . Ar Staters 154 grs.

Sphinx seated . Ar Obol 10·8 grs.

Head of Athena . . Ar Obol 12·2 grs.

Aphrodite seated between sphinxes, smelling flower and holding flower with long stalk . Ar Obol 8·8 grs.

∇ Γ Sphinx . . . . . Æ size 3·5

If this attribution is correct, probably the colonial coin of Sept. Severus, reading CO. IVL. AV. . .. with seated Aphrodite smelling a flower, belongs to the same mint (Imhoof, *M. G.*, p. 374. 77; *Kl. M.*, p. 435).

Augusta, on the Pyramus or the Sarus, probably derived its name from Livia Augusta. *Imperial*, Livia to Gallienus. *Era*, autumn A. D. 20. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΑΝΩΝ. *Types*—Bust of young Dionysos; Athena: Artemis: Tyche with river-god at feet; Tyche seated and standing female figure; Athlete seated on table crowning himself; &c.

Carallia (*Ueskeles Keui* near *Beysheher*). *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΡΑΛΛΙΩΤΩΝ. *Types*—Athena fighting, serpent round tree beside her (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. XVII. 13); Athena voting: Aphrodite arranging her hair: Selene with torch: Tyche seated in temple: &c. *Marks of value* Γ, Η, ΙΑ on later coins.

Casae (near Carallia). *Imperial*. Sev. Alexander to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΚΑCΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Athena: Herakles strangling lion, or holding apples: Rape of Persephone: Hekate with two torches: &c.

Castabala. See **Hieropolis.**

Celenderis (*Tchelindre*), on the coast of Tracheia, said to have been founded by Sandokos, father of Kinyras. The early coinage is on the Persic standard.

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Fig. 319.

ΚΕΛ Nude horseman with whip, riding sideways.

[illegible] (sometimes letters).

[illegible] *N. Chr.*, 1896, Pl. III. 4; Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 453.]

Goat kneeling, with symbols; incuse circle . . . Æ Staters 170 grs. Æ Tetrobols 55 grs.

ΚΕΛΕΝ Goat as above; incuse circle. (Fig. 319) . Æ Staters 170 grs.

ΚΕΛΕΝΔΕΡΙΤΙΚΟΝ Goat as above; incuse square . Æ Stater 161·4 grs.

To the same period belong obols and half-obols (often uninscribed) with Goat (or forepart) kneeling; Gorgoneion; Head of Athena; Forepart of Pegasos; Astragalos; Free horse; Head of bearded Herakles; &c.

Fourth century B.C. *and later.*

Nude horseman as above.

ΚΕΛΕΝ (or abbrev.). Goat kneeling as above . . . Æ Staters 170 grs.

Also obols and half-obols as before.

During the second and first centuries B.C. and under the early Empire Celenderis issued Æ inscr. ΚΕ or ΚΕΛΕΝΔΕΡΙΤΩΝ, with magistrates' initials. *Types*—Gorgoneion; Goat; Laureate head of hero; Turreted bust of City; Apollo standing. Antiochus IV of Commagene (A.D. 38–72) issued here coins with his head and the type of Apollo. *Imperial*, Domitian to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, ΚΕΛΕΝΔΕΡΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Athena; Demeter in serpent-car; Poseidon; Infant Dionysos enthroned, three Korybantes around him; &c.

Cennatis. See **Diocaesareia, Lalassis,** and **Olba.**

Cestrus, an inland town not far from Selinus. *Imperial*, Antoninus Pius, Aelius, Faustina II. *Inscr.*, ΚΕΣΤΡΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Eagle; Crescent and star; Tyche.

Cetis or **Cietis.** A large district, including Olba, part of the Calycadnus valley, and the country south of it, and the districts of Cennatis, Lalassis, and Lacanatis. For coins inscr. ΚΙΗΤΩΝ see **Anemurium.**

Cibyra Minor (on the coast, near the Pamphylian border). *Autonomous* Æ of second or first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ with dates (?) ΔΚ or ΕΚ. *Types*—Zeus; Dioskuri; Hermes; Nike crowning trophy. Imhoof, *Gr. Münz.*, p. 679.

Claudiopolis (*Mut*), in the Calycadnus valley. *Imperial* of Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩ[Ν]. *Type*—Tyche. This coin is of the fabric of the neighbourhood, and cannot belong to Bithynium-Claudiopolis; but possibly it represents the non-colonial portion of a double community, of which the colony **Ninica Claudiopolis** (*q. v.*) formed the other portion.

Colybrassus, an inland city near the Pamphylian border, not far from Side. *Imperial*, Aurelius to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΥΒΡΑΣΣΕΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus (sometimes in temple); Athena; Hephaestos forging shield; Asklepios; Hygieia; Hermes; Gymnasiarch's oil-basin in temple (ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΙΑ); &c. *Marks of value* Γ, Ε, and ΙΑ on later coins.

Coracesium (Ἀλάγα). *Imperial*, Trajan to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΡΑΚΗCΙΩΤΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus; Athena voting; Demeter drawn by serpents, or standing; Apollo Sidetes; Helios in quadriga; Hermes; Goddess on horseback. *Mark of value* ΙΑ on later coins.

Coropissus (a metropolis of Cetis, between Laranda and Claudiopolis). *Imperial*, Hadrian to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΡΟΠΙCCΕΩΝ (or ΚΟΡΟΠΕΙCΕΩΝ) with or without ΤΗC ΚΙΗΤΩΝ (or ΚΗΤΩΝ) ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ. *Types*—Perseus and Andromeda with slain κῆτος; Zeus; Athena; Apollo; Nike; Tyche seated in temple; &c.

Corycus (*Korgos*, on the coast, south-west of Elaeussa; near it was the Corycian cave, cf. Pind., *Pyth.*, i. 31; Strab., xiv. 670; Plin., *N. H.*, v. 92). *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C. with magistrates' names abbreviated. *Inscr.*, ΚΩΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ. *Types*—Turreted head of City; Hermes standing; Bust of Thalassa with crab-shell head-dress; Apollo with branch. Æ of Antiochus IV of Commagene (A.D. 38–72). *Type*—Female figure seated with phiale. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Trajan to Gallienus. *Inscr.* as before, with ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ or ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, sometimes ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙC. *Types*—Hermes; Aphlaston; Caduceus; Head (of Aphrodite?) with inscr. ΟΡΟΝ (unexplained); Poseidon; Artemis; Apollo; Zeus; Okeanos reclining; Thalassa, with crab's claws as head-dress, holding aphlaston and oar; Aphrodite (?), with prow at feet, holding aphlaston and sceptre; Dionysos standing before table with prize crown (inscr. ΘΕΜΙΔος); &c.

Diocaesareia (metropolis of Cennatis, in the lower Calycadnus valley). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Domitian to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΔΙΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ (or ΔΙΟΚΕCΑΡΕΩΝ) ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ, later also ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΕΝΝΑΤΙΔ[ΟC] or ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ (ΚΕΝΑΤΩΝ). *Types*—Grapes; Hermes; Bust of City; Eagle; Thunderbolt; Temple of Zeus with thunderbolt; Thunderbolt on throne; Zeus hurling thunderbolt (inscr. ΟΛΒΟC 'prosperity'); Athena in quadriga hurling thunderbolt (cf. **Seleuceia ad Calycadnum**); Athena standing; Herakles seated on lion-skin; Tyche and seated City, river-god at their feet; Arched gateway with statues. Eagle and thunderbolt are common countermarks.

Epiphaneia (near the head of the Gulf of Issus). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Trajan to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ, on earliest coins also ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟ. *Era*, 68 B.C. *Types*—Athena; Demeter; Apollo; Helios; Artemis; Dionysos (bust, figure standing or in car drawn by panthers with satyr); Poseidon; Hades; Asklepios and Hygieia; &c.

Flaviopolis (on the spurs of Mt. Taurus, above Anazarbus), named after Vespasian, who organized the province in 74; *era* begins in autumn of A.D. 73 or 74. *Imperial*, Domitian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ (or ΦΛΑΥΙ-). *Types*—Athena; Cultus-statue of Artemis between stags browsing on trees; Sarapis; Busts of Isis and Sarapis confronted; Bust of Kronos veiled; Herakles with apples; Helios; Dioskuri (busts, or figures standing with crescent between them); Tyche seated with river-god at feet; Genius seated to front sacrificing between two vases.

Germanicopolis (*Ermenek*) in Lalassis. *Imperial* of Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙ . . . *Types*—Bust of Apollo; Zeus standing.

Hieropolis-Castabala (*Budrum* on the Pyramus). Æ of Antiochus IV (B.C. 175–164). *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟϹ ΤΩΙ ΠΥΡΑΜΩΙ. *Type*—Eagle. From thence to Imperial times, *autonomous* Æ. *Inscr.* as before, sometimes also ΤΗϹ ΙΕΡΑϹ ΚΑΙ ΑϹΥΛΟΥ. *Types*—Turreted head of City; Eagle; Goddess of Hieropolis (Artemis Perasia) enthroned, eagle under seat; River-god Pyramos (half-figure) swimming, holding eagle. The coins of Tarcondimotus I and Philopator (see p. 735) were issued here. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Ant. Pius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ (or -ΕΙΤΩΝ), with or without ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟϹ ΤΩ ΠΥΡΑΜΩ, after Sept. Severus with ΚΑϹΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—Bust of heroised king, diademed; Bust of Hekate veiled, with torch; of Artemis; of young Dionysos; Zeus; Bust or figure of Helios; Tyche seated in temple, river-god at her feet; Prize-crown and torches (ΙΕΡΟϹ); Naked youth running; Torch and caduceus; &c.; *Marks of value* (Valerian and Gallienus) Δ, Ϛ.

Holmi, on the coast south of Seleuceia. The coinage (silver of the Persic standard, of which the staters show a connexion with Side, *q. v.*) ceased when Seleucus transferred the inhabitants to his foundation Seleuceia.

Fourth century B.C.

Athena standing, holding Nike; before her, dolphin. [Imhoof, *G. M.*, p. 710, 562; *Kl. M.*, Pl. XVII. 9.]

Head of Athena. [Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 209.]

ΟΛΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ Apollo Sarpedonios standing, with long laurel-branch and phiale (as on staters of Side) . . ℞ Stater 149 grs.

ΟΛΜ, ΟΛΜΙΤΙ, ΟΛΜΙΤΙΚΟΝ or ΟΛΜΙΤΟΝ Head of Apollo or of a goddess . . . ℞ 12 grs. or less Æ size ·5

Iotape, on the coast north-west of Selinus. *Imperial*, Trajan to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΙΩΤΑΠΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Perseus with head of Medusa; Apollo; Tyche; &c. *Mark of value* (Valerian) Η.

Irenopolis, the Eastern city, near Anazarbus, perhaps at *Kars Bazar*. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Nero to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or ΕΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Era* begins from autumn of A.D. 51 or 52. *Types*—Bust of Kronos, veiled; Zeus; Athena; Herakles reclining; Dionysos in car of panthers, to front; Bust of young Dionysos; Demeter in biga of oxen; Asklepios and Hygieia; Eirene-Nemesis; Nike crowning City-goddess; Tyche with river-god at feet; Busts of Sarapis and Isis; Caduceus between two cornuacopiae. For the Western Irenopolis see **Lacanatis**.

Isaura Nova, metropolis of Isauria proper, perhaps at *Tris Maden Sivistat*). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Severus to Mamaea. *Inscr.*, ΙϹΑΥΡΩΝ or ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΙϹΑΥΡΩΝ. *Types*—Head of

young Herakles in lion-skin; Youth armed with sword riding on lion; Zeus; Athena seated or hurling thunderbolt; Artemis; Apollo and Emperor joining hands; Tyche seated in fortified gateway or temple; &c.

Issus, at the head of the gulf of the same name. No coins can with certainty be assigned to it before the fourth century.

Circ. B.C. 400–380. *Persic standard.*

ΙΣ, ΣΙ] or ΙΣΣΙ ΚΟΝ ?] and traces of Aramaic legend; Apollo with long laurel-branch and phiale.	Herakles, beardless, holding club, bow, and lion-skin; symbol, *ankh*. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 355]. . . . AR Stater 165 grs.
ΙΣ ? Baal standing, holding sceptre and eagle.	Id. [Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, No. 157 Pl. III. 17] . AR Stater 160·5 grs.

Tiribazus, circ. B.C. 386–380.

ΙΣΣΙΚΟΝ and תריבזו (*Teribazu*) in Aramaic. Baal standing, holding sceptre and eagle.	Ahura-mazda as half-figure terminated by winged solar disk, holding wreath and flower; magistrate's name ΑΜΙ. AR Persic stater

Similar coins were issued by Tiribazus, while organizing the war against Euagoras I, from Mallus, Soli, and Tarsus. Pharnabazus (B.C. 379–374) also perhaps struck coins at or for Issus (with *ankh* of peculiar form, see under **Tarsus**). Under Mazaeus (B.C. 361–333) or later, staters with Baaltars seated, *rev.* City-walls, with lion slaying bull above, or facing bust of Athena, were issued with the mint-marks of the same four towns (see **Tarsus**). The Aramaic countermark *iz* with a bull, common on coins of the south coast, is generally supposed to indicate Issus.

Lacanatis, an inland district of Cetis. Æ of Antiochus IV of Commagene and his sons Epiphanes and Callinicus (A.D. 38–74). *Inscr.*, ΛΑΚΑΝΑΤΩΝ. *Types*—Scorpion; Armenian tiara; Capricorn; the two princes (ΒΑϹΙΛΕΩϹ ΥΙΟΙ) on horseback; Anchor between crossed cornuacopiae containing their heads. The mint was perhaps the western Irenopolis (*Irnebol*).

Laerte, on the coast near the western border. *Imperial*, Trajan to Saloninus. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΕΡΤΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus seated or standing; Apollo Sidetes; Athena (with olive-tree); Demeter; Ares; Dionysos; Hermes; Nike in quadriga; Female figure seated, holding aplustre and short sceptre; &c. *Marks of value* on later coins Γ, Η, ΙΑ.

Lalassis, a district of Tracheia, north of Lacanatis. The coins of the Lalasseis, struck in common with the Cennatae, were probably all issued from **Olba**, *q. v.*

Lamus, metropolis of Lamotis, inland from Antiocheia and Charadra (*B. C. H.*, 1899, p. 591), distinct from the town on the river Lamus.

Imperial, Severus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΜΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΛΑΜΩΤΙΔΟϹ or ΤΗϹ ΛΑΜΩΤΙΔΟϹ. *Types*—Zeus in temple; Eagle on altar: Apollo with bow and branch.

Lyrbe, near Side, on the western border. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΛΥΡΒΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Zeus; Apollo Sidetes; Hades with Kerberos; Ares: Athena voting: Dionysos: Helios: Goddess with spear: Hekate triformis: Nike and seated City-goddess. *Mark of value* IA on later coins.

Mallus, one of the oldest cities in Cilicia, on the lower course of the Cydnus, was according to one tradition founded by Mopsos and Amphilochos, the latter of whom had a famous oracle on the spot. The coinage (see especially Imhoof, *Ann. de Num.*, 1883, pp. 89 f.; B. M. C., *Lycaonia*, &c., pp. cxvii f.: Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii, pp. 106 f.) begins towards the end of the fifth century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 425–385. *Persic standard.*

FIG. 320

Beardless male winged figure, nude to waist, in kneeling-running posture, holding in both hands a disk with star on it; sometimes Aramaic inscr. מרלו (*mrlu*).

Bearded figure (Kronos?), with four wings or with two large wings at shoulders and two small ones at ankles, sometimes janiform, in kneeling-running posture, holding disk (sometimes with animal's head on it); below, on one variety, forepart of man-headed bull.

ΜΑΡΛΟΤΑΝ, ΜΑΡΛΟ, ΜΑΛΡΟ (or other abbreviation). Swan; in field, various symbols, *ankh*, &c. Concave field. (Fig. 320) . . Æ Staters

ΜΑΡ, ΜΑΡΛ, or ΜΑΡΛΟ Swan; in field sometimes symbols. Incuse square or circle [*Hunter Cat.*, ii, Pl. LIX. 11, 12] . . . . Æ Staters

To the same period belong small coins (14·5 grs. or less) with *types*—Head of Herakle bearded: Head of Athena: Winged half-figure; Swan; Astragalos. The swan on the above coin is doubtless the symbol of Astarte-Aphrodite, and the bird must have been common on the Pyramus marshes. Kronos appears in a Hellenized form on later coins.

Circ. B.C. 385–333.

Young Dionysos seated in vine with grapes. [B. M. C., Pl. XVII. 1.]

ΜΑΡΛ? Male figure ploughing with yoke of oxen; above, winged disk; in field, barley-corn . . . Æ Stater

Head of Kronos, bearded, wearing decorated taenia.
ΜΑΡ and *Teribazu* in Aramaic: Baal standing, with sceptre and eagle.

King of Persia in kneeling-running posture, with spear and bow.

Similar.

Athena seated with spear and shield; olive-tree behind her.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XVII. 8.]

Head of Herakles, lion-skin round neck

Id. [Babelon, *Inv. Waddington*, Pl. X. 15.]
Head of Aphrodite or Demeter.

ΜΑΛ Demeter holding torch and ears of barley . . . . . *Æ* Staters
Ahura-mazda as half-figure terminated by winged solar disk, holding wreath and flower . . . . . *Æ* Staters
King of Persia as on obv., but holding bow and draws arrow from quiver . . . . . *Æ* Staters
ΜΑΛ Group of Herakles and lion on capital of column . . . *Æ* Staters
ΜΑΛ Hermes and Aphrodite standing. *Æ* Staters
ΜΑΛ Nike kneeling on club and writing her name ΝΙΚΗ. *Æ* Staters
ΜΑΛ Conventional head of bearded satrap in low tiara . . *Æ* Staters
ΤΕΙΡΙΒΑΖΟΥ Similar . . *Æ* Staters
ΜΑΛ or ΜΑΛΛΑΩΤΗΣ Similar . . . . . *Æ* Staters

To the same period belong small coins (13 grs. or less) with *types*: Veiled head of Demeter, *rev.* Demeter with torch and ears of barley; Persian king with spear and bow, *rev.* Head of Satrap (but see Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 107); Baal standing (*Teri* in Aramaic and double-barred *ankh*), *rev.* Head of Ahura-mazda; Bearded head, *rev.* Athena seated; Head of Apollo, *rev.* Baal seated. Bronze is introduced in this period. Head of Triptolemos (?) wearing corn-wreath, *rev.* Gorgoneion.

To the time of Alexander and his successors may be assigned, besides tetradrachms (Müller, 1308–1318), the staters with Baal seated, *rev.* Lion slaying bull over two lines of wall, or Head of Athena facing, with mint-mark Μ (see under **Tarsus**). Under Demetrius II of Syria (B.C. 145–125) and later were issued tetradrachms, drachms, and autonomous bronze coins with mint-mark Μ or ΜΑΛ, *rev.* Cultus figure of Athena Magarsis, wearing triple-crested helmet, fringe of serpents on either side of body from waist down, holding sceptre, rosettes at sides. After the delivery of Cilicia from Tigranes in B.C. 69, Mallus issued *Æ*. *Inscr.* ΜΑΛΛΩΤΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Apollo, *rev.* Athena seated.

Imperial, Tiberius to Macrinus. *Inscr.*, ΜΑΛΛΩΤΩΝ, or ΜΑΛ. ΙΕΡ. ΤΟΥ (or sometimes ΠΟΛεως ?) ΘΕΟΥ ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΟΥ. *Era*, B.C. 68 or 67. *Types*—Athena Magarsis; Amphilochos holding branch and sceptre, boar at his feet; Tyche seated or standing with two river-gods at her feet. *Colonial* (some *quasi-autonomous*), Elagabalus to Valerian. Under Elagabalus Mallus received a colony. *Inscr.*, MALLO COLONIA, sometimes also FELEX (*sic*), usually also S. C. *Types*—Bust of Senate (SACRA SINATUS *sic*); Tyche seated between vexilla, with two river-gods at her feet; Amphilochos with tripod and boar, or with Athena. Prize-crown (ΔΕΙ AMFILOCHI, *sic*); Emperor with yoke of oxen crowned by genius and offering statuette to Tyche; &c.

Mopsus or **Mopsuestia** (*Missis*), on the Pyramus, was founded by Mopsos, brother of Amphilochos. Under Antiochus IV of Syria it was called Seleuceia. *Regal and autonomous Æ. Inscr.*, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ

ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΠΥΡΑΜΩΙ. *Types*—Head of Zeus; Artemis huntress; Circular altar (Μόψου ἑστία). From *circa* B.C. 164 the coins (Æ) read ΜΟΥΕΑΤΩΝ, usually also ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. *Types*—Head of Alexander Pala (?); Head of Zeus; Tripod; Circular altar; Zeus seated with Nike; Three Korybantes (?); Head of Athena; Helios in car. *Imperial-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Tiberius to Gallienus. *Silver* of Hadrian and Pius. *Era* begins from autumn of B.C. 68. *Inscr.* as before; in early Empire sometimes ΑΣΥΛΟΥ for ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ); ΑΔΡΙ. ΜΟΥΕΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ; or ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΜΟΥΕΑΤΩΝ (occasionally ΜΟΜΥΕΑΤΩΝ) with complimentary titles, as ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, ΔΕΚΙΑΝΩΝ, ΟΥΑΛ*εριανῶν* ΓΑΛΛΙ*ηνιανῶν*. *Types*—Mopsos with branch and tripod; Bust of Zeus; Eagle; Artemis huntress; Dionysiac mule carrying bow, quiver, and ivy-wreath; Herakles and lion; River-god Pyramos and nymph; Male and female figures with branches (ΔΩΡΕΑΙ); Three Graces; City-goddess holding altar of Mopsos; Athlete crowning himself; Prize crown on table; Altar and crab; Bridge over Pyramus (ΔΩΡΕΑ ΠΥΡΑΜΟΣ, see **Aegeae**); &c. The altar of Mopsos is a frequent symbol. *Festivals*, ΑΓΩΝ - -, ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ.

Myus, on the coast between Celenderis and Posidium. To this, rather than to the Ionian Myus, probably belongs a coin of Domitian. ΜΥΕΙΤΩΝ ΜΑΝΑ, Nike (*Z. f. N.*, xii. 334; B. M. C., xlvi).

Nagidus (*Boz Yazi*, between Anemurium and Posidium) began to coin on the Persic standard towards the end of the fifth century.

Circ. B.C. 420–400.

Aphrodite enthroned, crowned by Eros, whom she supports on her r. hand.	ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ or ΝΑΓΙΔ (retrogr.) Bearded Dionysos wearing himation, standing, holding thyrsos and grapes: incuse circle . . . . Æ Staters
Aphrodite enthroned, Eros standing beside her.	ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ Bearded Dionysos, chlamys over shoulders, holding kantharos and thyrsos; incuse circle . Æ Staters

Circ. B.C. 400–380 *and later.*

Head of bearded Dionysos, wreathed with ivy.	ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ or ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ Head of Aphrodite, hair in sphendone . . Æ Staters
Aphrodite enthroned, holding phiale over altar; behind, Eros crowning her.	ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ Bearded Dionysos standing, wearing himation, holding thyrsos and vine-branch with grapes . . . Æ Staters
Aphrodite enthroned, holding phiale: behind her, crouching Eros.	ΝΑΓΙΔ Similar . . . Æ Tetrobol

To the same period belong obols. *Types*—Dionysos standing; Head of Dionysos; of Aphrodite; of Pan; Amphora; &c.

Time of Pharnabazus, circ. B.C. 379-374.

פרנבזו (*Pharnabazu*) in Aramaic. Head of Ares.
[B. M. C., Pl. XL. 10.]

ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ Aphrodite, wearing polos, on throne flanked by sphinxes, smelling flower, and holding phiale. [Cf. **Aphrodisias**, p. 718 f.] ℞ Stater

Circ. B.C. 374-333.

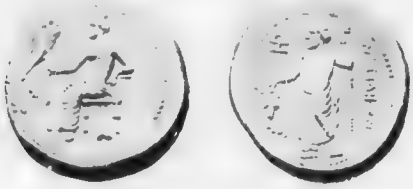


Fig. 321.

Aphrodite on backless throne, holding phiale, crowned by flying Eros; below seat, mouse; in exergue, Ω.

Similar, but Aphrodite wears polos, throne has back; usually, flower growing before her; no letters.

ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ Bearded Dionysos standing, wearing himation, holding thyrsos and vine-branch with grapes; letters in field . . . . ℞ Staters

ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ As preceding; magistrate's name ΤΩΝΔΩ or initials (Fig. 321) . . . . . ℞ Staters

To the same period belong bronze coins with *types*—Head of Aphrodite; of young Herakles in lion-skin; of Dionysos bearded; of Pan; Kantharos.

Ninica Claudiopolis. See Kubitschek, *Num. Zeit.*, xxxiv (1902), pp. 1-27; he would identify this city with the Claudiopolis at *Alut* (see above, **Claudiopolis**). The colony was probably founded by Domitian, and named after his deified wife (see Ramsay, *Oesterr. Jahresh., Beibl.*, 1904, p. 76). The coinage is *Colonial* from Trajan to Maximus.

Inscr., COL. IVL. AVG. FELI. NINIC. CLAVD., NINI. COL. CLAVDIOPOLI. &c., variously abbreviated and blundered. *Types*—Athena standing holding Nike; Dionysos on car drawn by panthers, led by Seilenos; Satyr with wine-skin; Bust of Tyche; Wolf and twins; Flaming altar; Founder with yoke of oxen, vexillum behind; Temple façade (tetrastyle); Two vexilla; &c. *Counter-marks*, Δ in circle, star, Nike, eagle.

Olba (*Oura*) was said to have been founded by Ajax, son of Teucer, who established there a famous temple of Zeus (site at *Uzundja-Burdj*, 'tall castle'). The high priests in the time of Augustus and Tiberius ruled over not only Olba, but also Cennatis and Lalassis. The coinage begins about the end of the first century B.C.: Æ with *inscr.* ΟΛΒΕΩΝ. *Types*—Throne and Thunderbolt of Zeus Olbios. Then follow coins of the high-priests (*Num. Chr.*, 1899, pp. 181-207):—

Ajax, son of Teucer, A.D. 10/11-14/15 *or later.*

Quasi-autonomous. Inscr., ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΑΙΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΕΥΚΡΟΥ, *rev.* ΤΟΠΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΕΝΝΑΤ. ΛΑΛΑΣΣ. (ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ sometimes on rev.) or

ΑΙΑΝΤΟ. ΤΕΥΚΡΟ. and two monograms. *Dates*—ЄΤ (= ἔτους) A, B and E. *Imperial* of same dates with heads of Augustus and Tiberius: *inscr.*, ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΑΙΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΕΥΚΡΟΥ ΤΟΠΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ, and in year 5 also ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΔΩ. *Types*—Head of Ajax as Hermes; Triskeles; Thunderbolt.

M. Antonius Polemon (probably eldest son of Polemon I of Pontus and Pythodoris), *circ.* A.D. 19/20-21/22.

Inscr., ΜΑΡΚ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ, *rev.* ΔΥΝΑΣΤΟΥ ΟΛΒΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΛΑΣΣΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΝΕΩΝΟΣ. *Dates*—ЄΤ I and IA (magistrate's name omitted in year 11). *Types*—Head of Polemon; Sacred throne (sometimes with triskeles symbol); Thunderbolt.

Between this and the time of Hadrian coins were struck at Olba in the name of the ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΛΑΛΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ by Polemon II of Pontus, *circ.* A.D. 41-68 (*types*—Club and Harpa); also with the head of Domitian Caesar (*type*, Cornucopiae). A coin of Galba, *rev.* ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ, Athena standing, was also probably issued in Cilicia.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*, Hadrian to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΟΛΒΕΩΝ, sometimes also ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ and ΜΗ. Κ(Ι)Η(τιδος); a coin of Geta has [ΜΗΤΡ.?] ΚΕΝΝ(ατῶν). *Types*—Head of Athena; Spear between caps of Dioskuri; Throne of Zeus; Hermes; Head of Herakles; Bust of City; Club; Crenellated tower; Eagle on thunderbolt; Bust of Selene; of Sarapis; River-god; ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ of M. Aurelius and L. Verus; Zeus seated; Dionysos; Selene in biga of bulls, stars in the field; Sarapis standing.

Philadelpheia in Cetis, in the Calycadnus valley. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Trajan to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΚΗΤΙΔΟC (ΚΙΗΤΙΔΟC or ΤΗC ΚΙΗΤΙΔΟC or ΚΙΗΤΩΝ). *Types*—Bust of Athena; Two bunches of grapes on stalk; Zeus; Apollo; Demeter; Tyche; Eagle in temple.

Seleuceia ad Calycadnum (*Selefke*), founded by Seleucus Nicator, who transferred thither the people of Holmi. The coinage begins in the second century B.C. Autonomous Æ of two classes—(i) Without city-name: *types*—Bust of Aphrodite (?), *rev.* Five-leaved flower or branch, magistrates' initials (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii, pp. 481, 482). (ii) With inscr. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ or ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩΙ: *types*—Bust of Athena of Holmi; Nike; Head of Apollo Sarpedonios; Forepart of horse; Bust of Artemis; Athena standing; Head of City; Club; Bust of Helios; *magistrates' names* usually abbreviated, but among those in full are ΞΕΝΑΡΧΟΥ and ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ, probably the Peripatetics (Strab., xiv. 670). Ꞧ tetradrachms of Antiochus VIII and Seleucus VI of Syria (*circ.* 121-95) may also have been struck here (*type*, Athena standing). *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Hadrian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, CЄ ЄYKЄΩN, usually with ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ variously abbreviated (e.g. ΠΡ. ΚΑΔΝΩ); under Hadrian also ΤΗC ΙЄΡ. ΚΑΙ ΑC. ΑΥΤ.; later ЄΛЄΥЄЄΡΑC. *Silver* of Hadrian to Caracalla with C. Є. on later issues; Π Π in titles of Hadrian and Pius

(cf. **Tarsus**, p. 734). *Types*—Bust of Athena; Owl; Athena, on foot or in chariot, fighting giants (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. 134 f.); Busts of Apollo and Tyche confronted; Sacred laurel-branch; Zeus; Dionysos in car of panthers, accompanied by Seilenos; Infant Zeus and Korybantes; Busts of Apollo and Artemis; Aphrodite with mirror and two torch-holding Erotes; River-god Kalykadnos; Artemis huntress with tree and stag; Artemis with Hermes and sleeping figure; Bull, above, star in crescent; Europa on bull, with Eros and Okeanos? (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. XVIII. 20); Tyche seated with river-god at feet; Bust of Tyche with bull above; Busts of Sarapis and Isis; Two Victories holding wreath on table.

Selinus (*Selinti*), on the coast of Selentis. It was a mint of Antiochus IV of Commagene, his queen Iotape, and their sons Epiphanes and Callinicus (A. D. 38–74). *Inscr.*, ϹΕΛΙΝΟΥϹΙΩΝ or ϹΕΛΙ; *rev. types*—Apollo with sceptre, phiale, and raven; Artemis huntress in long chiton. *Imperial*, Trajan to Philip. *Inscr.*, ϹΕΛΙΝΟΥϹΙΩΝ, or ΝΕΡ*ουιανῶν* ΤΡΑΙ*ανοπολιτῶν* ϹΕΛΙ., or ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟ. ϹΕΛΙΝΟΥ., with or without ΤΗϹ ΙΕΡ*ᾶς*. *Types*—Apollo as before; Artemis huntress: Two veiled goddesses; Trajan seated in temple inscribed ΘΕΟΥ ΤΡΑΙ*ανοῦ*. Trajan died at Selinus.

Soli-Pompeiopolis, on the coast near *Mezetlu*, near the border between Cilicia Tracheia and Pedias, was probably of Rhodian origin, but also in some way connected with Athens. The coinage begins about B. C. 450 on the Persic standard.

Circ. B. C. 450–386.

Archer, wearing bonnet with wing-shaped cockade, kneeling, looking along arrow or bow-string.	ϹΟ or ϹΟΛΕΩΝ Grapes; magistrates initials; incuse square . . . . . ℞ Staters and Tetrobols
Head of Athena in Athenian helmet, usually crested and adorned with griffin.	ϹΟΛΙ, ϹΟΛΙΟ, ϹΟΛΙΟΝ or ϹΟΛΙΚΟΝ Grapes; usually incuse square. ℞ Distater (?), Staters, Obols, &c.
Head of bearded Dionysos. [Leake, *Supp.*, p. 95.]	Ϲ . . . ΟΝ Grapes . . . ℞ 60·5 grs.
Head of archer in bonnet with cockade.	ϹΟ Grapes; usually in incuse square . ℞ Obols, &c

Circ. B. C. 386–333.

ϹΟ and *Teribazu* in Aramaic. Baal standing with sceptre and eagle.	Ahura-mazda wearing polos, body terminated by *mihr*, holding wreath and lotos-flower; incuse circle . ℞ Staters
Head of bearded Herakles, lion-skin round neck.	ϹΟΛΕΩΝ or ϹΟΛΙΚΟΝ Conventional head of Satrap in tiara . ℞ Staters
Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet.	ϹΟΛΕΩΝ Grapes; magistrates' names (and, on staters, owl and cult-symbols) . . . ℞ Staters, Obols, &c.
Head of Athena in wreathed Athenian helmet.	ϹΟΛΕΩΝ Grapes; magistrates' names. Æ ·45

In the time of Alexander or of his immediate successors, silver coins were struck for Soli with the facing head of Athena and seated Baal.

mint-mark Ϛ (see **Tarsus**, p. 732); probably also Alexandrine tetradrachms with Ϛ (Müller, 1319–1329).

Circ. B. C. 300–80.

During the Seleucid period, until Tigranes destroyed Soli (soon after B.C. 83) there was a large coinage of Æ; *inscr.*, ϹΟΛΕΩΝ. *Types*—Aphrodite riding on bull; Bull-horned Dionysos; Rose; Cornucopiae; Head of Artemis; of Athena; Athena seated; Athena hurling thunderbolt; Aegis with gorgoneion; Owl (inscr. ΑΘΕ); Head of Helios; of City; Caps of Dioskuri; Eagle. Monograms of magistrates.

Circ. B.C. 66 *to Imperial times.*

Cn. Pompeius restored Soli in B. C. 66, from autumn of which year the era was reckoned. The coins (Æ) were at first inscr. ΠΟΜΠΗΙΑΝΩΝ (Head of Pompeius; Nike, see *J. H. S.*, xviii. 166); this was soon changed to ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Pompeius; Two bunches of grapes; Star; Athena standing, holding Nike. Magistrates' names.

Quasi-autonomous and *Imperial*, Nero to Volusian (*magistrates' names* to Domitian). *Types* as before; also Bust of Athena; Athena (sometimes with crescent at shoulders) holding Nike; Zeus seated; Apollo; Dionysos; Helios (figure or head of); Artemis huntress with stag's horns on head; Asklepios, Hygieia, and Telesphoros; Nike; Tyche with river-god at feet; Crescent moon; Fountain-nymph (ΠΗΓΗ ϹΟΥΝΙΑϹ) reclining; ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, of Marcus and Verus; Busts of Chrysippos and Aratos; Statue of Chrysippos (?). Large coinage in A. D. 163/4 for some special occasion. *Mark of value* ΑϹ (=6 assaria) on latest coins. Π(*ατὴρ*) Π(*ατρίδος*) in Imperial titles from Pius onwards.

Syedra (*Sedra*), between Coracesium and Iotape. *Imperial*, Tiberius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ϹΥΕΔΡΕΩΝ; *title*, ϹΕΜΝΗϹ ΕΝΔΟΞΟΤΕΡΑϹ. *Types*—Demeter with two torches; Apollo Sidetes with phiale and sceptre; Aphrodite with Ares and Hermes; Aphrodite; Athena voting; Rape of Persephone; Hades with Demeter; Dionysos; Wrestlers (ΘΕΜΙϹ); Gymnasiarch's oil-basin (ΓΥΜΝΑϹΙΑΡΧΙΑ, cf. **Anazarbus** and **Colybrassus**). *Marks of value* ΙΑ and Η on later coins.

Tarsus, on the Cydnus, the most important city in Cilicia, was in the time of Xenophon the capital of its kings, by whom the coins earlier than the time of Tiribazus must have been struck. The standard is Persic, the inscr. Aramaic and Greek.

Circ. B. C. 450–380.

King of Persia stabbing lion.
[Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, ii, Pl. LX. 5.]

King on horseback; beneath, *ankh*.
[*Ibid.*, Pl. LX. 6.]

ΤΕΡϹΙ and תרז (*Tarz*). King walking, holding sceptre and *ankh*. Incuse circle . . . . . ℞ Staters

Tarz Two soldiers standing confronted. Incuse square . . . . ℞ Stater

King on horseback, holding flower; in front, *Tarz* or חלך (*ḥilik*) = Κιλίκιον.

Forepart of Pegasos.

Lion attacking bull.

King on horseback; sometimes *ankh*.

Kneeling archer shooting; behind, *ankh*, incuse square [Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, ii, Pl. LX. 7] . . ℞ Staters

Id. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, Pl. G, 6] . . ℞ Tetrob. and Triob.

Tarz Ear of corn; incuse square . . ℞ Staters

Tarz Hoplite kneeling, defending himself with spear and shield; incuse square or (later) circle . . . . ℞ Staters, Tetrobols.

Satrapal. Circ. B.C. 386–333.

During this period Tarsus was the chief mint of the satraps who ruled Cilicia or raised military forces there.

Tiribazus (B.C. 386–380) issued staters as at Issus, Mallos, and Soli, differentiated by T.

Teribazu and T Baal standing, with sceptre and eagle.

Ahura-mazda, body terminated by *mihr*, holding wreath and lotos-flower . . ℞ Stater

Pharnabazus (B.C. 379–374).

Female head facing, with loose hair (copied from Arethusa of Kimon).

Id. [Babelon, *Invent. Wadd.*, Pl. XI. 25.]

בעלתרז (*Ba'altarz*). Baal seated with sceptre.

ḥilik. Head of young Herakles in lion-skin three-quarters l.

פרנבזו חלך (*Pharnabazu ḥilik*). Head of bearded Ares in helmet; symbol usually *ankh* . . . . ℞ Stater

ΚΙΛΙΚΙΟΝ *ḥilik*. Similar ℞ Stater

Pharnabazu ḥilik. Head of Ares . . ℞ Stater

ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ Similar [B. M. C., Pl. XXIX. 6] . . . . . ℞ Stater

Some of these, which only bear the word *ḥilik* or Κιλίκιον, were doubtless issued at other mints (those with *ankh* with double bar and Λ-shaped *ansa* perhaps at Issus). Of the same time are obols with facing female head and head of Ares, with *ḥilik* or uninscribed.

Datames (B.C. 378–372).

FIG. 322

Facing female head, as above.

Ba'altarz. Baal seated, with sceptre, ear of corn and grapes; thymiaterion beside him; the whole in circle of battlements.

Similar (Fig. 322).

תדנמו (*Tadnmu*). Head of Ares as above. *AR* Staters.

Tadnmu. Archer seated, holding arrow; beside him, bow; above, *mihr* [*Revue étud. anc.* 1903, p. 248]. *AR* Staters.

Tadnmu and usually אנא (*Ana*). Datames (?) in attitude of adoration before the god Ana; between them, thymiaterion; above, line of roof with antefixa . . . . *AR* Staters.

Anonymous (*circ.* B. C. 350).

Athena seated, with spear and shield; behind, olive tree (cf. **Mallus**). [B. M. C., Pl. XL. 11.]

ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ Girl kneeling playing with astragali; behind, plant . *AR* Stater.

Also small coins (11 grs. or less), uninscribed, with types: Bearded head, *rev.* Athena seated; Beardless head, *rev.* Girl playing with astragali. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 365, Nos. 52, 53.]

Young Herakles kneeling over club, strangling lion (as on Syracusan gold).

ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ Head of Aphrodite wearing stephane [B. M. C., Pl. XL. 12]. *AR* Stater.

Mazaeus (*circ.* B. C. 361–333). For nearly thirty years Mazaeus governed Cilicia, and from 350 onwards also northern Syria (Ebernahara, 'the country beyond the Euphrates'). For his history and coinage see especially Six, *Num. Chr.*, 1884, pp. 97 ff. From 333 to 328 he was governor of Babylon, see p. 816. His Cilician coins were mainly issued from Tarsus; even those bearing the initials Ι (ΙΣ), Μ, Σ (for Issus, Mallus, Soli) seem to have been actually struck there, as dies with different mint-marks are combined in 'mules'. His type of the lion killing a stag is copied from the coins of Citium.

Fig. 323.

Ba'altarz. Baal enthroned, with ear of corn, grapes, and sceptre; under throne, *ankh*, or symbol, or Aramaic letter.

Id. Under seat, letters.

Id. In field, symbol.

מזדי (*Mazdai*). Lion killing stag; letters usually in field. Incuse square on earlier issues (Fig. 323) . *AR* Staters.

Mazdai. Lion killing bull (emblem of Tarsus); in field, letters or symbols . *AR* Staters.

Mazdai. Lion walking; in field, sometimes crescent and star . *AR* Staters.

Id. In field, letters. (Fig. 324.) מזדי זי על עברנהרא וחלך (*Mazdai zi 'al 'Ebernahara wa Ḥilik*) ('Mazdai, who is over Ebernahara and Cilicia'). Two lines of turreted wall (Tarsus); above, lion killing bull . Æ Staters

Fig. 324.

Baal seated. [Babelon, *Invent. Wadd.*, 4581. *Mazdai.* Butting bull . . . Æ 6

Mazaeus also struck coins in Phoenicia (see **Sidon**, p. 796 *infra*); for his coinage after 333 see **Babylon**, p. 816 *infra*; for imitations of Athenian tetradrachms with his name see **Athens** (p. 377 *supra*).

The place of Alexandrine tetradrachms at Tarsus and other Cilician mints was perhaps taken by coins of the following classes. They bear mint-marks ΙΙ(ΙΣ), Μ, Σ, Τ or Ϯ, and the cost was probably therefore borne by Issus, Mallus, Soli, and Tarsus (see *Num. Chron.*, 1902, p. 83).

Ba'altarz. Baal enthroned; in field, ear of corn; under throne, mint-marks.	Lion killing bull above double city-wall; above, club . . Æ Staters
Similar (no inscr.); under throne, mint-marks; *symbols*, helmet and ivy-leaf.	Bust of Athena Magarsis in three-crested helmet facing; in field, symbols or mint-marks . . Æ Staters
Bust of Athena Magarsis in three-crested helmet facing. [B. M. C., Pl. XXXII. 4.]	Thunderbolt on oval shield incurved at sides; in field, star . . . Æ Obol
. . תר (*Tr . .*). Deity standing, himation over l. arm and lower limbs, holding wreath or branch, between two seated sphinxes.	Uncertain Aramaic inscr. Lion killing stag. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii. p. 493, Pl. XIX. 6] . . . Plated Stater

Tarsus was probably also the chief mint of many small uninscribed Æ coins (13·7 grs. and less) of the fourth century. *Types*—Baal seated: Eagle on ploughshare; Forepart of wolf; Bearded male head wearing stephane; Forepart of Pegasos; Head of Herakles facing, chin covered by lion's scalp; Bearded head wearing turreted crown; Head of Triptolemos; Facing female head; &c.

Probably under Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 175–164) Tarsus received the name of Ἀντιόχεια ἡ πρὸς τῷ Κύδνῳ, but the Æ coinage under this name was confined to a very short period. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΚΥΔΝΩΙ. *Types*—Turreted head of City; Zeus seated; Tyche seated, river-god Kydnos at her feet; Sandan-Herakles on lion; Club in wreath; Cornucopiae. The Seleucid kings from Alexander I (B.C. 150–145) to Antiochus IX (B.C. 116–95) struck tetradrachms and drachms at

Tarsus, with the type of Herakles-Sandan standing on a horned and winged lion; on the tetradrachms he appears in a pyramidal structure, probably the pyre burned at the annual Tarsian festival πυρά. The *autonomous* coinage from *circa* B.C. 164 to Imperial times consists of Ꞧ Attic drachms and Æ. *Inscr.*, ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. *Types*—Head or seated figure of City; Sandan (sometimes on his pyre); Zeus; Apollo; Club; Cornucopiae. Magistrates' names abbreviated or in full.

Quasi-autonomous (to time of Commodus) and *Imperial*, Augustus to Salonina. *Titles*—ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ or ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΤΩΝ Γ. ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΩΝ, Γ. ΕΠ. Π(ροκαθεζομένης), ΕΛ(ευθέρας) ΠΟ(λεως?) ΤΟΥ ΕΘΝΟΥϹ, Α. Μ. Κ. (πρώτης μεγίστης καλλίστης), ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ (or -ΩΝ) under Antinous, ΔΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ under Commodus, and the following titles after Emperors: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗϹ (or -ΩΝ), ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΗϹ, ϹΕΟΥΗΡΙΑΝΗϹ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗϹ, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑΝΗϹ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥΠΟΛ., ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΙΑΝΗϹ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ(ιανῆς). *Inscriptions relating to the constitution*: Γ. Β. (Sept. Sev. to Gallienus) and Γ. Γ (Gallienus and Valerian) mean γράμματι (or γνώμῃ) βουλῆς and γερουσίας, Γ. Π. Β. = γνώμῃ πρυτάνεως βουλῆς (?). ΚΟΙΝΟϹ (or -ΝΟΙ) ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑϹ, ΚΟΙΝΟϹ ΤΩΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΕΠΑΡΧΙΩΝ. The three eparchies ΙϹΑΥΡΙΑ, ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑ, ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑ. The provincial diet ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ ΚΟΙΝΟ ΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ. ΚΙΛΙΚΑΡΧΙΑϹ (office of the Cilicarch). ΕΠΑΡΧΙΚΩΝ. ΔΗΜ(ουργίας) ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. *Festivals*: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΙΑ, ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΙ. (?), ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΙΑ, ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΟϹ, ϹΕΟΥΗΡΕΙΑ, ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΙΑ, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ, ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟϹ, ΕΝ ΚΟΔΡΙΓΑΙϹ(-ΓΕϹ) ΟΡΟΙϹ ΚΙΛΙΚΩΝ (probably games celebrated on the scene of the victory of Severus over Pescennius), ΚΟΡΑΙΑ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑ, ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ (?). *Types*—Apollo Lykeios (or ΠΑΤΡΩΟϹ) on omphalos holding two wolves at his feet two bulls (alone, or held by Perseus, or with Perseus or Emperor sacrificing to him); Perseus (sometimes called ΒΟΗΘΟΥ) alone or with fisherman (see *J. H. S.*, xviii. 172 f.); Herakles-Sandan on lion, sometimes on his pyre; Athena (ΠΑΛΛΑϹ ΑΘΗΝΗ) alone, or with Tyche and Nemesis, or in quadriga to front; Helmeted goddess riding on lion, crowned by Nike; Artemis with stag's horns on head; Selene in biga of bulls; Aphrodite of Praxiteles; Judgement of Paris; Tripod-lebes of Antinous-cult (ΝΕΩ ΠΥΘΙΩ); Temple of Antinous (ΝΕΩ ΙΑϹΧΩ); Panther with thyrsos; Dionysos and Ariadne in biga of centaurs; Kybele; Helios; Asklepios and Hygieia; Asklepios and Herakles in temple; Herakles' labours (Antaios, Lion, Bull, Hesperides, Stymphalian birds, Hydra); Kronos; Amphilochos standing, with boar; Sarapis; Three Graces; Triptolemos; Mithras sacrificing bull; Skylla; Tyche Panthea winged and helmeted; Tyche (ΤΥΧΗ), usually of Antiocheia type; Veiled female figure of the Eleutheron Koinoboulion sacrificing, or standing between temples; ΒΟΥΛΗ seated voting; ΔΗΜΟϹ seated; River-god ΚΥΔΝΟϹ; Tyche receiving the three eparchies (all veiled and turreted); Galley with ϹΕΙΤΟϹ or ΔΩΡΕΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΑ(ρσῷ), and Triptolemos in serpent-car with ΔΩΡΕΑ ϹΕΙΤΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΕΓΥ(πτου) ΤΑΡϹΩ, alluding to gifts of wheat from the Emperor (*N. Chr.*, 1900, 96 f.); ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩΝ of Marcus and Verus; Nike with shield inscr. ΕΙϹ ΑΙΩΝΑ ΤΟΥϹ ΚΥΡΙΟΥϹ; Crowns of the demiourgoi (office once held by Sev. Alexander), and of the high priests of the Koinon, the latter decorated with busts of Emperors (*Oesterr. Jahresh.*, ii. 245 f.); Temple of Imperial cultus (*op. cit.*, vii. pp. 36 f.); Elephant carrying crown

(ΟΜΑΚΚ = πρώτη μεγίστη καλλίστη, ὅρους Κιλίκων ?); Three athletes crowning themselves; Lion killing bull; Eagle on harpa. From Hadrian onwards, Π(ατὴρ) Π(ατρίδος) usually in Emperors' titles; from Philip I, ΕΥΤ(υχὴς) ΕΥϹ(εβής). *Silver or billon* from Tiberius to Macrinus at intervals; weights irregular.

Titiopolis, probably in the mountains between the *Ermenek Su* and the coast. *Imperial*, Hadrian to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΤΙΤΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ; on one coin ΚΙ or ΚΗ (Κηπίδος ?). *Regnal date* ΕΤΟΥϹ Γ on coin of Verus. *Types*—Zeus seated with sceptre and cornucopiae; Dionysos; Tyche.

Zephyrium-Hadrianopolis (*Mersina*). *Autonomous* Æ of first century B.C. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Hadrian to L. Verus. *Inscr.*, ΖΕΦΥΡΙΩΤΩΝ, to which from Hadrian's time ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ is prefixed; on a coin of Hadrian and Sabina also ΕΥϹΕΒΩΝ. *Types*—Two staves in saltire (large Χ ?); Turreted head of City; Zeus seated. Turreted goddess seated with sceptre, or holding Nike (?), with shield beside her; Athena seated holding Nike; Bust of Athena; Altar; Poseidon standing. Π(ατὴρ) Π(ατρίδος) on coins of Antonine period. *Era* B.C. 68–7 (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 226).

ISLAND ADJACENT TO CILICIA

Elaeusa-Sebaste (*Ayash*, now joined to the mainland) near Corycus. See especially Imhoof, *Rev. Suisse*. viii. 24 f.

First century B.C.

Turreted and veiled bust of City. [B. M. C., Pl. XL. 14.]

ΕΛΑΙΟΥΣΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Goddess standing, holding tiller or stylis; monograms; all in wreath . . Æ Tetradr. 239 grs.

To the same period belong Æ inscr. ΕΛΑΙΟΥΣΣΙΩΝ or ΕΛΑΙΟΥΣΙΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Nike; Bust of City turreted, *rev.* Hermes. Monograms or initials of magistrates. From B.C. 18/17 to A.D. 5/6 Elaeusa was the mint of **Archelaus Philopatris** of Cappadocia (*infra*, p. 752) for his Æ drachms with his portrait, title ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ, and club. In the same period were issued Æ coins in which the old name is eventually replaced by ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Head of City, *rev.* Nike. Somewhat later are coins with Nike and Club, and those on which ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ is added. *Types* as before, or Caduceus and Dolphin. Sebaste was a mint of Antiochus IV of Commagene and Iotape (A.D. 38–74); inscr., ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Antiochus, Nude beardless figure on prow; Tyche; Iotape seated (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, 1908, p. 218). To the period from A.D. 74 to the time of Commodus Imhoof attributes silver Imperial coins usually assigned to Caesareia in Cappadocia. *Types*—Two clasped hands holding standard on prow, sometimes with ΟΜΟΝ. ϹΤΡΑΤ. (*Concordia militum*); Eleutheria standing

with cap and sceptre (ΕΛΕΥΘ. ΔΗΜΟΥ); Bust of Amazon; Club; Nike. See, however, B. M. C., *Galatia*, p. xxxvi, note *, and *Lycaonia*, p. lxx, note 4.) *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Commodus to Valerian. *Inscr.*, CEBACTHNΩN, CEBACTH NAYAPXIC, CEBACTH IEP(ὰ) AC(υλος) AYT(ὄνομος) NAY(αρχίς), sometimes also ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, i, p. 442). *Types*—Athena spearing serpent-footed giant; Zeus seated; Asklepios, alone or with Telesphoros; Bust of young Dionysos; Veiled cultus-figure on globe, sometimes under arch. On the later coins occur the unexplained letters ΠCPΔET or ΠΔCEPT.

KINGS

The capital of the later kings of Cilicia was at Hieropolis-Castabala.

Tarcondimotus I Philantonius (made dynast in B. C. 64 by Pompeius and king by M. Antonius; died B. C. 31).

Head of King diademed.	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΤΑΡΚΟΝΔΙΜΟΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ Zeus seated holding Nike . . . . . Æ ·9

Philopator (either I, son of Tarcondimotus I, deposed B. C. 30; or II, son of Tarcondimotus II and grandson of Tarcondimotus I, died A. D. 17).

Veiled and turreted head of Tyche of Hieropolis.	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡOC Athena standing, holding Nike . . Æ ·9

UNCERTAIN OF CILICIA

The following are the more important coins of Cilician fabric, the mint of which cannot with probability be determined. They are all of the Persic standard.

Sixth century B. C.

Forepart of lion. [B. M. C., p. cxxvii.]	Incuse square divided by single diagonal. Æ Staters 165 grs.
Id. *N. Chr.*, 1888, p. 115. 15, Pl. V. 9.]	Uncertain inscr. Man spearing lion; Incuse square . Æ Stater 163·6 grs.

Attributed to **Issus** by Six (*N. Chr.*, *loc. cit.*).

Middle of fifth century B. C.

Ram walking. [*N. Chr.*, 1895, p. 197. 1, Pl. VII. 16.]	Dolphin and rosette; incuse square. . Æ Staters
Scalar; above, *ankh*. [*N. Chr.*, 1895, Pl. VII. 17.]	Club and olive-branch in saltire; incuse square . . . . . Æ Stater

Attributed to **Magarsus** by Six (*N. Chr.*, *loc. cit.*).

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

Aramaic inscr.; goat kneeling. [B. M. C., p. 54. 17, Pl. IX. 11.]	Owl facing, wings open; incuse square. ℞ Stater 163·6 grs.
Similar. [Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, p. 531. 4, Pl. LIX. 3; *Z. f. N.*, xxiv, p. 130.	Similar; incuse circle . . . . . ℞ Stater and Tetrobol
Winged goat kneeling, bird on crupper. [B. M. C., p. 54. 18, Pl. IX. 12.]	Similar; on either side, *ankh*; incuse square . . . ℞ Stater 165·6 grs.
Aramaic inscr.; similar, but only one wing shown, and no bird. [Macdonald, p. 531. 5, Pl. LIX. 4.]	Similar, but no symbols . . . . ℞ Stater 168·1 grs.

These coins have been attributed to **Aegeae** (Six, *N. Chr.*, 1895, pp. 203 f.) and **Celenderis** (B. M. C., p. xlix)

CYPRUS

H. de Luynes, *Numismatique et Inscriptions Cypriotes*, 1852.
J. P. Six, *Du Classement des Séries Cypriotes*, *Rev. Num.*, 1883.
E. Babelon, *Les Perses Achéménides . . . Cypriotes et Phénicie*, 1893.
G. F. Hill, *Brit. Mus. Catal.*, *Cyprus*, 1904.

In the time of the Assyrian kings there were in the island of Cyprus ten small states, whose rulers are mentioned in several inscriptions. Three centuries later Diodorus (xvi. 42) enumerates nine kingdoms in the island—(1) Salamis, (2) Citium with Idalium and Tamassus, (3) Marium, (4) Amathus, (5) Curium, (6) Paphos, (7) Soli, (8) Lapethus, and (9) Ceryneia.

Notwithstanding the researches of Sir R. H. Lang (*Num. Chron.*, 1871) and of others mentioned above, as well as of W. Deecke (in H. Collitz, *Samml. d. gr. Dialektinschriften* I, *Die griechisch-kyprischen Inschriften in epichorischer Schrift*, 1883) and O. Hoffmann (*Die griechischen Dialekte* I, 1891), the attribution of a large number of Cypriote coins still remains a matter of considerable uncertainty. For tables of the Cypriote characters see the two last-mentioned works and Hill, pp. cxxxvi f.

The autonomous coinage of Cyprus begins in the latter part of the sixth century, and lasts till the subjection of the island by Ptolemy Soter, B. C. 312. It may be divided into the following principal classes:—(α) the money of the kings of Salamis, Idalium, Paphos, Marium, Soli, Amathus, and perhaps of other towns bearing inscriptions in the *Cypriote* and later in the *Greek* character; (β) the money of the Phoenician kings of Citium and perhaps of Lapethus, bearing *Phoenician* inscriptions. The weight-standard of all the silver money is at first the Aeginetic considerably reduced, so as almost to conform to the Persic. The stater, weighing about 179 grs. maximum, is not, however, divided into halves and quarters as in European Greece, but into thirds, sixths, twelfths, twenty-fourths, and forty-eighths, the denominations weighing 60, 30, 15, 7·5, and 3·7 grs. respectively. In the first half of the fourth century this system was modified (except at Paphos, where it was maintained to the last) and brought into harmony with the Rhodian standard, which began to prevail in south-western Asia Minor after B. C. 400. The later

Cyprian coins consist of pieces of 114 grs., with their thirds. In this period also gold staters and their divisions are of frequent occurrence in the island.

In fabric the earliest coins (those attributed to Euelthon of Salamis) have a plain smooth reverse, which, about the time of the Persian wars, gives place to a well-marked incuse square containing a type. After about B.C. 400 the incuse square gradually disappears, except on the Phoenician coins of Citium, where it lingers on down to the age of Alexander. A frequent symbol on the early coinage is the *ankh* or *crux ansata*.

The following are the principal varieties of Cyprian money; details will be found in the introduction to the British Museum Catalogue.

Amathus. To this town is conjecturally attributed a series of coins with the type of a lion (B. M. C., pp. xxiv. ff).

Circ. B.C. 450–400. (Inscription: none or uncertain.)

Lion lying.	Forepart of lion. Incuse square . . . ℞ Staters, &c.
Lion lying; above, eagle flying.	Forepart of lion. Incuse circle . . . ℞ Staters, &c.

Euagoras I (*circ.* B.C. 391). Types similar to preceding; in exergue, E. ℞ Staters.

Circ. B.C. 400–360.

℞ Staters with similar types, and names of kings *Zo·ti·mo* (Ζωτίμω) or *Zo·ni·ti·mo*. *Lu·sa·to·ro* (Λυσάνδρω), *E·pi·pa·lo* (Ἐπιπάλω), &c.

Circ. B.C. 350.

Rhoecus (?). ℞ Thirds. *Types*—Head of lion: *rev.* Forepart of lion. *Inscr.*, Ro.

Citium (*Larnaka*). (B. M. C., pp. xxix ff.)

Circ. B.C. 500.

Lion lying.	Smooth . . . . . ℞ Staters, &c.

Baalmelek I, circ. B.C. 479–449.

Herakles, wearing lion-skin, fighting, with club and bow; sometimes inscribed בר.	לבעלמלך Lion seated. Incuse square . ℞ Staters and Thirds
Head of Herakles.	Same inscr. abbreviated, or none. Lion seated. Incuse square . . . . . ℞ Twelfths, &c.

Azbaal, circ. B.C. 449–425.

Herakles as on preceding staters.	לעזבעל Lion killing stag. Incuse square. ℞ Staters and Thirds

Baalmelek II, circ. B. C. 425–400.

Herakles as on staters of Azbaal.	לבעלמלך Lion killing stag. Incuse square . . Æ Staters, Thirds, Sixths
Head of Herakles.	[illegible] lar type Æ Thirds and Twelfths

To the preceding two reigns also [illegible] nall uninscribed silver coins with similar types.

Baalram, circ. B. C. 400–392.

Staters and thirds, *obv.* Herakles, *rev.* Lion killing stag. *Incr.*, לבעלרם or למלך בעלרם.

Melekiathon, B. C. 392–361.

Herakles carrying lion-skin, fighting with bow and club.	למלך מלכיתן Lion killing stag. Incuse square . . Æ ½ Stater 66·36 grs.
Herakles as on preceding staters.	למלכיתן Similar type. Incuse square . Æ Staters
Herakles as on gold coins.	למלך מלכיתן Similar type. Incuse square . . . . . Æ Thirds
Horseman riding sideways.	מ (?) Herakles fighting with bow and club . . . . . Æ Stater
מ Herakles as on gold coins.	Head of Aphrodite . . . . Æ ·55

Demonicus, circ. B. C. 388–387.

Demonicus, son of Hipponicus, the Athenian, probably reigned at Citium for a short time, interrupting the reign of Melekiathon. The obverse type of his coins shows Athenian influence (B. M. C., pp. xxxvii f.).

Athena standing with shield and spear, or sometimes holding owl; one specimen inscribed BA ΔH, another בד.	[ל]מלך דמ(נ)כן, למלך, or no inscription. Herakles, of free style, fighting with bow and club. Incuse square . . . Æ Persic Staters and Sixths Æ Rhodian Staters and Thirds

Pumiathon, circ. B. C. 361–312.

Of this king only gold coins are known (B. M. C., pp. xl f.). For a period of ten years (B. C. 333–323) he struck no money at all, having been disgraced by Alexander.

Herakles, lion-skin over head and left arm, fighting with bow and club.	למלך פמיתן Lion killing stag. Dates between years 3 and 47. Incuse square . . . Æ ½ Stater 66 grs.
Head of beardless Herakles in lion-skin.	Similar type. Incuse square . . . Æ $\frac{1}{10}$ Stater 12·7 grs.

Curium. See **Uncertain,** A, p. 745.

Golgi. See **Uncertain,** B, p. 745.

Idalium (*Dali*). B. M. C., p. xlviii f.

Circ. B.C. 500–480.

Sphinx seated; inscr. sometimes *E·ta·li* (Η·δα·λι·).	Incuse square . . . . Æ Staters

Circ. B.C. 475.

Sphinx seated over palmettes; inscr. *pa·si·Ki* (βα·σι·Κι·)†	Lotos flower on two spiral tendrils, in incuse impression fitting the type. Æ Staters

Gras, circ. B.C. 460.

pa·ha·ra (βα·Γα·ρα·). Sphinx seated on floral ornament.	Lotos flower between ivy-leaf and astragalos. Incuse circle . . Æ Staters

Stasikypros, circ. B.C. 460–450.

Sa· (Σα·). Sphinx as on preceding.	Lotos flower between ivy-leaf and astragalos. Incuse circle . Æ Thirds
E·ta·li (Η·δα·λι·). Similar type.	Lotos flower between ivy-leaf and *ankh* . Æ Third
Id. on *Sa·*. Head of Aphrodite.	Id . . . . . Æ Twelfth

Lapethus. (B. M. C., pp. liii f.)

Circ. B.C. 480.

Head of Athena in Athenian helmet.	Head of Athena in crestless Corinthian helmet. Incuse square . Æ Stater
Head of Aphrodite.	Id. . . . . Æ Staters
Id.	Id. (helmet crested) . . . Æ Staters

Sidqmeʿ·, circ. B.C. 450.

לפת לצדקמלך (?) Head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet.	לצדקמלך Head of Athena facing in helmet with bull's horns (to which crests are attached) and ears. Incuse square . . . . Æ Staters

Praxippus (deposed by Ptolemy B.C. 313–312).

ΠΡ Head of Apollo.	ΒΑ Krater (kylix-form) . . . Æ ·6

Marium (*Poli tes Chrysochou*). (B. M. C., pp. lv f.)

Stasioecus I and Timocharis (second half of fifth century B.C.).

Βα·σι·λη·ϝο·σε Σα·τα·σι·ϝο·ι·κω Head of Apollo.	Βα·σι·λη·ϝο·σε Σα·τα·σι·ϝο·ι·κω Aphrodite hanging to neck of bull. Incuse square Æ Staters and Thirds
Σα·τα·σι·ϝο·ι·κο·σε Μα·ρι·ε·υ·σε Head of Apollo.	Βα·σι·λη·ο·σε Τι·μο·χα·ρι·ϝο·σε· Similar . . . . . Æ Thirds
Head of Apollo; *symbols*, branches.	Βα·Τι· Similar . . . Æ Twelfth
Τι· Head of Apollo.	Βα·Τι·(?) Similar . . Æ Twelfth

Stasioecus II (*deposed* B. C. 312).

Of this king there is a large coinage in all three metals. *Inscr.*, Βα·Σα·τα, Σα·τα·σι·Fο·ι·κω βα·σι·λε·υ·σε, ΒΑ, Βα·σι·, ΒΣ, ΜΑΡΙΕΥΣ, &c.

Head of Athena.	Bull . . . . Æ ½ Stater and smaller
Id.	Eagle . . . . . 5 grs.
Head of Zeus.	Head of Aphrodite . . . . Æ 29·66 grs. . smaller
Id.	Id. . . . Æ 94·13 grs. smaller
Head of Apollo.	*Ankh* with double cross-bar and V in ring (= Βα·Σα) . . . Æ 10 grs.
Head of Aphrodite.	Thunderbolt . . . . . Æ ·55
Id.	*Ankh* . . . . . Æ ·6

Paphos. The site of Old Paphos is at *Kouklia*, that of the Ptolemaic city of New Paphos near *Ktima*. The following are the chief varieties of its coinage (for details see B. M. C., pp. lxiv f.).

Circ. B. C. 480–460.

Po·ka·ro·se (?) Human-headed bull, kneeling (River-god Bokaros ?).	*Pa·si* Astragalos. Incuse circle . . Æ Staters and Thirds
Forepart of human-headed bull.	Similar . . . . . Æ Twelfth
Human-headed (?) bull, standing. Uncertain inscr.	Head of eagle, incuse square . . . . Æ Twelfth

Circ. B. C. 460.

Pa·A · (βα·'Α·) Bull walking.	Head of eagle; *symbols*, palmette and guilloche pattern. Incuse square . Æ Stater
Pu·mu · (Πυν·) or no inscr. Bull standing.	Id. . . . . Æ Staters
Similar, no inscr.; above, winged solar disk.	*Pa·Pu* Eagle standing; *symbols*, laurel-spray, *ankh* . . . Æ Sixths
Spray of laurel.	Eagle; uncertain inscr.; *symbol*, laurel-spray. Incuse square . . . . Æ Twenty-fourth
Head of bull facing.	Id. . . . . Æ 5·4 grs.

Stasandros, circ. B. C. 450.

Bull standing; above, winged solar disk; symbol, *ankh*, laurel-spray, &c.	*Pa·si·Sa·ta·sa·do·ro* (βασι·Στασάνδρω) or abbreviation. Eagle standing; *symbols*, *ankh*, laurel-spray, vase, &c. Incuse square . . . . Æ Staters and smaller denominations

Circ. B. C. 450–400.

FIG. 325.

A·ri or *A·ri·si·to* (Ἀριστο·) Bull standing; above, winged solar disk (Fig. 325).

Pa·si·O·na·si (*βασι·* Ὀνασι·) Similar type; above, winged solar disk; *symbol*, *ankh*.

Mo·a·ke·ta (Μοαγέτα) Similar type.

Similar type.

Eagle flying. Incuse square . . . . Æ Staters

Eagle flying; *symbols*, ivy-leaf, *ankh* or astragalos. Incuse square . . . . Æ Staters

Similar, sprays in corners of incuse square . . . . . Æ Stater

Similar, no *symbol* . . . . . Æ Thirds, Sixths, and Twelfths

Timocharis (?), *circ.* B. C. 385.

Pa·si·le·vo·se (*βασιλῆϝος*) . . . . . Zeus seated on throne, nearly to front, with sceptre and phiale.

Pa·si·le·vo·se Ti·mo·ka·re·vo·se (?) (*βασιλῆϝος* Τιμοχάρεος ?) Aphrodite-Nemesis standing to front with apple-branch, sacrificing over thymiaterion (copy of the Nemesis of Rhamnus) . Æ Stater

Circ. B. C. 400–360.

Head of Aphrodite wearing crown.

ΠΑΦΙ Dove standing: above, astragalos. Incuse circle . . Æ Stater

Circ. B. C. 360–332.

Bust of Aphrodite wearing crown.

ri·ta·mo·se·pa·si·le·u·se ([Χα]ρίδαμος (?) *βασιλεύς*). Dove flying. Incuse circle . . . . . Æ Third

Alexandrine tetradrachms (*symbol*, dove flying) were struck at Paphos.

Timarchus, circ. B. C. 323.

Bust of Aphrodite wearing crown.

Id.

pa·si·Ti·ma·ra·ko (*βασι·* Τιμάρχω) and ΠΑ. Dove standing . Æ Obol

Ti·ma·ra·ko (Τιμάρχω) ΠΑΦΙ Dove standing . . . . . Æ Third

Nicocles (*died* B. C. 309).

Π(Ο)ΒΑ Head of Aphrodite, wearing crown with battlements.

ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΠΑΦΙΟΝ Apollo seated on omphalos, l. hand resting on bow . . Æ Attic Tetradrachm

Time of Timarchus and Nicocles.

Head of Aphrodite facing, crowned.

Head of Aphrodite, crowned.

Id.

Eagle standing; *symbol*, grapes . . . Æ 22·4 grs.

Pa· or ΠΑΦΙ Dove standing . . . . Æ ·55 or less

Rose; uncertain inscr. . . . Æ ·45

Paphos was an important mint under the Ptolemies (see Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ.).

Salamis. The large series of the coins of Salamis falls into the following classes (B. M. C., pp. lxxxii f.):—

Euelthon (reigning as late as B. C. 530–520).

Fig. 326.

Inscr., *E · u · ve · le · to · ne* or *E · u · ve · le · to · to · se* (Εὐϝέλθων, Εὐϝέλθοντος) or (on twelfths) E.

Ram lying.
Ram's head.
Ram lying (Fig. 326).

Smooth . . . . . Æ Staters
Id. . . . . Æ Twelfths
Ankh. Incuse square, sometimes with sprays in corners, and sign *Ku* · (Κύπρου) in ring of *ankh* . . . . Æ Staters, Thirds, &c.

Successors of Euelthon (Siromus, Chersis, Gorgus).

Circ. B. C. 520–460. *Inscr.*, usually Εὐϝέλθοντος.

Ram lying.

Ram lying; above, globule in inverted crescent.
Ram's head.
βα · σι · E · *υ* · Ram lying; *symbol, ankh.*

Ankh with sign *Ku* · in incuse square with sprays; in field, *Ke* · or *Ki* · . Æ Staters
Id., but in field (on some staters) *Ko · ru* · Æ Staters, &c.
Id. (no letters in field) . Æ Twelfth
Ankh, in incuse square with sprays . Æ Staters

Circ. B. C. 480–450.

Ram lying; uncertain inscr.

Pa · si · le · vo · se Ni · ko · ta · mo (βασιλῆϝος Νικοδάμω). Ram lying.

Id.

βα · σι · Νι · Ram lying.

Head of ram.

Ankh with sign *pa* · (*βα* ·) in ring; in corners, *βα · σι · λη · ο* ·, or *σι · λη · ο · σι* · . . . . . Æ Staters, &c.
Ankh with double bar; in corners, *se · la · mi · ni*; incuse square . . . Æ Thirds
Ankh, sometimes containing sign *Ni* ·; in corners, *se · la · mi · ni*; incuse square . . Æ Thirds and Sixths
Ankh containing sign *Ni* ·; incuse square Æ Sixth
Ankh; in corners of incuse square *se · la · mi · ni* · . . . Æ Twelfth

There is also a corresponding series of thirds and sixths in which *se · la · mi · ni* [Σελαμινί(ων)] is replaced by *la · ka · ri · ta* (Λαχαρίδα).

Ram lying (on some, uncertain inscr.).	Ram's head; various symbols; incuse square . . . . . Æ Staters
Ram's head.	Sheep's head; incuse square Æ Sixth

Euanthes, circ. B.C. 450.

Inscr., *E·u·va·te·o·se* (Εὐϝάνθεος), *βα·σι·λη·ϝο·σε*, &c.

Ram lying.	Ram's head: incuse circle . . . . . Æ Staters and Sixths
Ram's head.	Id. . . . . Æ Twelfth

These series with the ram's head reverse were perhaps issued outside of Salamis, which seems to have been occupied by a Phoenician ruler. Shortly before B.C. 411 one Abdemon seized the throne: he in his turn was expelled by Euagoras I.

Abdemon, before B.C. 411.

Ram's head.	בע Youthful male head . . . . . Æ 8·4 grs. or less

Euagoras I, B.C. 411–374.

Youthful male head (sometimes with sign *Pa·*).	Smooth . . . Æ 16·20 grs. or less
Id.	Wheel . . . . . Æ Twelfths
Head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin.	Id. (*Pa·* between spokes) . . . . . Æ Twelfths, &c.

The above coins may represent the first coinage of this king, to whom the following certainly belong (*inscr.*, usually E·*v*·*Fa*·*yo*·*ρω* *βα·σι·λη·ο·σε* or *βα·σι·λη·ϝο·σε*; sometimes also E or EY).

Head of young Herakles facing, in lion-skin.	Goat lying . . . . . N 31·4 grs.
Head of Herakles, bearded, in lion-skin.	Forepart of goat; below, club . . . N Tenths
Id.	Head of goat . . . . N Twentieth
Id.	Goat lying; above, grain of corn . . Æ Sixth
Young Herakles seated, holding horn of Acheloös.	Id. . . . . Æ Thirds

Nicocles, circ. B.C. 373–361.

Bust of Aphrodite, crowned.	Bust of Athena in laureate helmet; on larger denominations *pa·Ni·* (*βα·Νι·*) . . . N Thirds and Tenths
Bust of Aphrodite; hair in coif.	*pa·Ni·* (*βα·Νι·*) and B N Dolphin . Æ ·55

Euagoras II, circ. B.C. 361–351.

(*Inscr.*, usually BA EYA.)

Lion devouring prey; on its back, eagle.	Bust of Aphrodite in turreted crown . ⅄ Staters
Head of Aphrodite in turreted crown.	Head of Athena in laureate Corinthian helmet . . ⅄ Tenths or Twelfths
Id.	Id. . . . . Ꞧ Rhodian Didrachms
Id.	Id. (Athenian helmet) . . . . . Ꞧ Rhodian Hemidrachms
Head of Athena in Athenian helmet.	Star (on one specimen with *pa*·) . . Ꞧ Rhodian Obols

Also Æ coins (*types*, Head of Athena, Lion, Horse, &c.). To the same reign also perhaps belong Æ coins with *obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* ΣΑΛ, ΣΑ or Σ, Prow of warship or Forepart of bull. Babelon attributes to Euagoras, as satrap of the Persian king, a group of coins which are described below under **Persia.** He also issued coins from **Sidon,** *q. v.*

Pnytagoras, B.C. 351–332.

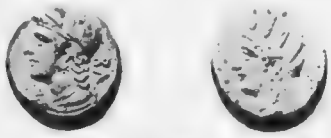


Fig. 327.

Inscr., BA ΓΝ, *pu*·Γ, &c.

Bust of Aphrodite wearing crown with semicircular plates (Fig. 327).	Bust of Aphrodite wearing turreted crown . . ⅄ Staters and Twelfths
Id.	Head of Aphrodite crowned with myrtle Ꞧ Rhodian Tetrobol
Head of Aphrodite.	Head of Artemis . . . . . Ꞧ Rhodian Didrachms and Tetrobols

Nicocreon, circ. B.C. 331–310.

Inscr., BA NI or BA NK. In addition to gold staters with the same types as those of Pnytagoras, Nicocreon issued Rhodian didrachms and tetrobols, *obv.* Head of Aphrodite in turreted crown, *rev.* Head of Apollo.

Menelaus, brother of Ptolemy, B.C. 312–306.

MEN or M. Head of Aphrodite in turreted crown.	*Pa*· or no inscr. Head of Aphrodite wearing crown as on staters of Pnytagoras . . ⅄ Thirds and Twelfths

Bronze coins with the name of Alexander, *types* Head of young Herakles, *rev.* Club and bow, *inscr.* ΣΑ or Σ, were issued at Salamis, perhaps by Demetrius Poliorcetes (B.C. 306–294). Salamis afterwards became a mint of the Ptolemies (see Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ.).

Soli (*Karavostasi*). To this mint a number of early coins have been conjecturally attributed (see below, **Uncertain**, B, C, D). Of later coins the following may be noted :—

Pasicrates, reigning B. C. 331.

Bust of Apollo facing.	BA ΠΑΣΙ Tripod . . . Æ 28 grs.

Eunostus, son-in-law of Ptolemy Soter.

Head of Apollo; inscr. EY or Cypriote letter.	BA or *pa* · Head of Aphrodite . . . Æ 40·6 grs. Æ 10·8 grs.

Uncertain. There are five important groups of Cypriote coins of which the attribution to particular mints must be regarded as wholly uncertain.

A. *Early fourth century* B. C. *Inscr.*, *A · ri* · or *Pa · si · A · ri* (*βα · σι · λ · ρι ·*). *Types—obv.* Herakles strangling lion; *rev.* Athena seated on beak of prow, holding aplustre and spear. Attributed by Babelon (p. cxxxviii) to **Curium**; but see B. M. C., pp. xlii f.

B. *Early fifth century* B. C. *Inscr.*, usually *Ko* · (B. M. C., p. xlv f.). Attributed to **Golgi** by Six (*Num. Chr.*, 1897, pp. 206 f.).

Lion crouching.	*Ankh.* Incuse square . . Æ Stater
Id.	Bull. Incuse square . . Æ Stater
Head of lion.	*pa · Pi* · (*βα · Φι ·*) or *pa · Va* · (*βα · ϝα*) Head of bull. Incuse square . . . Æ Stater
Hermes, winged.	Bull. Incuse square . . Æ Stater
Herakles with bow and club, between two trees.	Bull; above, branch. Incuse square . Æ Third

C. *Circ.* B. C. 480. B. M. C., p. xlvi.

pa · sa · la (*βα · Σα · λα ·*) Hermes.	Head of Zeus Ammon. Incuse square. Æ Stater
Herakles fighting.	Head of Zeus Ammon. Incuse square . Æ Third

D. *Circ.* B. C. 480. Perhaps of **Soli**. B. M. C., p. xlvi f.

Head of lion.	Rude incuse square . . . Æ Stater
Id.	*pa · A* · (*βα · 'A ·*) Gorgoneion. Incuse square . . . . . Æ Stater
Id.	*pa · E* · (*βα · 'E ·*) *Ankh* between two branches. Incuse square . Æ Stater
Gorgoneion.	*Ankh.* Incuse square . . Æ Stater
Head of lion; on one specimen, *ko*.	Id. . . . . Æ Thirds and Twelfths

E. *Circ.* B. C. 400. Sometimes attributed to **Marium.** B. M. C., p. lix.

Animal (panther?) licking foreleg.	Aphrodite hanging to neck of ram; uncertain Phoenician inscr. Incuse square Æ Stater
Id. Uncertain Cypriote inscr.; *symbol*, head of double-axe.	Similar . . . . . Æ Third

Cyprus under the Ptolemies.

For the coins struck by Ptolemy Soter and his successors in the island of Cyprus see *infra*, **Greek kings of Egypt.**

Imperial Times.

Augustus to Caracalla and Geta (B. M. C., p. cxix f.). Cyprus was organized as an Imperial province in B.C. 27, and returned to the Senate in B.C. 22. Its coinage consists of (1) Æ of Augustus and Tiberius with Latin inscr., and of Antoninus Pius and Aurelius Caesar with Greek inscr., attributed to Cyprus solely on grounds of provenance. (2) Æ of Augustus with name of A. Plautius Procos., and of Drusus, son of Tiberius, without name of Cyprus. (3) Æ of Claudius with ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ, and some also with name of Cominius Proculus Procos. (4) Æ of Galba, Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, Septimius Severus and family with ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ. The coins of Trajan are dated ΔΗΜΑΡΧ(ικῆς) ΕΞ(ουσίας) ΥΠΑ(τος) ΤΟ ϟ. (5) Æ quadruple and double denarii of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. *Inscr.*, ΕΤΟΥϹ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ, Η, Θ, and Ι (A. D. 76/77–78/79).

The chief types of classes 2, 4, and 5 are (*a*) Zeus Salaminios standing holding patera and short sceptre, an eagle perched on his left wrist: (*b*) the Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos. The more detailed representations show it containing the cone of the Goddess; in front a semicircular paved court, containing doves; at sides, wings containing candelabra, with doves perched on roof: above the whole, star in crescent (Fig. 328).

FIG. 328.

GALATIA

Wroth, B. M. C., *Galatia, &c.*

(i). *Regal Series.*

In B.C. 64 Galatia was divided by Pompey among the principal tetrarchs of the country, notably two who struck coins, Deiotarus I ruler of the Tolistobogii, and Brogitarus, ruler of the Trocmi. Cf. Reinach, *L'hist. par les monn.*, pp. 152 f.

Deiotarus I, *circ.* B.C. 64–40 (?).

Head of Nike.	[B. M. C., p. xvii. and p. 1.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΙΟΤΑΡΟΥ Eagle on sword in sheath, between pilei of Dioskuri . . . . . Æ 1

Brogitarus, *circ.* B.C. 58; *ob. circ.* B.C. 53 (?).

Head of Zeus in oak-wreath. [B. M. C., p. xvii.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΡΟΓΙΤΑΡΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle on fulmen; behind, military standard. Date '6' . . . ℞ Tetradr. Paris

Amyntas, B.C. 36–25. In his dominions were Lycaonia, Isauria, Western Cilicia, and Pamphylia, where, at Side, his tetradrachms were minted (cf. ℞ of **Side**). It is doubtful (see B. M. C., pp. xviii f.) whether any of the gold coins attributed to this king are genuine.

Head of Athena.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Nike advancing, holding sceptre (or sometimes sheathed sword) twined with diadem. (On some specimens Nike wears head-dress of elephant-skin) . ℞ Tetradr. 248 grs.
Head of Herakles.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Lion walking; sometimes with monogram of Amyntas . . . . . Æ sizes 1–·9
Head of Zeus.	Id. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 498] . Æ ·9
Head of Artemis.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Stag standing . . . . . Æ ·8
Bust of Hermes (struck at Cremna in Pisidia).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Caduceus . Æ ·6

(ii). *Civic Series.*

On the death of Amyntas in B.C. 25 Galatia with other districts was formed into the Roman province 'Galatia' under the government of a *legatus Augusti pro praetore.*

Koinon of Galatia. *Imperial*, Æ, struck at Ancyra from Nero to Trajan (see also Babelon, *Mélanges*, I. p. 62, coin of the Governor Afrinus, time of Claudius, *without* ΚΟΙΝΟΝ). *Inscr.*, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ or ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΩΝ, and name of the governor (*legatus*).

Types Temple of Roma and Augustus at Ancyra; Zeus seated; Mên; Galba as Mên (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 567; Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 495).

Ancyra (*Angora*), capital of the Tectosages and, afterwards, of the Roman province of Galatia. *Imperial*, Galba to Salonina. *Inscr.*, ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΕΚΤΟΣΑΓΩΝ: Η ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ ΑΝΚΥΡΑ: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΚΥΡΑΣ: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ. ΒΝ = second neokory (under Valerian I); cf. *Oesterr. Jahreshefte*, vii, pp. 34 ff.

Types—Prize crown inscribed ΑΓΩΝ; Seated or standing figure of a judge in the ΙΕΡΟΣ ΑΓΩΝ (*N. C.*, 1903, p. 343: cf. Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 228); Three athletes drawing lots (Fig. 329); Mên (frequent); Amazon holding anchor (ἄγκυρα), bipennis and pelta (B. M. C., p. 9); Asklepios; Demeter; Dionysos; Satyr playing with panther (*N. C.*, 1903, p. 341); Aphrodite and Eros swimming (Vienna; B. M. C.,

FIG. 529.

p. xxi); Aphrodite standing (Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 226); Triple-headed Hekate (*ib.* p. 116); Helios in quadriga with torches (*Hunter Cat.*, ii, p. 569); Tyche of Ancyra holding temple or prize crown (*Oesterr. Jahreshefte*, vii, p. 9); Temple of Roma and Augustus at Ancyra; *obv.* Bust of ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟϹ ΘΕΟϹ, *rev.* ΙΟΥΛΙΟϹ ϹΑΤΟΡΝΙΝΟϹ ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΟΙϹ Men standing holding anchor (*Invent. Wadd.*, No. 6607); Tyche of Ancyra and Homonoia (Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 227).

Games—ΑϹΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ ϹΩΤΗΡΕΙΑ; ΙϹΟΠΥΘΙΑ; ΠΥΘΙΑ.

Germa (now *Karadja Pasha ören*, near *Mas'ud Keui*; *J. H. S.*, 1899, pp. 84 f.), a Roman colony, *Colonia Julia Augusta Felix Germa*.

Colonial coins, Domitian, Commodus, and later. *Inscr.*, CO. GERMENORVM; COL. AVG. GERMENOR. *Types*—Eagle with wreath between standards; Helios standing (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 496); Female figure in temple between standards (*Invent. Wadd.*); Wolf and Twins, &c.

Pessinus (near *Balo-Hissar*), the capital of the Tolistobogii; famous for its priesthood of Kybele (Agdistis) and a temple which contained the sacred stone (representing the goddess) removed to Rome in B.C. 204.

Second or first century B.C.

Bust of Kybele, turreted.	ΜΗΤΡΟϹ ΘΕΩΝ ΠΕϹϹΙΝΕΑϹ Lion seated . . . . . Æ ·95
Id.	ΜΗΤΡΟϹ ΘΕΩΝ Lion seated Æ ·65
Heads of Kybele and Atys.	ΜΗΤΡΟϹ ΘΕΩΝ ΠΕϹϹΙΝΕΑϹ Lion seated, with paw on tympanum. Æ. [Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 750, No. 748; pl. 13, 7.]
Bust of Atys.	ΜΗΤΡΟϹ ΘΕΩΝ ΠΕϹϹΙΝΕΙΑϹ Humped bull. Æ Paris. [Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 752, No. 754.]

Imperial, Augustus to Geta. *Inscr.*, ΠΕϹϹΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ; ΓΑΛ(ατῶν) ΤΟΛΙϹ(τοβογίων) ΠΕϹϹΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ; ϹΕΒΑ(στηνῶν) ΤΟΛΙϹΤΟΒΟ. ΠΕϹϹΙΝΟΥΝΤΙ; some without town-name (Augustus, Tiberius).

Types—Kybele seated; Asklepios; Eros riding on lion; Harpokrates; River-god Sangarios; Daedalos and Ikaros (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 754; also Brit. Mus.); *obv.* Head of ΘΕΑ ΙΛΕΑ (Kybele), *rev.* ΠΕϹϹΙΝΟΥ(ντίων) Head of Atys (B. M. C., p. xxii n.).

Era, B.C. 25, year of formation of Province of Galatia (B. M. C., p. xxii).

Magistrate—Presbeutes (*legatus*), in gen. with ἐπί, governor of the Province of Galatia (cf. Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 229).

Tavium (*Büyük Nefiz Keui*), capital of the Trocmi, the principal tribe of Eastern Galatia.

First century B.C.

Humped bull, running.

Head of Zeus.
[Imhoof, *op. cit.*, p. 230.]

ΤΑΥΙΩΝ Amphora between pilei of Dioskuri . . . . . Æ ·85

ΤΑΥΙΩΝ Eagle on fulmen between pilei of Dioskuri . . . . Æ ·95

Imperial, Vespasian to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΡΟΚΜΩΝ; CЄ. ΤΡΟ. ΤΑΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ; ΤΑΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ.

Types—Zeus of Tavium enthroned (Strabo xii, p. 567 ὁ τοῦ Διὸς κολοσσὸς χαλκοῦς καὶ τέμενος αὐτοῦ ἄσυλον at Tavium; cf. B. M. C., p. xxiii; Pl. V. 12); Humped bull; Standing figure crowning bull (*Inscr. Waddl.*, No. 6700); Apollo standing beside column with his lyre; River-god AAVC (Halys) reclining beside galley; Carnyx (Gaulish trumpet, Imhoof, *l. c.*).

Era, B.C. 25, date of formation of the Province of Galatia.

CAPPADOCIA

(i). *Regal Series.*

[Th. Reinach, *Trois royaumes &c.*; Wroth, B. M. C., *Galatia, Cappadocia, &c.*]

The Persian governors who ruled Cappadocia before the expedition of Alexander the Great do not appear to have struck coins, with the exception of the satrap Datames (*circ.* B.C. 362), in whose name money was issued at Sinope and at Gaziura in Pontus (see B. M. C., p. xxiv, and Regling in *Z. f. N.*, xxiv (1904), p. 132). The continuous regal series begins with Ariarathes I, whose dynasty was succeeded, *circ.* B.C. 95, by that of Ariobarzanes I.

Ariarathes I, B.C. 330–322.

Inscr. *Baal-Gazur* (Aramaic letters). Baal of Gaziura seated, holding eagle, vine-branch, and sceptre.
[Waddington, *Rec. gén.*, i, pp. 82 f.]

Inscr. *Ariorat* (Aramaic letters). Griffin devouring stag. AR Drachm 87 grs. Struck at Gaziura (Ariarathes also struck drachms at Sinope with his name in Aramaic).

Ariarathes II, B.C. 301–280 (?), son of Ariarathes I. Bronze coins (?): see B. M. C., p. xxv.

Ariaramnes, B.C. 280 (?)–230 (?), son of Ariarathes II.

Head of Ariaramnes in leather helmet.
[B. M. C., p. xxv; cf. *Hunter Cat.*, ii, p. 573.]

ΑΡΙΑΡΑΜΝΟΥ Horseman galloping. Berlin . . . . . Æ ·8.

Ariarathes III, B. C. 240 (?)–220, son of Ariaramnes.

Bust of Ariarathes III, diademed.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ Athena seated, holding Nike. Æ Tetr. Paris [B. M. C., p. xxvi].
Bust of Ariarathes III, youthful, in helmet.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ Athena seated, holding Nike. Æ. Paris [B. M. C., p. xxvi].

Ariarathes IV, Eusebes, B. C. 220–163, son of Ariarathes III.

Head of Ariarathes IV.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ Athena standing, holding Nike. Æ Tetr. Paris. Berlin [B. M. C., p. xxvii]. Also Drachms with dates (regnal years) 3, 30, 31, 33, Brit. Mus., &c.

Ariarathes V, Eusebes, Philopator, B. C. 163–130, son of Ariarathes IV.

Head of Ariarathes V.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Athena standing, holding Nike. Æ Tetradr. Brit. Mus. Another tetradr. *without* ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ; and a third tetradr. with the inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ [B. M. C., p. xxviii].
Head of Ariarathes V.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ Athena standing, holding Nike. Regnal years . . Æ Dr.

Fig. 330.

Orophernes, B. C. 158–157, pretender.

Head of Orophernes (Fig. 330). [B. M. C., p. xxviii; p. 34; cf. Dressel in *Sitzungsberichte der königl. preussischen Akad. der Wissenschaften*, xxiii. 1905, p. 467.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΟΡΟΦΕΡΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Nike standing, holding wreath and palm; in field, owl on basis (mint-mark of Priene). Æ Tetradr. (Specimens have been found at Priene, where Orophernes deposited his treasure.)

Ariarathes VI, Epiphanes, Philopator, B. C. 125 (?)–111 (?), son of Ariarathes V; **Nysa,** queen-regent.

Heads of Nysa, the queen-regent, and her young son, Ariarathes VI. | ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΝΥΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ Athena seated, holding Nike. Æ Dr. Paris. [Reinach, *Trois royaumes*, p. 46, no. 14.]

Head of Ariarathes VI. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Athena standing, holding Nike (with dates, years 1 to 15) . . Æ Dr.

Ariarathes VII, Philometor, B.C. 111 (?)–99 (?), eldest son of Ariarathes VI, by Laodice, daughter of Mithradates V, Euergetes, King of Pontus.

Head of Ariarathes VII. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ Athena standing, holding Nike. Regnal years . . Æ Dr.

Ariarathes VIII, B.C. 99–97 (?), second son of Ariarathes VI, by Laodice. Apparently struck no coins (B. M. C., p. xxx).

Ariarathes IX, Eusebes, Philopator, B.C. 99–87, son of Mithradates VI, Eupator, King of Pontus (B. M. C., p. xxx).

Head of Ariarathes IX (struck at Amphipolis in Macedonia (?)). | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasos, drinking; in field, crescent and star and mon.; whole in vine-wreath . . Æ Tetradr.

Id. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ Athena standing, holding Nike. Regnal years . . Æ Dr.

Ariobarzanes I, Philoromaios, B.C. 95–62.

Head of Ariobarzanes I. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ Athena standing, holding Nike. Regnal years . Æ Dr.

Ariobarzanes II, Philopator, B.C. 62–52, son of Ariobarzanes I.

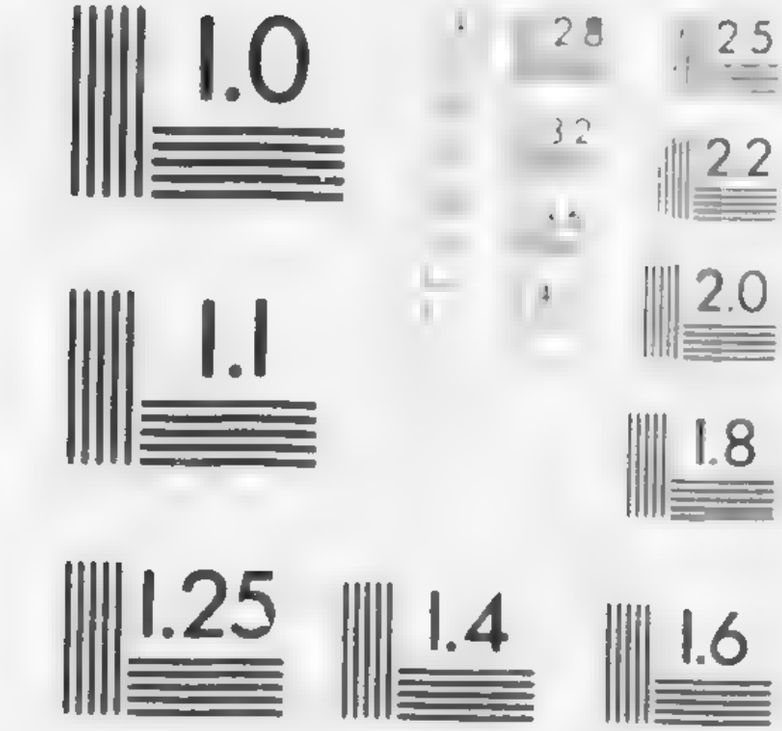
Head of Ariobarzanes II. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Athena standing, holding Nike. Æ Dr. (Some with regnal years.)

Ariobarzanes III, Eusebes, Philoromaios, B.C. 52–42, son of Ariobarzanes II, by his wife Athenais Philostorgos II, a daughter of Mithradates Eupator, King of Pontus.

Head of Ariobarzanes III. | ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ Athena standing, holding Nike; in field, Pontic emblems of crescent and star. Regnal years . . . Æ Dr.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

ANSI/ISO TEST CHART No. 2



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Ariarathes X, Eusebes, Philadelphos, B. C. 42–36, brother of Ariobarzanes III.

Head of Ariarathes X.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Athena standing, holding Nike. Regnal years . . . . . Æ Dr.
Bust of Ariarathes X.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ Bow in case . Æ ·65
Bull.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ Bow in case. Æ ·65. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii, p. 499.]

Archelaus, Philopatris, Ktistes, reigned from B. C. 36 till his death in A. D. 17, when Cappadocia became a Roman province.

Head of Archelaus (struck in island of Elaeusa; see B. M. C., p. xxxiii, quoting Imhoof).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ Club. Regnal years . . . . . Æ Dr.
Head of Herakles. [Rein. *Tr. Roy.*, p. 67.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ Mount Argaeus. Regnal years . Æ Dr. or ½ Dr.

(ii). *Civic Series.*

[B. M. C., *Galatia, Cappadocia*, &c.]

Caesareia, now *Kaisariyeh*, at the foot of Mount Argaeus. Its original name was Mazaca, and the place was the capital of the Cappadocian kings. It was renamed Eusebeia and finally called Caesareia. *Autonomous.* The earliest coins are bronze of the time of Archelaus the last king (see *supra*), some inscribed ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ and others inscribed ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ. From the dates on these it appears that the town changed its name from Eusebeia to Caesareia at some time between B. C. 12 and B.C. 9 (Imhoof, *Zur griech. Münzkunde*, 1898, pp. 3 f.; B. M. C., pp. xxxiv f.). *Types*—Mount Argaeus; Bust of Athena; Statue of Asiatic goddess; Head of Herakles; &c. (Imhoof, *loc. cit.*).

Imperial, Tiberius to Treb. Gallus. The coins—Æ and Æ—were struck in large numbers, as Caesareia, like Antiocheia in Syria, was an Imperial mint for the East. The normal weights of the silver seem to be Tridrachm, 180 grains; Didr., 120 grs.; Dr., 60 grs.; ½ Dr., 30 grs. After the time of Severus the Æ becomes debased. Both Æ and Æ bear dates of the Emperors' reigns, and the Æ records the consulate, e. g. ΥΠΑΤΟϹ Γ (=COS III), and the tribunician power, ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚ(*ῆς*) ΕΞΟΥϹ(*ίας*).

Inscr., ΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟϹ ΤΩ ΑΡΓΑΙΩ and abbrev.: ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡΙΑϹ; ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ (*Hunter Cat.*, ii. Pl. LXII. 24); sometimes with ΕΝΤΙΧΙΟΝ (*ἐντείχιον χωρίον*) added (B. M. C., p. xxxv), also with ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ.

Types—With the exception of Mount Argaeus, which occurs very frequently, the types are generally not of local significance, but are copied from Roman coins (see B. M. C., pp. 46 ff.), e. g. ΕΛΕΥΘ(*ερία*) ΔΗΜΟΥ = *Libertas publica*, Liberty standing (*R. N.*, 1895, p. 68); ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑ, Providentia standing. There are also Æ coins with *rev.* Stone of pyramidal form (=Argaeus?) attributed to Caesareia (B.M.C., p. xxxix n.). Argaeus is shown as a cavernous, peaked mountain, and is often surmounted by a star. Sometimes a male figure (a god, or the deified Emperor?)

stands on the summit (Fig. 331): sometimes an *agalma* of the mountain is placed on an altar, or is held by Sarapis. Cf. Maximus of Tyre (*Diss.*,

Fig. 331.

viii. 8), [Argaeus] ὅρος Καππαδόκαις καὶ θεὸς καὶ ὅρκος καὶ ἄγαλμα, and see on the Argaeus types, B. M. C., pp. xxxviii f., and Rossbach, *Neue Jahrb.*, vii. pp. 406–9. A specimen at Berlin (*Journ. int.*, 1898, pp. 455 f.) shows Argaeus and a temple inscribed ΕΙϹ ΕΩΝΑ(αἰῶνα) ΤΟΥϹ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ[Ϲ], i.e. 'long life to the Emperors'. Another coin (B. M. C., Pl. XIII. 2; cf. *Hunter Cat.*, ii. p. 593, No. 82; also Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 231) shows two columns or towers, enclosed within a palisade, beside the mountain. The Tyche of the city sometimes wears Argaeus as a head-dress (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 86).

Magistrates, Πρεσβευτής, i.e. the *legatus Augusti pro praetore* of Galatia and Cappadocia. *Stephanephoroi* sometimes occur (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 232).

Names, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦ(ΕΙΑ) (B. M. C., p. 82, No. 280).

Alliance with Smyrna—Sept. Severus and Domna.

Comana (*Sherherdere-si*), famous for its sanctuary of the goddess Mâ. No coins can be attributed to this place: cf. B. M. C., p. xli; *Rev. des Études gr.*, xii. (1899), p. 102, and **Comana** in Pontus, *supra*, p. 498.

Cybistra (*Eregli*). Æ of the time of Trajan. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΒΙϹΤΡΕΩΝ. *Rev.* types—Harpa; River-god swimming. *Magistrate*, Name of the *legatus* P. C. Ruso (B. M. C., p. xli; p. 95).

Eusebeia. *See* **Caesareia.**

Tyana, now *Kiz* (or *Kilisa*) *Hissar*. Æ of a Cappadocian dynast ΑΡΙ . . . (Ariaos?) were struck here, *circ.* B.C. 280 (?). *Obv.* Beardless head in Cappadocian tiara, *rev.* Horse galloping; in front, a palm-tree; beneath, ΑΡΙ ΔΣ ΤΥ. Berlin (Dressel in *Z. f. N.*, xxi. (1898), p. 227). Another variety has *rev.* Horseman with javelin, ΣΔ and ΤΥΑΝ. (*Invent. Hadd.*, No. 6800).

Imperial, Trajan to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΤΥΑΝΕΩΝ: ΤΥΑΝΕΩΝ Τ. Π. Τ. (= ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟϹ ΤΑΥΡΩ) ΙΕΡΑϹ Κ ΑϹΥΛΟΥ Κ. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟ. Under Domna and Caracalla the inscription is ΑΝΤ. ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑ ΤΥΑΝΩΝ or ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑϹ ΤΥΑΝΩΝ, the colony taking these names, Ἀντωνιανὴ Λίμνη, in honour of Caracalla (Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, p. 499). *Types*—Tyche of city seated holding corn and grapes; Perseus; Athena; Asklepios; Humped bull and two vexilla. *Dates*, Regnal years of the Emperors.

ARMENIA

Babelon, *Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie, &c.*, Paris, 1890; Langlois, *Num. de l'Arménie*, 1859.

Regal.

Arsames, *circ.* B. C. 230. *Obv.* Head of Arsames in conical tiara. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΜΟΥ Horseman wearing conical cap and holding spear. Æ ·8. Babelon, *op. cit.*, p. 211 and p. cxciii; cf. Th. Reinach, *L'Hist. par les monn.*, pp. 239–40.

Abdissares, *circ.* B.C. 200 (?). *Obv.* Bust of Abdissares wearing Armenian tiara open at the side. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΒΔΙΣΣΑΡΟΥ Eagle standing. Æ. Also with *rev.* Horse's head. Babelon, pp. 211–12 and p. cxciv. Cf. Reinach, *op. cit.*, p. 240.

Xerxes, *circ.* B. C. 170, Ruler of Arsamosata in Sophene. *Obv.* Bust of Xerxes wearing pointed tiara. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΞΕΡΞΟΥ Athena standing, crowning name of Xerxes. Æ ·55. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 100. See also Babelon, p. 212, No. 6 and p. cxciv; cf. Reinach, *op. cit.*, p. 240.

Zariadres, B. C. 134, King of Great Sophene, &c. *Obv.* Beardless head in Cappadocian tiara. *Rev.* ΔΣΑΡΙ ΑΝΙΣΑΔΩ (=Δσαρίαδρις, the Zariadris of Strabo, son of Ἀνισάδης?) Anaitis standing facing, holding flower; at her feet, two sphinxes. Æ ·75. Berlin. Babelon, p. cxcviii, citing Blau and Friedlaender.

Morphilig, B. C. 150–148. *Obv.* Beardless head in Cappadocian tiara. *Rev.* ΜΟΡΙ(φίλιγος) ΣΑΡΙ(άδριος), i. e. Morphilig, son of Zariadres. Anaitis standing facing, holding flower. Æ ·65. Berlin. Babelon, pp. cxcix f., citing Blau and Friedlaender.

Tigranes I, B. C. 97–56. See *infra*, pp. 772 f.

Artavasdes I, son of Tigranes I, B. C. 56–34; *ob.* B. C. 30. *Obv.* Bust of Artavasdes I wearing Armenian tiara with spikes. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ Chariot within which Artavasdes holding Nike. Æ. Weight, 57 grs. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 101, No. 1; Babelon, p. cciv.

Tigranes II, son of Artavasdes I, B. C. 20–12. *Obv.* Bust of Tigranes II, bearded, in Armenian tiara. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ Tyche (?) seated, holding cornucopiae. Æ. Babelon, p. 215 and p. ccv.

Tigranes III, B. C. 12–6. *Obv.* Bust of Tigranes III, beardless, in Armenian tiara. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ Nike standing. Æ. Also with *rev.* The king (?) as Zeus (?) standing, holding eagle and sceptre; *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΗΝΟ (*sic*). Also with *rev.* Horse and ΘΕΟΥ in *inscr.* (Babelon, p. 216 and

p. ccv). Also with *obv.* Head of Augustus, *inscr.* ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΘΕΟC ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC, and *rev.* Bust of Tigranes III in tiara and *inscr.* ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΝΕΟC ΤΙΓΡΑΝΗC. Æ Size 1·15 (Prowe collection, *Transactions of the Moscow Num. Soc.*, iii, 1905, p. 155, Pl. IV. 21).

Tigranes III, with his sister Erato, who abdicated B. C. 1. *Obv.* ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΒΑCΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΗC Bust of Tigranes III, beardless, in Armenian tiara. *Rev.* ΕΡΑΤΩ ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΗ Bust of Erato. Æ. Babelon, p. 216 and p. ccvi. A variety (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 4) reads on the *obv.* ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΝΕΟC ΤΙΓΡΑΝΗC.

Artavasdes III, *circ.* A. D. 2–10, son of Ariobarzanes II, King of Media Atropatene, and Armenia. *Obv.* ΘΕΟΥ ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Head of Augustus. *Rev.* ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΥΑCΔΟΥ Head of Artavasdes III. Æ 54·7 grs. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 101 and p. xlii.

Artaxias, A. D. 18–35, son of Polemo I, King of Pontus. *Obv.* GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. AVG. F. COS. II Head of Germanicus. *Rev.* ARTAXIAS GERMANICVS Germanicus crowning Artaxias with diadem. Æ, weight 118 grs. Struck in Armenia? (Berlin Mus.; *Z. f. N.*, xxi, 1898, p. 228: also the half-denomination, *ibid.*, p. 228 n.).

A coin sometimes attributed to MITHRAPATES Philo. . . . of Armenia (cf. B. M. C., *Galatia*, p. 102) is referred to *infra* under 'Kings of Commagene'.

UNCERTAIN (Regal). See Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 233, and *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 3.

SYRIA, &c.

(a) THE SELEUCID KINGS.

P. Gardner, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Seleucid Kings of Syria*, 1879. Sir E. Bunbury, *Unpublished Coins of the Kings of Syria* in *Num. Chron.*, 1883, pp. 65 ff. E. Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie*, &c. Paris Coll., 1890. F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Münzstätte Babylon*, &c., in *Num. Zeit.*, 1895, pp. 1 ff. G. Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, Vol. iii, 1905, pp. 5–117, and *Early Seleucid Portraits* in *Journ. Hellen. Stud.*, 1903, pp. 92 ff., and 1907, pp. 145 ff.]

Owing to the similarity of names and to the extreme difficulty of distinguishing some of the portraits, the long and interesting series of the coins of the kings of Syria is still in part but imperfectly classified. Not until the reign of Antiochus IV (Epiphanes), when titles begin to be employed, are we on firm ground historically.[1] In particular, the attribution of much of the early Æ remains highly conjectural.

Seleucus I (Nicator), B. C. 312–280, was the founder of the dynasty. He had been one of Alexander's principal officers, and was appointed satrap of Babylon by the regent Antipater in B. C. 321. Expelled by

[1] Even in the later period confusion is caused by some kings continuing to use obverse dies bearing the portraits of their predecessors.

Antigonus five years later, he fled to Egypt, where Ptolemy gave him command of his fleet. In B.C. 312, after the victory of Gaza, he recovered his old satrapy. It was from the autumn of this year that the *era of the Seleucidæ* was subsequently reckoned. Once re-established in Babylon, Seleucus embarked on a succession of campaigns which ultimately left him master of the whole Asiatic empire of Alexander, from the Aegean to the Indus (B.C. 282). In B.C. 306, following the example of the other Diadochi, he had assumed the title βασιλεύς. The frequency with which elephants figure on his coins illustrates the drunken jest of Demetrius and his courtiers who dubbed him ἐλεφαντάρχης (Plut., *Demetr.*, 25). Regarding the anchor, which he is said to have used also as his signet, see Justin, xv. 4, and Appian, *Syr.*, 56; and cf. Svoronos, Νομ. τῶν Πτολ. i. p. ρα', and iv. p. 44, where it is suggested that it may be a reminiscence of his service as Ptolemy's admiral. His most characteristic device is, however, the head of a horned horse. The horns, which are probably emblematic of divine strength (cf. Appian, *l. c.*), reappear on his own head, on his helmet, and very often on the heads of the elephants.

For anonymous coins attributed to Seleucus as satrap see under **Babylon** (*infra*, p. 816). Prior to B.C. 306 his currency consisted largely of *AV* and *AR* with the name and types of Alexander, his issues being sometimes distinguished by an anchor as adjunct symbol (Müller, Nos. 1355–9 and 1491–1514). The following remarkable pieces, with Ptolemaic obverse, seem to be connected with his stay in Egypt:—*AV* Double-staters, anonymous, *obv.* Head of Alexander in elephant-skin, and *rev.* Nike, with head of horned horse in the field; *Æ*, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Similar types or, sometimes, *rev.* Anchor (Svoronos, Νομ. τῶν Πτολ., Pl. I. 29–35). The corresponding *AR* bore Alexander's name and types (Müller, No. 1487). Alexandrine types continued to be employed by Seleucus for various denominations, including the obol (*N. C.*, 1900, p. 293), down to the very end of his reign; tetradrachms minted at Pergamum cannot be earlier than *circ.* B.C. 284 (Imhoof, *Dyn. von Pergamon*, pp. 15 f.). But after B.C. 306 his own name, generally accompanied by ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, was usually (though not invariably) substituted for that of Alexander. Other innovations appeared. On a good many specimens Zeus holds Nike instead of eagle, while on the Dr. and ½ Dr. of one series the figure of Seleucus, wearing horned helmet and mounted on horned horse, replaces the seated Zeus (*N. Z.*, 1895, p. 15). This tendency to modification found more decided expression in completely new types, the Attic weight of Alexander's coinage being maintained. All have inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. The following were probably the earliest:—

Head of Apollo. [*N. Z.*, 1895, Pl. II. 6, and 1901, Pl. I. 1.]
Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., Pl. I. 8.]
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. I. 7.]
Head of Athena. [Imhoof, *Zur gr. und röm. Münzkunde*, Pl. VIII. 21.]
Artemis shooting, in car drawn by two horned elephants . . . *AV* Stater
Athena fighting, in similar car . . . *AR* Tetradr., Dr., ½ Dr., and Obol
Similar; car has four horned elephants. *AR* Tetradr. and Dr.
Head of elephant . . . . . *AR* Drachm [Vienna] and Obol

Most of the preceding have symbols, monograms, or letters on the *rev.* They fall naturally into groups, indicating that they were struck over

a considerable length of time and at more than one mint. Thus, the combined evidence of fabric, *provenance*, and die-position (see *Corolla Num.*, pp. 184 ff.) shows that not a few are of Bactrian or Indian origin, notably those with a monogram on the *obv.* The same is probably true of others:

Head of Seleucus, with bull's horn. [B. M. C., Pl. I. 6.]	Head of bridled horse, with horns and plume . Ⅳ Stater and Æ Tetradr.

In all likelihood the types just described were introduced towards the close of the reign of Seleucus; his successor adopted them. On the other hand, a series with rev. recalling the coinage of **Agathocles** (p. 181) may have begun after the victory of Ipsus (B. C. 301):—

FIG. 332.

Head of Seleucus, idealized, in helmet ornamented with bull's horn and covered with panther's skin.	Nike crowning trophy (Fig. 332) . . Æ Tetradr., Dr., and ½ Dr.
Id. [Philipsen Coll.]	Id., without ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . Æ Obol

The foregoing, which are not distinctively Eastern, seem to represent the Syrian mintage of Seleucus after the transference of his capital to Antioch (cf. *N. Z.*, 1895, p. 17). At the same time they must have been well known beyond the Euphrates, for barbarous imitations come from Baluchistan (see *infra* under **Antiochus I**). The remaining Æ of Seleucus may have been struck in Central Asia, the head of the horned horse being particularly associated with the East:—

Head of bridled horse, with horns. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. II. 9.]	Elephant walking . . Æ Tetradrachm
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. II. 1.]	Anchor . . . . . Æ Drachm
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. II. 11.]	Bow and quiver . . . . Æ Diobol
Tripod. [B. M. C., Pl. II. 2.]	Anchor . . . . . Æ Obol
Id. [Berlin.]	Bow and quiver . . . . Æ Obol

The Æ coins are numerous and varied; for details see London, Paris, and Hunter Catalogues. Some of the types resemble those of the Æ, but the array of obverses with *facing heads* is remarkable.

Antiochus I (Soter), called *βασιλεύς* in the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon at least as early as B. C. 289, was associated with his father in the government *circ.* B. C. 293–281, the provinces beyond the Euphrates being committed to his care. To this period doubtless belong the Æ coins with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, 'Antiochus, son of

King Seleucus.' They are of Bactrian or Indian *provenance*, and are either (α) tetradrachms with Alexandrine types (*N. C.*, 1880, Pl. X. 2) or (β) tetradrachms, drachms, and hemidrachms with types of Seleucus; *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Athena in elephant-car (*N. C.*, 1879, Pl. I. 4). The latter are not on the usual Attic standard,[1] but on a form of the light Phoenician, which we know on other grounds to have been used in India in early times (*N. C.*, 1906, p. 9). Rare drachms of class (β) with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ (*N. C.*, 1906, Pl. II. 14) must have been struck after Antiochus actually became βασιλεύς.

It is quite possible that among the many coins inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ there may be some that were issued by Antiochus I as viceroy of the East; this is notably so with those that have his father's head on the obv. The great majority must, however, have been struck during his own tenure of the supreme power, B.C. 281–261. All are of Attic weight. Alexandrine types are found both on *N* (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXIII. 21) and on *R* (tetradrachms, drachms, and hemidrachms). Nor were the characteristic types of Seleucus abandoned, all the coins on which these appear being seemingly of Central Asian origin[2]:

Head of Seleucus I, with bull's horn. [*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXIII. 20.]
Head of Antiochus I. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 15.]
Helmeted head: barbarous. [*N. C.*, 1904, Pl. XVII. 1–7.]
Head of horned horse . . *R* Tetradr.
Id. *N* Stater, *R* Tetradr., Dr., ½ Dr., and Obol [Petrowicz Coll.]
Nike crowning trophy: barbarous . . *R* Dr., ½ Dr., and Obol

After his death Antiochus I was deified as Ἀντίοχος Ἀπόλλων Σωτήρ (*C. I. G.*, 4458), a circumstance that throws some light on the most noteworthy type he introduced—Apollo on the omphalos.

Fig. 333.

Head of Seleucus I, with bull's horn. [*N. C.*, 1883, Pl. IV. 1.]
Head of Antiochus I (cf. Fig. 333).
Apollo, naked, seated on omphalos, looking along *bow* . . . . *R* Tetradr.
Similar; but Apollo looks along *arrow*. *N* Stater, *R* Tetradr. and Dr.

The latter variety of rev. is the one which became conventional, but sometimes Apollo holds two or three arrows, as he does on Fig. 333. Differences of style and fabric prove that coins with this rev. were minted at various widely separated centres. But it is remarkable that

[1] The average weight of seven tetradrachms is 212·5 grs., the maximum 214·5.
[2] The barbarous imitations of Fig. 332 come from Baluchistan (*N. C.*, 1904, pp. 317 f.).

the whole of the AV seems to come from the far East (*J. H. S.*, xxiii. p. 108). The portraits of Antiochus show him at various ages. On rare tetradrachms with ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ he appears as an old man with sharply-defined features and deep-set eyes (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXIV. 4). These, and Æ with the same inscr., were issued towards the end of his reign when he assumed the title Soter in honour of a victory over the Galatai (Appian, *Syr.*, 65). The following, which has the usual inscr. and the mint-mark of Cyme in Aeolis, belongs to the same period (*J. H. S.*, xxvii. p. 147) :—

Head of Antiochus I. [*J. H. S.*, xxvii. Pl. XIII. 5.]	Herakles seated on rock; in field, one-handled vase . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

The Æ coinage of Antiochus I, like that of his father, presents many varieties: see London and Paris Catalogues, and, regarding the denominations, *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 15.

Seleucus, son of Antiochus I, appears as βασιλεύς in the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon from B.C. 275 to 269, when he held the vice-royalty of the East. No coins can be identified with certainty as his: see, however, *J. H. S.*, xxiii. p. 110.

Antiochus II (Theos) ruled jointly with Antiochus I, *circ.* B.C. 266–261: alone, B.C. 261–246. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. *Wt.*, Attic. A head formerly supposed to be that of Antiochus Hierax or of Antiochus III is apparently that of Antiochus II (*J. H. S.*, xxiii. Pl. I. 3 and 5). Characteristic likenesses, whose identity is absolutely certain, occur also on the better executed among the following, all struck about the beginning of the reign at Cyme, Myrina, or Phocaea (*J. H. S.*, xxvii. pp. 145 ff.) :—

Head of Antiochus II. [*Op. cit.*, Pl. XIII. 7–14, and Pl. XIV. 4–13.]	Herakles seated on rock; mint-marks . ℞ Tetradrachm

Other varieties of portrait attach themselves more or less closely to those already mentioned, while others again have become associated with Antiochus II simply because they obviously do not represent either his father or his grandson. A remarkable AV stater has: *obv.* Head of Antiochus II, *rev.* Athena Nikephoros (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. VI. 1). But the usual types are :—

Head of Antiochus II. [B. M. C., Pl. V. 1 ff.]	Apollo seated on omphalos . . . . . AV Stater, ℞ Tetradr., and Dr.

Regarding the variations of this rev. see Babelon, *Rois*, p. lxii. On one set of tetradrachms (*J. H. S.*, xxiii. Pls. I and II), struck chiefly at Alexandreia Troas, the king's diadem is *winged*, a peculiarity which is local, not personal (*op. cit.*, p. 102). On the majority of these, as well as on a certain number of other specimens, the head itself is idealized, perhaps an indication that they were struck after Antiochus was dead: see *infra* under **Antiochus Hierax**. All such pieces seem to have been minted in Western Asia Minor (*op. cit.*, p. 116). On the other hand, the

whole of the ℵ with the seated Apollo probably comes from Bactria (*op. cit.*, p. 108), where, however, if iconography can be trusted, the peculiarly Eastern type of Seleucus I also survived —

Head of Antiochus II. [*N. C.*, 1881, Pl. II. 5–7.]	Head of bridled horse, with horns and plume ℵ Stater, Æ Tetradr. and Dr.

During the reign of Antiochus II Bactria, under Diodotus, revolted against Seleucid rule. Before the revolt the vassal may have placed his own portrait on the *obv.* of certain ℵ and Æ coins with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Zeus hurling fulmen (B. M. C., Pl. V. 7). At all events, portrait and type are identical with those that afterwards appear on the independent money of Diodotus. For Æ of Antiochus II see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 22 f.

Seleucus II (Callinicus, Pogon), B.C. 246–226. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. *Wt.*, Attic.

Fig. 334.

Head of Seleucus II, sometimes with slight whisker. [*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXIV. 18.]	Apollo, naked, standing leaning on bow. ℵ Stater, Æ Dr., and Æ
Head of Athena, in close helmet.	Id. [B. M. C., Pl. VI. 6]. Æ Dr. and Æ
Head of Seleucus II, rarely with slight whisker. (Fig. 334.)	Apollo, naked, standing leaning on tripod. . Æ Tetradr., Dr., and Æ
Head of Seleucus II, bearded (Ἡώγων, cf. Polybius, ii. 71).	Id. [*N.C.*, 1886, Pl. XI. 18, and B.M.C., Pl. VI. 14] . . . Æ Tetradrachm

The exceptional attitude here assumed by Apollo may be due to the conventional type having been usurped by Hierax (Six, *N. C.*, 1898, p. 235). For other varieties, particularly of Æ, see Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, pp. 426 f., and also London, Paris, and Hunter Catalogues.

Antiochus Hierax, B.C. 246–227, revolted from his brother Seleucus II. and declared himself king of Asia Minor. It is probable that some of the tetradrachms with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos, and *Inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, were really issued by him. The probability is strongest in the case of those that bear an idealized head of his father, Antiochus II, and the mint-marks of cities like Alexandreia Troas, Cyzicus, Lampsacus, and Abydus (*J. H. S.*, xxiii. p. 116). Various attempts to identify his own portrait have also been made (Bunbury, *N. C.*, 1883, p. 83; Babelon, *Rois*, p. lxxii: Macdonald, *J. H. S.*, xxiii. p. 114).

Seleucus III (Soter, Keraunos), B.C. 226–223, eldest son of Seleucus II. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. *Wt.*, Attic.

Head of Seleucus III, with slight whisker. [B. M. C., Pl. VII. 6 f.]	Apollo on omphalos, sometimes with l. elbow on tripod . . . . . ℞ Tetradr., Dr., and Æ

Other varieties of Æ are more doubtfully assigned to this king.

Antiochus III (the Great), B.C. 223–187, second son of Seleucus II, regained much of the territory that his predecessors had lost. Owing to the extent of his dominions and the length of his reign, his coins exhibit great differences in style and fabric. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. *Wt.*, Attic. The usual *rev.* type is the traditional one:—

Head of Antiochus III, rarely with slight whisker. [*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXV. 6.]	Apollo on omphalos . . . . . ⅄ Octadr., Stater, ℞ Tetradr., Dr.

FIG. 335.

The ⅄ octadrachms (Fig. 335), which weigh 528·5 grs. max., were issued at two distinct periods (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 30). A standard portrait is furnished by dated Æ struck in Phoenicia. Many varieties, however, occur on the ℞, and identity is sometimes doubtful. On the coins of one well-marked group (cf. Fig. 335) one end of the diadem usually falls forward over the shoulder, while the obv. has a fillet-border. These are probably Syrian (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 31). Others, which show the king with thin, sharp features and elongated neck, are generally classed as Bactrian (*N. C.*, 1883, p. 93, Pl. V. 8 f.). A minority appear to be certainly of Asia Minor (*B. M. C.*, Pl. VIII. 6) or of Phoenicia (Babelon, *Rois*, Nos. 344 f.). On the following, which are much less common, the portrait sometimes approximates to the 'Bactrian' model:—

Head of Antiochus III. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. X. 1–3.]	Elephant . . . . . ⅄ Stater, ℞ Tetradr. and Dr.

The types of the Æ are very varied (Babelon, *Rois*, Pls. X and XI), and the *serrated edge* is now first met with. Some numismatists recognize the head of Antiochus III on coins struck at various European mints (B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 2–4; Babelon, *Rois*, pp. lxxxii f.).

Molon, B.C. 221–220, satrap of Media, revolted from Antiochus and struck Æ with *inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ.

Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., Pl. X. 1.]	Apollo Musegetes . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., Pl. X. 2.]	Nike, crowning name of Molon Æ ·75

Achaeus, B.C. 221–214, was either cousin or uncle of Antiochus II who made him governor of Asia Minor 'cis Taurum'. Goaded into rebellion by the court-intrigues of Hermeias, he proclaimed himself king with Sardes as his capital, but was captured and slain after a two years' siege. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΥ, rarely abbreviated.

Head of Achaeus. [Munich: Imhoof, *Portratköpfe*, Pl. III. 19.]	Athena Promachos; in field, head of horse . . . . . AV Stater
Id. (*i*). [Babelon, *Rois*, p. lxxxviii.]	Apollo standing, with arrow . Æ ·6
Head of Apollo. [B. M. C., Pl. X. 3.]	Eagle, with palm or wreath . Æ ·7
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. X. 4.]	Tripod . . . . . Æ ·4
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XI. 12.]	Head of horse . . . . . Æ ·4

Seleucus IV (Philopator), B.C. 187–175. *Inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ *Wt.*, Attic. The ℞ coins of this king are tetradrachms and drachms with *rev.* Apollo on omphalos. The former fall into two groups, a large one with fillet-border on obv., and a much smaller one with border of dots. Here again, as in the case of his father, a standard portrait is furnished by dated Æ coins of Phoenicia. The ordinary *rev.* of these is the stern of a galley (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXVI. 5), but one very rare variety has a lyre and the title ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. For Æ with serrated edges see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 39 f. Cf. also Babelon, *Rois*, pp. xc and 64 ff.

Antiochus IV (Epiphanes), B.C. 175–164, a younger son of Antiochus III, seized the throne upon his brother's death. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, either alone or with ΘΕΟΥ (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XII. 5), ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, or ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. *Wt.*, Attic. Few of the portraits of this king present a genuine likeness: see Babelon, *Rois*, p. xciii. For the most part the head is idealized as befits a 'god incarnate'. The occasional appearance of a star above it on the tetradrachms, or of twin stars at the ends of the diadem, also indicates deification, while the diadem itself is often radiate on the smaller ℞ and usually so on the Æ.[1] The predominance of the fillet-border is even more decided than it had been in the previous reign. Henceforward the border of dots hardly occurs on Seleucid tetradrachms, always excepting those of Phoenician weight, where it is never absent. The traditional Seleucid *rev.* seems to have been used throughout the reign, being found with all forms of inscr.:—

Head of Antiochus IV. [B. M. C., Pl. XI. 1–5.]	Apollo on omphalos . . . . . ℞ Tetradr., Dr., Æ

There are other types which never have the simple ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ:—

Head of Antiochus IV. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XII. 9 f.]	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned . . . . AV Stater, ℞ Tetradr., Æ
Id. [*Op. cit.*, Pl. XII. 7.]	Aegis (cf. Paus. v. 12. 4) . ℞ ½ Dr., Æ
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XI. 6.]	Tripod-lebes . . . . . ℞ Diobol

Two rare varieties, both probably reproducing statues (cf. Babelon, *Rois*, pp. xciv ff.), are associated only with the longest inscr.:—

[1] The radiate diadem also occurs on a very remarkable ℞ *tetradrachm* formerly in the O'Hagan Collection (*Sale-Cat.*, Pl. XI. No. 663).

Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., Pl. XI. 9.]
Head of Apollo.
[Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XII. 12.]

Zeus Nikephoros enthroned . . . AR Tetradr.
Apollo Musegetes . . . AR Tetradr.

A notable episode in the reign of Antiochus IV was his invasion of Egypt (B.C. 170–168). With this the following are evidently connected.—unique AR drachm (*Hunter Cat.*, i., Pl. LXVI. 19) and five denominations of Ptolemaic Æ (Svoronos, Νομ. τῶν Πτολ., Pl. XLVIII. 1–5), all with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Eagle on thunderbolt: also unique Æ with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Two eagles on thunderbolt (*op. cit.*, Pl. XLVIII. 7).[1]

For details as to the ordinary Æ of Antiochus IV see London, Paris, and Hunter Catalogues. The occurrence of value-marks (= 1, 2, or 4 chalkoi) deserves mention; see Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, iii. pp. 347 ff. Occasionally the mint can be determined by the type. But the most remarkable feature is the inauguration of an extensive system of *municipal coinage*, with head of king on obv. and city-name on rev. It falls into two classes:—

(α) *With royal name*: struck at Gebal (Byblus), Laodiceia in Canaan (Berytus), Sidon, Tyre, and Ascalon. The city-name is usually in Phoenician script, but sometimes in Greek and sometimes also in both. [B. M. C., Pl. XII. 14–16.]

(β) *Without royal name*: struck at Aegeae, Alexandreia ad Issum, Antiocheia ad Sarum (Adana), Hieropolis, and Seleuceia ad Pyramum (Mopsus)—all in Cilicia; and also at Hieropolis in Cyrrhestica, Antiocheia ad Daphnen, Antiocheia in Ptolemais (Ace), Tripolis, Antiocheia ad Callirhoen (Edessa), Apameia in Syria, Laodiceia ad Mare, Seleuceia in Pieria, and Antiocheia in Mygdonia (Nisibis, *infra*, p. 815). [B. M. C., Pl. XIII. 1–8.] A coin of Tripolis has jugate heads of king and queen.

Antiochus V (Eupator), B.C. 164–162, had been made βασιλεύς in 170 B.C., when his father set out for Egypt. He was then but three years old, and he may well be the child whose head appears on AR tetradrachms with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo on omphalos (Six, *N. C.*, 1897, pp. 215 f.: Macdonald, *J. H. S.*, xxiii. p. 113). These were formerly attributed to a mythical son of Seleucus II, but seem certainly to belong to the early part of the second century B.C. The ordinary AR of Antiochus consists of Attic tetradrachms and drachms with *inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. *Rev.* either Apollo on omphalos, or Zeus seated (B. M. C., Pl. XIII. 11–14). For AV octadrachm with the latter type see Friedlaender and von Sallet, *Das Königl. Münzkab.*, No. 426. The Berlin Museum likewise possesses a highly interesting AR tetradrachm with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Ptolemaic eagle upon thunderbolt. Unfortunately it is *plated*, so that the standard cannot be determined. But in any event it forms an important link between the money struck by Antiochus IV in Egypt and the systematic issue of Seleucid coins on the Phoenician system, afterwards inaugurated by **Alexander I** (*q. v.*). The rare Æ of Antiochus V includes municipal of Gebal (Byblus) and of Tripolis.

[1] Is it possible that the very rare AV staters of Antiochus IV form part of the spoils of Egypt? Polybius (xxviii. 17) records that the king presented 'a gold piece' to each of the Greek inhabitants of Naucratis.

Demetrius I (Soter), B.C. 162–150, was the son of Seleucus IV. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, either alone or with ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Ꞧ tetradrachms, drachms, diobols, and obols have *rev.* Apollo on omphalos (B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 3 and 5). But novel types are more common:—

Head of Demetrius I. [B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 1 f.; cf. Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 432.]	Tyche enthroned, holding sceptre and cornucopiae . . . Ꞧ Tetradr., Dr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 4.]	Cornucopiae . . . . Ꞧ Drachm

There are other changes. The fillet-border on the obv. is often replaced by a laurel-wreath, while dates (hitherto confined to Phoenician Æ) become frequent. The monograms on the rev. also lend themselves more readily to interpretation as mint-marks, although some of the attributions made on this basis are doubtful. Barbarous imitations of the drachm with *rev.* Cornucopiae are fairly numerous. The weight of the Ꞧ is Attic, but there are very rare Ꞧ coins (Babelon, *Rois*, p. cxx, Pl. XVII. 1), with *obv.* Tyche enthroned and *rev.* Ptolemaic double cornucopiae, struck on a different standard, perhaps the Phoenician. Besides municipal Æ of Tyre and of Sidon (B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 6–8), there are several varieties of ordinary Æ. Conspicuous among these are some with heads of animals (B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 12–15); the king was a mighty hunter (Polybius, xxxi. 22. 3).

Demetrius married his sister **Laodice**, widow of Perseus of Macedon, and the heads of king and queen appear jugate on Ꞧ tetradrachms with *rev.* Tyche enthroned (B. M. C., Pl. XV. 1 f.); also on Æ with *rev.* Nike (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XVII. 7).

Timarchus, B.C. 162, satrap of Babylon, declined to acknowledge Demetrius, and issued coins in his own name. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ, an Oriental form of title, used at this time in Parthia and also by **Eucratides** of Bactria, from whose coins the types of the tetradrachm are borrowed (see *infra*, p. 839). *Wt.*, Attic.

Head of Timarchus. [Babelon, *Rois*, p. cxv.]	Nike in galloping quadriga . Ꞧ Stater
Helmeted bust. [E. F. Weber, *Sale-Cat.*, Pl. LIII, No. 4078.]	The Dioskuri charging . Ꞧ Tetradr.
Head of Timarchus. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 6.]	Artemis, with bow and arrow . . . Ꞧ Drachm
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XV. 3.]	Nike, with wreath and palm . Æ 1·35

Alexander I (Bala), B.C. 150–145, was a usurper who professed to be the son of Antiochus IV. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, either alone or with ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 61, note), or ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XVIII. 8), all reminiscent of his pretended parentage. One series is very complete:—

Head of Alexander I. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XVII. 9 f.]	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned . . . . Ꞧ Stater, Ꞧ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XVI. 2.]	Apollo on omphalos . . . Ꞧ Drachm
Id., radiate. [B. M. C., Pl. XVI. 3.]	Apollo standing . . . . . Ꞧ ½ Dr.
Id.; no rays. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XVII. 13.]	Tripod . . . . . Ꞧ Diobol

Other varieties can sometimes be associated with particular mints:—

Head of Alexander I. [B. M. C., Pl. XV. 6.]	Zeus enthroned, holding fulmen (Sidon) Æ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XV. 5.]	Athena Nikephoros standing . . . . Æ Tetradr
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XVII. 8.]	Tyche Nikephoros seated . Æ Tetradr.
Id. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 433.]	Sandan on lion (Tarsus) . Æ Drachm
Head of Zeus. [B. M. C., Pl. XVI. 1.]	Thunderbolt within wreath (Seleuceia in Pieria) . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Many of the preceding are dated. All are of Attic weight. But the reign of Alexander witnessed a fresh departure—the systematic striking.

FIG. 336.

in the Phoenician cities, of Æ tetradrachms, didrachms (rare), and drachms (very rare), on the Phoenician standard: *obv.* Head of Seleucid king; *rev.* Eagle (Fig. 336). Certain characteristics of these may be noted here. (1) They are always dated.[1] (2) They never bear any title except the simple ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, the exceptions that prove the rule being the pieces struck by **Tryphon** (*q.v.*). (3) They follow the Ptolemaic convention in having the title placed on the right-hand side of the coin.[2] (4) The border of dots is constant on *obv.* and *rev.* Berytus, Ptolemais (Acc), Sidon and Tyre are known to have minted coins of this class with the head of Alexander I. The characteristics noted above, as well as the weight and the rev. type, indicate strong Egyptian influence. As a matter of fact, the pretender owed his throne largely to Ptolemy Philometor, whose daughter **Cleopatra** he married. Her bust appears jugate with his own on excessively rare Æ Attic tetradrachms, *rev.* Zeus seated, holding Nike, who carries thunderbolt (Wroth, *N. C.*, 1904, pp. 307 ff., Pl. XV. 11); also on Æ, *rev.* Cornucopiae (B. M. C., Pl. XVII. 6).

For details as to the abundant and varied Æ of Alexander I see London, Paris, and Hunter Catalogues. Many pieces have the serrated edge. A few are dated, and some have value-marks. Of special interest is the revival of the municipal coinage inaugurated by **Antiochus IV** (*q.v.*). Thus, coins of class (*a*) were struck at Berytus, Gebal (Byblus),

[1] Coincidences of date and mint-mark in this and subsequent reigns show they were not intended to supersede the Æ of Attic weight. Both kinds of money were issued simultaneously at the same cities. Except on the coins of Tryphon (*q.v.*) the dates are reckoned from the Seleucid era.

[2] That the title was nevertheless meant to be *read* first is clear from the coins of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII, and also from those of Tryphon.

Ascalon, and Sidon; coins of class (β) at Cyrrhus, Antioch, Apameia, Laodiceia ad Mare, and Seleucia in Pieria.

Demetrius II (Nicator), B.C. 146–140 (first reign), son of Demetrius I, seized the kingdom with the aid of Ptolemy, who had quarrelled with Alexander and who now transferred Cleopatra to the new ruler. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, either alone or with ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, or ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. For Ꝗ double-stater of Phoenician weight, *rev.* Anchor, said to be of Persian *provenance*, see Walcher de Molthein, *Cat.*, Pl. XXVII, No. 2979. Ꝗ of Phoenician weight, *rev.* Eagle, were struck at Berytus, Sidon, and Tyre. The types of the Attic Ꝗ are very various. The following apparently form a series:—

Head of Demetrius II. [B. M. C., Pl. XVII. 8, 11.]	Apollo on omphalos . . . . . Ꝗ Tetradr., Dr., Obol
Id. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 435.]	Apollo standing . . . . . Ꝗ ½ Dr.
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XIX. 5.]	Ear of corn on stalk . . . Ꝗ Diobol

A very rare variety of the tetradrachm (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XIX. 16) has a laurel-wreath in place of the usual fillet-border on the obv., a reminiscence of the coinage of **Demetrius I** (*q. v.*). This is also recalled by the rare tetradrachm with *rev.* Tyche enthroned (B. M. C., Pl. XVIII. 2), to which belongs a drachm with *rev.* Zeus enthroned (*ibid.*, 3). Other rev. types are—on tetradrachms (*ibid.*, 1, 11, and 12): Athena Magarsis (Mallus), Zeus Nikephoros enthroned, Athena Nikephoros standing; and on drachms (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XIX. 4 and 6): Cornucopiae and Anchor. The Æ coins (not always easily distinguished from those of the second reign) are numerous, and include municipal of Berytus and of Tyre; see London and Hunter Catalogues.

The footing of Demetrius had never been other than precarious. Ultimately he withdrew to Babylon, and was made prisoner in a war with the Parthians.

Antiochus VI (Dionysos), B.C. 145–142, son of Alexander I, was set upon the throne, when a child of seven, by Tryphon, his father's minister. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, seldom with ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, usually with ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ. *Wt.*, Attic. There are very rare Ꝗ tetradrachms of B.C. 145 with *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XX. 6). But his ordinary issues do not begin until the next year, when he assumed the title Διόνυσος:—

FIG. 337.

Head of Antiochus VI, radiate (Fig. 337).	The Dioskuri, within wreath; dates . Æ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 7.]	Helmet with ibex-horn; no dates . . Æ Dr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 3.]	Apollo on omphalos; dates . Æ Dr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 4.]	Apollo standing . . . . Æ ½ Dr.[1]
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 5.]	Panther . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 6.]	Thyrsos . . . . . Æ Diobol

The use of the wreath on the rev. of these tetradrachms is an early example of a practice that subsequently became common. They all bear the letters ΤΡΥ, which also appear regularly on the *undated* drachms. During B.C. 144 ΤΡΥ, which obviously represents Tryphon, is accompanied only by single letters and monograms, which are apparently mint-marks. Thereafter ΣΤΑ is added beneath ΤΡΥ on the larger denomination. Simultaneously it begins to be placed on the *dated* drachms (on which ΤΡΥ never occurs), while it is also very prominent on the smaller Æ with Dionysiac types (undated) and on the Æ. But there are tetradrachms of B.C. 142 struck from a die from which this name has been erased (Regling, *Z. f. N.*, xxiv. p. 135). The inference is that ΣΤΑ was an important minister who fell from power abruptly. For Æ, often with Dionysiac types, see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 74 ff.

Tryphon (Diodotus), B.C. 142–139, killed his ward and declared himself βασιλεὺς αὐτοκράτωρ, a remarkable title, the importance of which is shown by the fact that it is written in full on the Phoenician Æ (see *supra*, p. 765). Tryphon's abandonment of the Seleucid era for dates is also significant. His best-known coins are Æ Attic tetradrachms and drachms, and Æ, all having *rev.* Helmet with ibex-horn (B. M. C., Pl. XX. 1–3). Æ Phoenician tetradrachms were struck at Byblus, Ptolemais, and Ascalon: *rev.* Eagle, with *regnal* dates (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXI. 4 f.). There are also Æ of Ascalon (*ibid.*, 6). *Inscr.*, always ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Antiochus VII (Sidetes), B.C. 138–129, younger brother of Demetrius, overthrew Tryphon and married Cleopatra. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, either alone or with ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Phoenician Æ was struck at Sidon and at Tyre (B. M. C., Pl. XX. 4); *rev.* Eagle. The types of the Attic Æ are as follows:—

Head of Antiochus VII. [B. M. C., Pl. XX. 6.]	Athena Nikephoros standing (Tyre, &c.) Æ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XX. 7.]	Nike (Tyre, &c.) . . . Æ Drachm
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 8.]	Pyre of Sandan (Tarsus) . Æ Tetradr.
Id. [Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.* xiii, No. 4467.]	Sandan on lion (Tarsus) . Æ Drachm
Id. [Petrowicz Coll.]	Athena Magarsis (Mallus) Æ Drachm
Id. [Brit. Mus.]	Tyche seated . . . . . Æ Drachm

The Æ is interesting and includes some new types, e.g. *obv.* Bust of Eros and *rev.* Head-dress of Isis, as well as municipal of Seleucia in

[1] These hemidrachms read simply ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ.

Pieria, of Sidon and of Tyre, with or without the royal name. Small pieces with *obv.* Flowering lily and *rev.* Anchor were minted at Jerusalem, which Antiochus captured *circ.* B.C. 132. See London, Paris, and Hunter Catalogues.

Demetrius II (Nicator), B.C. 129–125 (second reign), was liberated by the Parthian king in order to make trouble for Antiochus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, either alone or with ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, or ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Phoenician Æ, *rev.* Eagle, was struck at Ptolemais, Sidon, and Tyre. The Attic Æ was of several varieties:

FIG. 338.

Head of Demetrius II, bearded.

Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXI. 5.]
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXI. 6.]
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXI. 7.]
Id. [Berlin.]

Zeus Nikephoros enthroned (Fig. 338) Æ Tetradr., Drachm
Athena Magarsis (Mallus) Æ Drachm
Pyre of Sandan (Tarsus) . Æ Tetradr.
Sandan on lion (Tarsus) . Æ Drachm
Thunderbolt within wreath (Seleucia in Pieria) . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.

With rare exceptions (*N. C.*, 1883, Pl. VI. 7) the coins of Phoenician weight retain the beardless portrait of Demetrius which they had borne during his first reign. On all others belonging to the second reign he is represented with a beard. If he began to grow his beard after his return, as is perhaps indicated by *N. C.*, 1883, Pl. VI. 4, then the earliest of his new Attic tetradrachms had *rev.* Apollo on omphalos (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XIX. 15). But for the most part this once familiar type figures only on the Æ of his second reign: see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 87 ff., where other types of Æ are recorded, the most interesting being that with a figure in Parthian dress (*op. cit.*, Pl. LXVII. 22). There are municipal coins of Sidon and Tyre, the former without the royal name.

Alexander II (Zebina), B.C. 128–123, was set up by Ptolemy Physcon as a rival to Demetrius. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. On the unique N stater in the British Museum, *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned, he adds ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, a reminder that he claimed to have been adopted by Alexander I, the pretended son of Epiphanes. This piece is perhaps to be connected with the king's plundering of the golden Nike held by the statue of Zeus at Antioch (Wroth, *N. C.*, 1897, p. 115). Phoenician Æ, *rev.* Eagle, was struck at Ascalon (Babelon, *Rois*, p. cl). But the great mass of the Æ is Attic:—

Head of Alexander II. [B. M. C., Pl. XXII. 2.]
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXII. 3.]
Id. [*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXIX. 9.]
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXII. 5.]
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXIII. 8.]
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXII. 4.]

Id. [Petrowicz Coll.]
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXIII. 6.]

Zeus Nikephoros enthroned Æ Tetradr.

Double cornucopiae . . . Æ Drachm
Single cornucopiae . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Nike . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Anchor . . . . . Æ Diobol
Athena Nikephoros standing . . . . Æ Drachm
Pyre of Sandan (Tarsus) . Æ Tetradr.
Sandan on lion (Tarsus) . Æ Drachm

The Æ includes municipal of Berytus (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXIII. 17). For numerous ordinary varieties see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 93 ff.

Cleopatra, B. C. 125–121, was successively the wife of Alexander Bala, of Demetrius Nicator, and of Antiochus Sidetes. The eldest of her sons by Demetrius assumed the diadem as **Seleucus V** upon his father's death. His mother straightway had him murdered, and took the supreme power into her own hands. The British Museum possesses an Æ tetradrachm of Attic weight, dated ΞΠΡ (= B. C. 125), and reading ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΕΥΕΤΗΡΙΑΣ. The *rev.* type is Egyptian :—

Fig. 339.

Head of Cleopatra (Fig. 339). | Double cornucopiae, filleted.

The queen soon associated with her in the government a younger son of Demetrius, **Antiochus VIII** (Grypus). Their jugate heads appear on Phoenician Æ struck at Sidon: *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Eagle. *Inscr.* on their Attic Æ, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ (ΘΕΑΣ) ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ[1] :—

Head jugate of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII [B. M. C., Pl. XXIII. 3.]
Id. [*N. C.*, 1900, Pl. I. 14.]

Zeus Nikephoros enthroned (Sidon, &c.) Æ Tetradr.
Pyre of Sandan (Tarsus) . Æ Tetradr.

For Æ with the joint names see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 97 ff.

Antiochus VIII (Grypus), B. C. 121–96, finally compelled his mother to drink poison which she had prepared for himself. His nickname is

[1] ΘΕΑΣ is usually omitted on the Æ, and occasionally on the Æ. A few of the tetradrachms have a border of dots, instead of a fillet-border, on the *obv.* The group so formed stands alone in the later coinage of the Seleucidae (see *supra* p. 762).

well illustrated by his later coins, which show him as a middle-aged man with an extremely hooked nose. Phoenician ℞ coins struck at Ascalon and Sidon, have *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Eagle. On the Attic ℞ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ is added :—

Head of Antiochus VIII [B. M. C., Pl. XXIV. 1.]	Zeus Ouranios standing (Sidon, &c.) . ℞ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXIV. 2.]	Athena Nikephoros standing (Seleuceia ad Calycadnum, &c.) . ℞ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXIV. 3.]	Pyre of Sandan (Tarsus) . ℞ Tetradr.
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXV. 6.]	Sandan on lion (Tarsus) . ℞ Drachm
Id. [Petrowicz Coll.]	Tyche standing (Tripolis) ℞ Drachm

Fig. 340.

Head of Antiochus VIII (Fig. 340).	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned ℞ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 4.]	Tripod . . . . . ℞ Drachm
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XX. 8, and XXVI. 5.]	Nike . . . . . ℞ ½ Dr.
Id. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 436.]	Ear of corn on stalk . . . ℞ Diobol

The Æ coins are numerous, but none of the types are noteworthy. One group, however, is remarkable for the inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 103). There are Æ of Sidon without the royal name (Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXIV. 16).

Antiochus IX (Cyzicenus), B.C. 114–95, son of Antiochus VII and Cleopatra, after a struggle divided the kingdom with his half-brother Grypus (B.C. 111), taking as his share Coele-Syria and Phoenicia. His Phoenician ℞ *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Eagle, is fairly common (Sidon, Ascalon, &c.). But he was the last Seleucid king to strike coins of this class. The title ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ is used on his Attic ℞, the obol having ΒΑ ΑΝ ΦΙ :—

Fig. 341.

Head of Antiochus IX (Fig. 341).	Athena Nikephoros standing (Sidon, &c.) Æ Tetradr.
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXVI. 11.]	Nike . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id. [Petrowicz Coll.]	Ear of corn on stalk . . Æ Diobol
Id. [Petrowicz Coll.]	Athena Nikephoros standing Æ Obol
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 1.]	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned Æ Tetradr.
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXVI. 5 f.]	Tyche standing (Tripolis) Æ Tetr., Dr.
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXVI. 12.]	Pyre of Sandan (Tarsus) . Æ Tetradr.
Id. [*Ibid.*, 13.]	Sandan on lion (Tarsus) . Æ Drachm

For Æ of various types see London, Paris, and Hunter Catalogues.

Seleucus VI (Epiphanes Nicator), B. C. 96–95, succeeded his father Grypus, and renewed the war with Cyzicenus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, with occasional omission of ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. For Æ see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 109 f. His Æ coins (Attic weight) are :—

Head of Seleucus VI. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 11.]	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned Æ Tetradr.
Id. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXVII. 3.]	Nike . . . . . Æ Drachm
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 13.]	Double cornucopiae . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 437.]	Ear of corn on stalk . . . Æ Diobol
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 12 ; cf. Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii. p. 482.]	Athena Nikephoros standing (Seleuceia ad Calycadnum) . . Æ Tetradr.

Antiochus X (Eusebes Philopator), B. C. 95–83, son of Cyzicenus, spent his reign in warfare first with Seleucus VI, and then with the other sons of Grypus. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. *Wt.*, Attic.

Head of Antiochus X. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 1.]	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned Æ Tetradr.
Id. [*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXX. 12.]	Tyche standing (Tripolis) Æ Drachm
Id. [Berlin.]	Nike standing . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.

Antiochus XI (Philadelphus), B. C. 92, second or third son of Grypus, struck Æ Attic tetradrachms with *rev.* Zeus Nikephoros enthroned : also Æ with *rev.* Athena Nikephoros standing : see Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXVII. 11 f. *Inscr.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ being usually omitted on the Æ. Other coins sometimes attributed to this king belong more probably to his father (*op. cit.*, p. clxvii). But there are very rare tetradrachms (Attic) which show his head jugate with that of his brother **Philippus** : *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros enthroned (*op. cit.*, Pl. XXVII. 13).

Philippus (Philadelphus), B. C. 92–83, another son of Grypus, struck Æ Attic tetradrachms with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros enthroned (B. M. C., Pl. XXIV. 9). Some are dated from an era beginning in B. C. 111, when Grypus returned from exile in Aspendus, and divided the kingdom with Cyzicenus (cf. Wilcken, *Hermes*, xxix. pp. 436 ff.).

Demetrius III (Philopator), B. C. 95–88, fourth son of Grypus, als took the field against Antiochus X, and proclaimed himself king. *Inscr* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, with either ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΩ ΤΗΡΟΣ or ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ. *Wt.*, Attic.

Head of Demetrius III. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXVIII. 4.]	Zeus Nikephoros enthroned Æ Tetrad
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 10.]	Archaic simulacrum of Asiatic goddess facing . . . . . Æ Tetrad

The last type probably represents Atargatis (*Dea Syra*) of Damascus see *Rev. archéol.*, 1904, p. 250. This city was the capital of Demetrius It seems to have temporarily borne the name of 'Demetrias' (Wroth B. M. C., *Galatia*, pp. lxxv f.), and to have issued municipal Æ: *ob* Head of Demetrius III, and *rev.* ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ. For thi and ordinary Æ see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 114 f.

Antiochus XII (Dionysos), *circ.* B. C. 87–84, the youngest of the five sons of Grypus, aspired to succeed Demetrius III as king of Coele-Syria His very rare Æ Attic tetradrachms have *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ, Bearded divinity standing, facing, on a base between two recumbent bulls (*N. Z.*, 1902, Pl. I. 3, 4). This is probably Hadad of Damascus (see *Journ. Asiat.*, 1904, p. 200). Antiochus, too, made Damascus his capital, and his head appears on municipal Æ of 'Demetrias' (cf. **Demetrius III**, *supra*), for which, as well as for other varieties of Æ, see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. pp. 115 ff.

Tigranes, B. C. 83–69, King of Armenia (B. C. 97–56), was invited to put an end to the internecine strife in Syria. This he did, and ruled the country peaceably till his defeat by Lucullus. His coins, Attic Æ and Æ, fall into three classes (*N. C.*, 1902, pp. 193 ff.):—

(i) Undated. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. *Mint*, Antioch.

Fig. 342.

Head of Tigranes, wearing lofty Armenian tiara (Fig. 342).	Tyche of Antioch seated; river-god swimming at her feet . Æ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 9; Babelon, Pl. XXIX. 13.]	Nike, or Palm . . . . . Æ ·7–·6

(ii) B. C. 77–73 (Years of era used on coins of **Philippus**, *q. v.*; also months). *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. *Mint*, doubtful.

Head of Tigranes as above; less good work. [Babelon, *Rois*, Pl. XXIX. 15.]	Tyche with river-god, as above; less good work . . . Æ Tetradr., Dr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 10 f.]	Id., or Herakles standing . Æ 1–·7

iii) B.C. 71–69 (Years of Seleucid era). *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. *Mint*, Damascus (see *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 115, note).

Head of Tigranes as above; poor work. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 5.]	Tyche with river-god, as above, but l.; poor work . . . . ℞ Tetradr.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 7; Babelon, Pl. XXIX. 14.]	Id., or Tyche standing . . . Æ ·9–·55

The rev. of Fig. 342 represents the famous statue of the Tyche of Antioch by Eutychides of Sicyon (Paus. vi. 2). The corresponding type on coins of class (iii) is rather the Tyche of Damascus: cf. the Imperial coins of that city and also those of **Aretas III.**

(3) Autonomous and Imperial of Syria, Phoenicia, etc.

[Wroth, B. M. C., *Galatia, Cappadocia, Syria.*
Babelon, *Perses Achéménides.*
De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre-Sainte.*]

The coinage of the whole region between the Euphrates and the sea may be described by dividing it into districts in the order which Eckhel adopted:—

I. Commagene.	VII. Trachonitis.
II. Cyrrhestica.	VIII. Decapolis.
III. Chalcidice.	IX. Phoenicia.
IV. Palmyrene.	X. Galilaea.
V. Seleucis and Pieria.	XI. Samaria.
VI. Coele-Syria.	XII. Judaea.

Throughout the whole of this vast extent of territory, bounded on the north by offshoots of the Taurus, on the north-east by the Euphrates, and on the east and south by the deserts of Arabia, the royal gold coinage of Persia probably passed current down to the age of Alexander the Great. In the latter half of the fifth century the Persian gold coinage was supplemented by the substantial silver money of the wealthy Phoenician cities of the sea-coast, governed for the most part by their own kings, who seem to have been more or less independent of the King of Persia. The coinage of these towns, Tyre, Sidon, and Byblus, inscribed with Phoenician characters, is regulated according to the standard, hence called Phoenician, of about 56 grs. to the drachm, or 224 grs. to the shekel. Aradus, on the other hand, the most northern town on the Phoenician coast, accommodated her money to the standard which prevailed in Cyprus and Cilicia, striking shekels of about 168 grs. equivalent to three-quarters of the Tyrian and Sidonian shekel.

On the Macedonian conquest all the old coinages, both Persian and Phoenician, were abolished, except at Tyre, and mints were set up by Alexander or his immediate successors at all the chief coast-towns of Phoenicia and Palestine, viz. Marathus, Aradus, Sidon, Tyre, Ace, Joppa, Ascalon, and Gaza, as well as at some of the chief cities of the interior. This *Alexandrine coinage* lasted down to about B.C. 266, when Ptolemy Philadelphus, who had obtained possession of Phoenicia, established mints of his own at the chief cities along the coasts of Palestine and

Phoenicia; the issues of the various mints being distinguished by mono grams. The *Ptolemaic coinage* in Phoenicia was superseded early i the second cen ury B.C. by the *Seleucid coinage*; but it is observabl that, although the new currency consisted partly of coins of the Atti standard with ordinary Seleucid types, it also included a series of issue which in general appearance and weight were closely modelled upon th previous Ptolemaic coinage (see *supra*, p. 765). This shows that unde the Seleucid rule the commercial susceptibilities of the Phoenician citi were carefully consulted. Later still, complete freedom and independenc were accorded to a great number of them, as is evident from the date autonomous issues of Byblus, Marathus, Aradus, Sidon, Tripolis, Tyr Ace, Ascalon, Jerusalem, &c., some of them continuing to strike their ow silver money even in Imperial times. Although nearly all the Syrian an Phoenician coins bear dates, the eras from which they reckon are no always the same.

I. COMMAGENE

Commagene, the most northerly district of Syria, bordering upon Cilicia, became a separate kingdom in the second century B.C.

(a) Kings of Commagene.

[Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*; Wroth, B. M. C., *Galatia, Cappadocia, Syria*, &c.; Th. Reinach, *L'hist. par les monn.*, pp. 233 f.]

Samos, *circ.* B.C. 140–130 (?).

Head of king, diademed and radiate. [Babelon, p. 217, Pl. XXX. 1.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΑΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ in ex. ΓΛ Nike advancing. [Hunter] . . . . Æ ·6
Head of king in pointed head-dress. [*Hunter Cat.*, Pl. LXX. 20.]	Same inscription. Thyrsos between two interlaced cornuacopiae . . Æ ·85

Mithradates I (Callinicus), *circ.* B.C. 96. Son of Samos.

Head of king in pointed head-dress. [B. M. C., p. 104; Babelon, Pl. XXX. 2.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ Athena standing, holding Nike . . . . . Æ ·85
Eagle with palm. [Babelon, p. 217, No. 4.]	Same inscription. Caduceus. [Paris] Æ ·7
Eagle with palm. [Babelon, p. 218, No. 5.]	Same inscription. Palm. [Paris] Æ ·6

Mithradates Philhellen Philoromaios, *circ.* B.C. 92 (?). Son of Mithradates I Callinicus (?).

Head of king in pointed head-dress.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ(*s*) ΜΙΘΡΙΔ ΦΙΛΟ[*ρωμαίου* ?]. Club. Æ Size ·7. [Brit. Mus.; Berlin.]

(On the attribution see Reinach, *L'hist. par les monn.*, p. 244: the

coin has been sometimes assigned to an Armenian Mithradates: cf. B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 102.)

Antiochus I (Theos), *circ.* B.C. 69–38 (or 31?). Son of Mithradates Callinicus by Laodice Thea Philadelphus, daughter of Antiochus VIII, Grypus, of Syria.

Antiochus I struck the following bronze coin:

Bust of king in Armenian tiara on which star between two eagles (cf. tiara of Tigranes).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Lion walking . . . . . Æ ·8

On a height of Mount Taurus, now the tumulus of *Nemroud Dagh*, Antiochus established a sacred precinct and royal mausoleum (B. M. C., p. xliv). On the *Nemroud Dagh* reliefs he wears an Armenian tiara ornamented with a lion. Another relief shows a star-spangled lion, Antiochus having been born under the zodiacal sign of the Lion.

The successor of Antiochus I was a king, probably his son, named Mithradates, *circ.* B.C. 31. Reinach (p. 245) supposes the following bronze at Berlin and Paris (*Invent. Waddington*, p. 447) to have been issued by Antiochus I and Mithradates in conjunction:—*obv.* [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Bust of Antiochus in tiara, *rev.* ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑ[ΤΟΥ] Humped bull, rushing.

Two or three kings followed Mithradates in rapid succession. In B.C. 20 Augustus placed upon the throne another Mithradates,[1] who was succeeded by his son (or brother) Antiochus III. On the death of this Antiochus in A.D. 17, Commagene became a Roman province, but in 38 Caligula restored the kingdom for the benefit of his friend Antiochus [illegible] son of Antiochus III.

Antiochus IV (Epiphanes), A.D. 38–72. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓ[ΑΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ[ΝΗΣ]; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ.

Head of king diademed.	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Scorpion within laurel-wreath . . . . . Æ 1·1
Id.	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Capricorn within laurel-wreath . . . . . Æ ·9
Id.	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Two cornucopiae . Æ ·8

The Scorpion was the zodiacal sign under which Commagene stood. Cilicia formed part of the kingdom of this ruler, who issued money at Anemurium, Celenderis, Corycus, Sebaste, Lacanatis, and Cetis. He also struck coins in Lycaonia (B. M. C., p. xlvi, p. 108).

Iotape, wife of Antiochus IV.

ΒΑϹΙΛΙϹϹΑ ΙΩΤΑΠΗ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟϹ Bust of Iotape.	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Scorpion . Æ 1·15

[1] Reinach (p. 246) attributes doubtfully to this king Æ inscribed ΒΑ(σιλέως) ΜΕ(γάλου) Μ(ιθραδάτου) ΤΟΥ Μ(ιθραδάτου); type, Crab; cf. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. cexii.

She also struck bronze coins in Lacanatis (*rev.* Scorpion) and Selinus (*rev.* Artemis), and she is represented on the coins of Antiochus IV at Sebaste (B. M. C., p. xlvii n.).

Epiphanes and Callinicus, sons of Antiochus IV and Iotape, struck bronze coins in Commagene, Selinus, Lacanatis, and Lycaonia (B. M. C., p. xlviii).

ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΥΙΟΙ Epiphanes and Callinicus on horseback.

ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΥΙΟΙ Anchor between two crossed cornucopiae, each containing a youthful head (Epiphanes and Callinicus).

ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗC Head of Epiphanes. CΕΛΙ (Selinus).

ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Capricorn . Æ ·8

,, Armenian tiara, ornamented with scorpion: laurel-wreath . . . . . Æ ·8

ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΕΓΑC ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟC Head of Callinicus. Paris. [Cf. B. M. C., p. xlvii.] Æ ·9

(β) Cities.

Commagene *in genere.* Bronze coins of first century A. D. (*? circ.* A. D. 41. *Rev. des études gr.*, 1899, p. 402), struck probably at Samosata (B. M. C., p. xlviii): Capricorn. *rev.* Scorpion. Capricorn, *rev.* ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ Armenian tiara. ΠΙΣΤΙΣ. Two hands clasped holding caduceus, *rev.* ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Anchor.

Antiocheia ad Euphratem (Pliny v. 24). *Imperial* of M. Aurelius and L. Verus, *rev.* ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΕΥΦΡΑΤΗΝ, Bust of Athena (B. M. C., p. xlix).

Doliche (*Dulnk*). *Imperial* of M. Aurelius, L. Verus, and Commodus, *rev.* ΔΟΛΙΧΑΙΩΝ within wreath.

Germanicia Caesareia (*Marash*). *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙCΑΡ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΚΟ: ΚΑΙC. ΓΕΡΜΑ. ΚΟΜ. *Types*—City seated, with river-god swimming at her feet; Inscr. in laurel-wreath. (Contrast the coins of Caesareia Germanica in Bithynia.)

Samosata (*Samsat*), on the Euphrates, the capital of the kings of Commagene. Autonomous bronze of the period of the Commagenian kings (Antiochus I–IV). *Inscr.*, CΑΜΟCΑΤΩ; CΑΜΟCΑΤΩ ΠΟΛΕΩC. *Types*—Zeus; Lion; City seated on rock; Eagle. *Imperial*, Hadrian to Philip jun. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑ. CΑΜΟ. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΜ. (i. e. Flavia Samosata Metropolis Commagenes); Φ. CΑΜΟC. ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥ. ΑΥΤΟΝΟ. ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΟΜ.; CΑΜΟCΑΤΕΩΝ. *Usual type*—City seated; at her feet, river-god Euphrates or running Pegasos. Era dates from autumn of A. D. 71 (B. M. C., p. 117 n.).

Zeugma, on the right bank of the Euphrates, opposite Apameia (*Birejik*), both cities founded by Seleucus I and connected by a bridge of boats. *Imperial*, Trajan to Philip jun. *Inscr.*, ΖΕΥΓΜΑΤΕΩΝ. *Types*—Tetrastyle temple with peribolos encircling the sacred grove (B. M. C., p. li), sometimes with capricorn in ex.; Inscr. in laurel-wreath.

Silver coin of Caracalla, *rev.* Eagle and ΖΕΥ (Antioch type). The numerals that appear on the Imperial Æ of Zeugma and other Syrian towns probably indicate the month of issue: see Macdonald, *N. C.*, 1903, p. 105. Dieudonné (*Journ. int.*, 1907, pp. 273 ff.) has, however, suggested that they indicate the numbers of the *dies*.

II. CYRRHESTICA

This district lay between the Euphrates and Mount Amanus, and was bordered on the north by Commagene. Its towns are:—

Beroea, now Aleppo (*Haleb*). *Imperial* bronze with or without heads of Emperors, Trajan to Antoninus Pius. *Rev.* ΒΕΡΟΙΑΙΩΝ within wreath. Also Æ of Macrinus, *rev.* Eagle (Antioch type). ΒΕ and fantastic bird. (B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. 132.)

Cyrrhus. Regal bronze of Alexander I. Bala, of Syria (*q. v.*). *Inscr.*, ΚΥΡΡΗΣΤΩΝ. *rev.* Zeus standing with wreath; also *rev.* Athena standing holding Nike (B. M. C., p. lii). *Imperial.* Trajan to Philip jun. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΡΡΗΣΤΩΝ, *rev.* ΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΙΒΑΤΟΥ (or ΚΑΤΕΒΑΤΟΥ). Zeus Kataibates seated on rock holding his thunderbolt and sceptre, before him, eagle. Also Temple containing his statue. This Zeus had altars at Olympia, Athens, &c.; rocks and places struck by lightning were regarded as sacred to him (B. M. C., p. lii). Also *rev.* Inscr. in laurel-wreath. On some later coins, *symbol*, ram.

Hierapolis (*Membij*). The ancient name *Bambyce* was changed to Hierapolis by Seleucus Nicator, who built a new temple for Atargatis (Astarte), the great goddess of the city (cf. the treatise *De dea Syria*). The following Attic didrachms with Aramaic inscriptions have been attributed (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. liii) to Bambyce:—(α) Coins of the sacerdotal dynasty of Abd-Hadad, *circ.* B.C. 332: Bust of Atargatis, *rev. inscr.*, *Abd-Hadad*, King and driver in chariot; Bust of Atargatis (with name inscribed), *rev. Abd-Hadad*, Abd-Hadad standing in temple. (β) Coins with name 'Alexander' [the Great ?]. *Types*—Bust of Atargatis, *rev.* Lion devouring bull; Bust of Atargatis facing, *rev.* King and driver in chariot; Baal enthroned, *rev.* Atargatis riding on lion; Warrior on horse, *rev.* Lion walking, in front, bird perched on flower.

In the second century B.C. there are bronze coins of Antiochus IV of Syria (*q. v.*), *rev.* ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Zeus standing holding wreath. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial*, Trajan to Philip jun. *Inscr.*, ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. *Types* (often accompanied by ΘΕΑϹ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ)—Atargatis riding on lion or enthroned between two lions; Temple, within which, Roman standard, on one side of the temple, Baal Kevan seated between two oxen, on the other, Atargatis seated between two lions, *inscr.*, ΘΕΟΙ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 759, No. 773, cf. No. 772). Also silver (Antioch class) of Domna, Caracalla (*symbol*, lion), Macrinus (*symbol*, lion), and Diadumenian. Also bronze of Imperial times dated from Seleucid Era. The inscr. ΘΕΑϹ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ, which frequently appears within a laurel-wreath and without any type, probably indicates the Festival in connexion with which the coins bearing it were issued.

III. CHALCIDICE

B. M. C., *Galatia*, &c., p. liv.

Chalcis (*Kinnesrin*), near Beroea (Aleppo). *Imperial*—Trajan to L. Verus. *Inscr.*, ΦΛ. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. *Types*—Laurel-wreath; Standing figure radiate holding palm-branch, spear, and shield, with inscr. ΗΛΙΟ-CEIPOC, *Hunter Cat.*, Pl. LXXI. 27. Date KE (25) on coins of Trajan and of Hadrian = A. D. 117, from era beginning A. D. 92.

IV. PALMYRENE

Palmyra struck small bronze coins without the names or heads of Emperors. These were probably issued from the first century A. D. till the time of Sept. Severus and his family. *Inscr.*, when present, ΠΑΛ-ΜΥΡΑ. *Types*—Palm-tree: Bearded male head in modius, radiate = the Malach-belos of Palmyra (?); Female figure (Atargatis?) on lion; Lion and crescent; Head of Tyche of Palmyra; and other types described by De Saulcy (see B. M. C., *Galat.*, pp. lvi–lviii). For coins with the heads of Zenobia and Vaballathus see *infra*, **Egypt under the Romans.**

V. SELEUCIS AND PIERIA

Tetrapolis of Seleucis. The four cities of Antiocheia, Seleucceia, Apameia, and Laodiceia, all founded by Seleucus I. used a joint bronze coinage during part of the second century B. C., beginning B. C. 149. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΗΜΩΝ (cf. Strabo, xvi, p. 749 *αἵπερ καὶ ἐλέγοντο ἀλλήλων ἀδελφαὶ διὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν*). *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Fulmen: Head of Apollo, *rev.* Tripod: Bearded heads (? Demoi of Antiocheia and Seleucceia), *rev.* Tyche crowning the inscription, or *rev.* Zeus seated. Dates according to the Seleucid Era. Mint, apparently Seleucceia (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 141).

Antiocheia ad Orontem, on the right bank of the Orontes, about twenty miles from its mouth, was the capital of the Seleucid Empire, and one of the most splendid cities of the ancient world. It was a mint-place for the regal coinage of the kings from the time of Antiochus IV or earlier. In the second century B. C. it shared in the Tetrapolis coinage (see above), and during the first century B. C. issued bronze coins dated according to (i) the Seleucid Era, B. C. 312, (ii) the Caesarian (autumn, B. C. 49), or, possibly, the Pompeian (B. C. 64). *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗ-ΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, &c. *Types*—*obv.* Head of Zeus, or of Tyche of Antioch: *rev.* Zeus seated holding Nike; Tripod: Tyche standing with rudder: Poppy-head with ears of corn. There are silver coins (weight 240–200 grs.) of M. Antonius and Cleopatra, with portrait-heads: Cleopatra, ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ, wears

a profusi n of pearls (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. 158). *Imperial*, Augustus to Valerian. Silver and bronze. Like Alexandreia in Egypt and Caesareia in Cappadocia, Antioch was an important Roman mint, whence the issue of silver coins and the Roman character of the types. Antioch was the principal mint for Syria, but Imhoof-Blumer has shown (*Gr. M.*, p. 758; *Revue Suisse*, viii. pp. 40 f.) that about the time of Caracalla many silver and billon coins of Antiochene types and fabric, but with special symbols, were issued at various mints, chiefly in Syria and Phoenicia, e.g. Hieropolis in Cyrrhestica, Beroea, Zeugma, Aradus, Berytus, Sidon, Tripolis, Tyre, Gaza.

I. SILVER. Tetradrachms weighing at first 236 to 220 grains. From the time of Caracalla the silver deteriorates, weight 220 to 200 grains or less. Di'rachms and drachms under Nero. The tetradrachm was tariffed as equivalent to three Roman denarii (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxiii). *Usual inscr.*, ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ (or ΕΞΟΥϹΙΑϹ) ΥΠΑΤΟϹ ΤΟ Β (Γ. Δ, &c.) = *Trib. Pot. Cos.* ii (iii, iv, &c.). Coins of Augustus have ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΣ, with dates of the Era of Actium, B.C. 31; also ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, with double dates of the Actian and Caesarian Eras (B.C. 31 and B.C. 49). ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ occurs, Galba to Nerva (Pick, *Z. f. N.*, xiv. 331). On coins of Geta, ΥΠΑΤΟϹ ΑΠΟΔΕΔΕΙΓμένος = *Consul designatus*. On coins of the Philips, ΜΟΝ*eta* ΥΡΒ*ica* or ΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΑ are found. *Usual type*, Eagle. The type of the Tyche of Antioch seated on a rock with the river-god Orontes swimming at her feet (Fig. 343) occurs under Augustus and in some later reigns. It is found still earlier on the Æ of Tigranes, *q. v.* These coins reproduce the group of Tyche and Orontes made by Eutychides of Sicyon, a pupil of Lysippus, and set up at Antioch soon after the foundation of the city by Seleucus I in B.C. 300. The marble statue in the Vatican is one of the best reproductions of this group (B. M. C., *Galat.*, pp. lxi f.).

FIG. 343.

II. BRONZE. (*a*) Without heads of emperors. First and second century A.D., some dated from Actian Era, B.C. 31, but most from the Caesarian Era, autumn, B.C. 49, which is also found in class (*b*). *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, and names of the *Legati* of Syria, also ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΗϹ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ. *Types* referring to Zeus, Artemis, Apollo; also Tyche and Orontes group: Running ram looking back with crescent and star above it (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lix); Boule(?) dropping pebble into urn (*ib.*, Pl. XIX. 11): Tripod with human heads (Pl. XX. 8). On this *quasi-autonomous* coinage see Macdonald in *N. C.*, 1904, pp. 105 f., where it is shown that the most remarkable group belongs to the year A.D. 129, when Hadrian visited Antioch.

(3) *Imperial.* *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ; ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ. From time of Elagabalus, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΛΩΝ. *Types*—Commonly the letters S C (*Senatus consulto*) within a laurel-wreath; also, Crown of the ἀρχιερεύς, *Inscr.*, ΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΙΣ (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. 167); Laurel-wreath encircling name of *Legatus* of Syria; Bust of the Tyche of Antioch, above, running ram; Tyche and Orontes, sometimes in shrine. On the coins from Domitian to Caracalla various numerals appear, see **Zeugma**, *supra*, p. 777. They probably indicate the month of the issue, or possibly the die-number. Æ coins of Trajan, *rev.* ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΣΥΡΙΑϹ, Bust of Tyche of city, were doubtless minted at Antioch (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. xliii).

Antiocheni ad Daphnen. See *supra*, p. 763, under **Antiochus IV.**

Apameia (*Kal'at el-Madîk*), on the Orontes or an affluent (the Axius), originally called Pharnake and then Pella. It was renamed by Seleucus I in honour of his wife Apame. It was a regal mint-place of Antiochus IV and later Syrian kings (*Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΑΞΙΩΙ and ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ), and shared in the Tetrapolis coinage (p. 778, *supra*). *Autonomous* Æ, second and first centuries B.C., with dates of Seleucid Era, i.e. 312: cf. B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxiv, and *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 191. *Inscr.*, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. Types relate to Zeus, Poseidon, Demeter, Athena, Dionysos, Nike. Elephant as *rev.* type, B. M. C., p. 233, No. 3, &c.; also *rev.* Warrior advancing, *Ib.* No. 1. *Imperial.* Imhoof, *N. Z.*, xxxiii. p. 5, attributes the following Æ to Apameia in the time of Claudius:—Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΚΛΑΥΔ[ΙΕΩΝ] ΑΠ[ΑΜ]ΕΩΝ, Goddess of city seated, hand resting on shield; at feet, Orontes (Axius) (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXXIII. 28). Also with the name *Claudia* only:—*obv.* ΚΛΑΥΔΙΕΩΝ, Head of Helios; *rev.* ΚΛΑΥΔΙΕΩΝ, Head of Selene (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 236).

Balanaea (*Bânias*), on the shore, south of *Latakiyeh* (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxiv; p. 236). This town is thought by M. Rouvier to have been identical with **Leucas** (*Rev. Biblique*, Oct. 1904). Era Seleucid.

Female head.

Head of City. [Fox, *Engr.*, ii. p. 30.]

ΒΑΛΑΝΕΩΝ ϹΥ[ρίας] Zeus seated holding Nike. Date '104' = B.C. 209/8 . . . . . Æ

ΒΑΛΑΝΕΩΤΩΝ ϹΥ Nike standing. Date '104' = B.C. 209/8 . . Æ

Also with head of M. Antonius; *rev.* ΒΑΛΑΝΕΩΤΩΝ ϹΥ. Indian Dionysos in chariot.

Emisa (*Homs*), on the Orontes, celebrated for its temple of Elagabal, the Syrian divinity identified by the Romans with Sol and Jupiter. *Imperial*, Antoninus Pius to Uranius Antoninus. *Inscr.*, ΕΜΙϹΗΝΩΝ, and from Caracalla's time, ΕΜΙϹΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑϹ, or ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΛ. ΕΜΙϹΩΝ. Dates of Seleucid Era. *Types*—Eagle standing on the black conical stone of Elagabal; Great altar of Elagabal richly decorated

(J. Domna); Temple of Elagabal, within which the sacred stone, surrounded by a balustrade and shaded by two parasols (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. 239, Caracalla and Elagabalus). (This stone, transported to Rome by Elagabalus, priest of the god of Emisa, is shown on the Roman coins of that Emperor and also on those of Uranius Antoninus.) *Games*—ΗΛΙΑ. ΠΥΘΙΑ. Silver of Uranius Antoninus with Antiochene eagle-type. Lenormant (*L'Alphabet phénicien*, ii. p. 4) attributes to Emisa during Imperial times the following Æ, modelled on ℞ of Antioch:—*Obv.* *Dabi' Malka* (in Estrangelo characters), Bust of radiate Sun-god. *Rev.* S. C, and Eagle within wreath. On the coinage of Emisa, see, further, Dieudonné in *Rev. Num.*, 1906, p. 132 f.

Epiphaneia, on the Orontes, the Hamath of the Old Testament, received its Greek name from Antiochus IV. Epiphanes. Autonomous Æ of second century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. *Types*—Head of Tyche of city, *rev.* Zeus seated, holding Nike; Bust of Athena, *rev.* Apollo standing. Some with dates (of era of Aradus?) as at **Paltus.**

Gabala (*Jebleh*), south of Laodiceia ad Mare. *Inscr.*, ΓΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. Autonomous Æ of first century B.C.; *obv.* Head of Helios; *rev.* Fore-part of galley and date ΗΚ; *obv.* Bearded head, *rev.* Crab and crescent (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 236; B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. 243). *Imperial*—Augustus to Macrinus (or later?). Era begins B.C. 47. Types chiefly relate to a Syrian goddess (Astarte or Aphrodite?), who appears seated holding flower, poppy-head, &c. Also Veiled cultus-statue of the same goddess, accompanied by two sphinxes and crescent and star. Also Athena; Owl and sphinx (B. M. C., p. 244; cf. *N. Z.*, xxxiii. p. 6); &c.

Laodiceia ad Mare (*Latakiyeh*), refounded by Seleucus I and named after his mother Laodice, was an important and well-built city of Syria with an excellent harbour. *Second century* B.C. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ (or ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ) ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΙ. Coins of the Seleucid kings and autonomous Æ, *obv.* Head of the Tyche of Laodiceia, *rev.* Nike. Also coins of the Tetrapolis (p. 778, *supra*). *First century* B.C. Æ tetradrachms, weight 230–220 grains, *obv.* Bust of the Tyche, veiled and turreted, *rev.* Zeus seated holding Nike, all in wreath. Also Æ Drachm (56–60 grains) with *obv.* Bust of Tyche, *rev.* ΛΑ ΘΕ Aplustre (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 237). Æ, Head of Zeus, *rev.* Tripod with lebes; Radiate head (Helios?), *rev.* Artemis huntress; Head of Artemis, *rev.* Bear's head (cf. B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxvii); Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Pharos (*ib.*, p. 250, No. 24). *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, and after B.C. 47 (when Julius Caesar visited Syria and conferred various honours on the cities), ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ.

Imperial and *Colonial*, Augustus to Trebonianus Gallus (or Valerian?). (α) Without name of emperor. Æ first and second century A.D. *Inscr.*, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Bust of Athena, *rev.* Bust of Sarapis. (β) With name of Emperor. *Inscr.*, ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ; under Sept. Severus, ΙΟΥΛ·ΛΑΟΔΙ·CEOV·ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. From time of Caracalla, *inscr.*, chiefly in Latin, COL. LAOD. METROPOLEOS or LAVDICEON. *Types* chiefly relate to the Tyche of

Laodiceia, whose head is sometimes wreathed with bunches of grapes, the vineyards of the neighbourhood being famous (Strabo, xvi. p. 752). The Tyche seated, with river-god at feet, and four Cities standing before her. Also, Two Wrestlers; Two Centaurs supporting agonistic crown; Modius and *inscr.*, AETERNVM BENEFICIVM (an Imperial benefaction of corn to the city: *N. C.*, 1900, p. 100); Armed female figure standing between two stags, probably reproducing the old statue of Artemis Brauronia that Seleucus I brought from Susa to Laodiceia, where it was in existence in the time of Pausanias (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxviii). There are Æ tetradrachms of Augustus and later emperors, *rev.* Bust of Tyche. *Era*, Caesarian, B. C. 48. *Games*—ANTONINIANA, PVTHIA (B. M. C., p. 259).

Larissa (*Kul'at es-Seijâr*), on the Orontes. Autonomous Æ of first century B. C. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Throne of Zeus; Head of City, *rev.* Horse walking (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxviii f.).

Nicopolis Seleucidis (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxix). *Imperial*, Commodus to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΤΗC CΕΛΕΥΚΙΔOC T. ΙΕΡAC; ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ CΕΛΕΥΚΙΔOC. *Types*—Wreath; Nemesis in shrine; Artemis (?) and nymph; beneath, river-god, above, Eros flying with torch.

Paltus ([illegible]), between Gabala and Balanaea. *Imperial*, Sept. Severus to [illegible]nius Etruscus. *Inscr.*, ΠΑΛΤΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Dioskuri; Athena; N ke; Bust of J. Domna (?) as Tyche. Era begins in autumn of B. C. 259 or 258 (Imhoof, *Rev. Suisse*, viii. p. 44 f.; B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxx).

Raphanea (*Rafniyeh*), south-west of Epiphaneia (*Hamah*). *Imperial*, Caracalla to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΡΕΦΑΝΕΩΤΩΝ. *Chief type*—Male figure (Genius of the city ?), seated or standing, holding phiale and cornucopiae; in front, bull; on either side, eagle.

Rhosus, on the Gulf of Issus. Autonomous Æ, second and first centuries B. C. *Chief type—Obv.* Head of the Tyche of Rhosus, *rev.* ΡΩΣΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Syrian divinity (Hadad ?) horned standing between two recumbent bulls (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxx); cf. similar types described under **Dium** in Decapolis *infra*. Also Head of Zeus, *rev.* ΡΩΣΕΩΝ ΙΕΡΑΣ, Bust of the Tyche. *Imperial*, Commodus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΡΩCEΩΝ ΙΕΡAC, Bust of Artemis or Selene, &c. *Era* begins B. C. 39 (Macdonald, *Journ. Internat.*, 1903, p. 47).

Seleuceia Pieria (*Seleukiyeh*), the port of Antioch. Founded by Seleucus I, it was a mint of the Syrian kings in the second century B. C. (*inscr.* on Æ, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΜ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΙ). *Autonomous* Æ of second and first century B. C.:—

Bust of Tyche of Seleuceia.	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Thunderbolt (with fillet attached) on cushion placed on stool . . Æ Tetrad. 230–215 grs.

Head of Zeus. [*Z. f. N.*, iii. 350.]	R.	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Thunderbolt. Æ Drachm; also ½ Drachm with *rev.* Nike.
	R.	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Thunderbolt . . . . Æ Diobol

Also Æ of second century. *Inscr.*, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ: ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΜ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΙ; ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. *Types*—Head of Zeus, *rev.* Thunderbolt; Head of Apollo, *rev.* Tripod; Head of Zeus, *rev.* Three naked Kuretes (Hirsch, *Auct. Cat.*, xiii. 4115). Also Æ of the Tetrapolis, see *supra*, p. 778. *Eras*—On the Æ, Seleucid; on the Æ are years probably reckoned from the era of the autonomy of the town, beginning B. C. 108 (or 109).

Imperial, Augustus to Severus Alexander. (Tetradrachms were struck under Augustus, and there are also *quasi-autonomous* Æ of the second century.) *Inscr.*, usually ϹΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑϹ, also ϹΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗϹ ΙΕΡΑϹ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. *Types*—Thunderbolt on stool or on roof of shrine, each type sometimes with inscr. ΖΕΥϹ ΚΕΡΑΥΝΙΟϹ: Sacred stone with shrine, which is surmounted by eagle, or within temple, generally with inscr. ΖΕΥϹ ΚΑϹΙΟϹ. *Era*—Actian (B. C. 31): also (on coin of Augustus) the era of Seleuceia (B. C. 108 or 109). The types (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxi) of this city mainly relate to Zeus Keraunios and to Zeus Kasios, the latter a Semitic divinity identified with Zeus and honoured with annual festivals on Mount Kasios, south of Seleuceia. The thunderbolt was a cultus-object of Zeus Keraunios, and, according to one account, was connected with the foundation of the city; cf. Appian, *Syr.* 58 *φασὶ δὲ αὐτῷ τὰς Σελευκείας οἰκίζοντι, τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ, διοσημίαν ἡγήσασθαι κεραυνοῦ· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο θεὸν αὐτοῖς κεραυνὸν ἔθετο· καὶ θρησκεύουσι καὶ ὑμνοῦσι καὶ νῦν κεραυνόν.*

VI. COELE-SYRIA

Coele-Syria, in its more restricted sense, comprised the small tract between Mounts Lebanon and Antilibanus; but in a more general way the name was applied to all the country east and south-east of the latter range of mountains.

Chalcis sub Libano (*Mejdel 'Anjar*), at the foot of Antilibanus (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxiii, cf. liv). This city, together with the neighbouring Heliopolis, the valley of the Marsyas and the mountainous region of Ituraea, constituted a Tetrarchy, the whole or portions of which were governed in the first century B. C. by rulers who took the titles of *τετράρχης* and *ἀρχιερεύς*.

Ptolemy, son of Mennaeus, circ. B. C. 85–40.

Head of Zeus, laur.	R.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ Eagle flying . . . . . Æ ·85
	R.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΙΕΡ (*sic*) Two warriors standing facing, holding spears; laurel-wreath . . . . . Æ ·75

Lysanias, son of Ptolemy the son of Mennaeus, B.C. 40–36.

Head of Lysanias, diademed. ΛΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ Athena Nikephoros standing . . . . . Æ .75

From B.C. 36 to 30 the dominions of Lysanias were in the hands of Cleopatra. After her death they were farmed by Zenodorus, who, however, in B.C. 24 lost Batanea, Trachonitis, and Auranitis on their being handed over by Augustus to Herod I. He retained Oulatha and Paneas till his death in B.C. 20.

Zenodorus, son of Lysanias, B.C. 30–20.

Head of Octavian. ΖΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ Head of Zenodorus.

With date '87' of an era beginning either B.C. 117 or B.C. 114 (B. M.C., *Galat.*, p. 281).

For later coins of the kingdom of Chalcis see **Judaea.**

Damascus. The earliest coins are Alexandrine tetradrachms, *symbol*, fore-part of ram (Müller, Nos. 1338–1346), belonging to *circ.* B.C. 300 or later. Autonomous Æ of second and first centuries B.C. with dates of Seleucid era (cf. **Demetrias**). *Inscr.*, ΔΑΜΑΣΚΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Tyche; Tyche standing; Ram; Stag; &c. (see De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 30 f.). On Damascus as a probable mint of the later Seleucid kings see *supra*, p. 772, and as a mint of the Nabathaean kings see under **Arabia**, p. 811.

Imperial, Augustus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΔΑΜΑCΚΗΝΩΝ: ΔΑΜΑCΚΗΝΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC; ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΟC: ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ ΙΕΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ. *Colonial*, Philip I to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, COL ΔΑΜΑS METRO. *Types* (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxv; De Saulcy, *op. cit.*), chiefly representations of the Tyche of Damascus. Also, the river-god Chrysoroas (*Barada*) reclining, inscribed ΠΗΓΑΙ (Fig. 344) (cf. De Saulcy, p. 47, No. 9; Imhoof, *Nymphen*, p. 170, No. 470;

FIG. 344.

Pl. XI. 3); Ram standing; Shrine of the Tyche, and two female figures each supporting a cage containing a cock; Doe suckling child (see Rossbach in *Neue Jahrb.*, vii. 395); Horse and bull facing, between them, cypress; Maenad (?) holding vine-branch (De Saulcy, p. 52, No. 10; *Rev. num.*, 1844, p. 14). *Games*, CEBACMIA (Clermont-Ganneau in *Rec. d'Arch. d'Orient*, Aug. 1901), ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, ΑΓΙΑ ΙΕΡΑ CEBACMIA. *Dates.* On coins of the earlier emperors dates of the Seleucid era occur.

Demetrias, in the neighbourhood of, or perhaps only a temporary name of, **Damascus** (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxvi; *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 115; and Dussaud in *Journ. Asiat.*, 1904). Bronze of first century B.C. *Inscr.*, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ; *obv.* Head of Demetrius III, *rev.* Tyche of Demetrias seated, river-god at feet; *obv.* Head of the Tyche, *rev.* Nike (also *rev.* Tyche); *obv.* Young head (Antiochus XII ?), *rev.* Zeus (?) standing. *Imperial* coins, Tiberius to M. Aurelius, inscribed ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ, with types, Head of Tyche. Female figure holding ears of corn, apparently belong to this town (cf. De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 58).

Heliopolis (*Baalbek*). *Colonial*, Sept. Severus to Gallienus (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxvii; De Saulcy, *op. cit.*, p. 6). *Inscr.*, COL · HEL ·; COL · IVL · AVG · FEL · HEL. *Types*—Temple of Jupiter Heliopolitanus with inscr. I · O · M · H = Jovi optimo maximo Heliopolitano; Propylaeum of the same temple, I · O · M · H ·; Temple on rock approached by lofty staircase; Mercury (the triad of Heliopolitan divinities consisted of Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury: Perdrizet, *Comptes rendus de l'Acad. des Inscr.*, 1901, p. 128); Bust of the Tyche; the Tyche standing, on each side a standing figure and two Victories holding veil over her head; Two figures (of Herakles ?) each holding club and stag (?) (Brit. Mus.); Two naked figures each holding vexillum and stag (?) (Brit. Mus.); Three agonistic crowns, inscr. CERT · SACR · CAP · OEC · ISE · HEL · = Certamina Sacra Capitolina Oecumenica Isclastica Heliopolitana; Two athletes supporting crown; Athlete drawing lots from urn.

Besides the above described Æ there are billon tetradrachms of J. Domna, and of Caracalla, of the Antiochene class, *rev.* Eagle, ΔΗΜΑΡΧ &c.; *symbol*, bust of Helios.

Laodiceia ad Libanum, on the Orontes (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 3 f.; cf. B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxviii). *Imperial*, Sept. Severus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΛΙΒΑΝΩ. *Chief Type*, ΜΗΝ standing beside horse.

Leucas on the Chrysoroas (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxviii). *Imperial*, Claudius to Gordian III (some without emperors' heads) *Inscr.*, ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΙΩΝ; ΚΛΑΥΔΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ; ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ, &c. *Types*—Emperor standing in quadriga; Herakles; Nike; River-god ΧΡΥCΟΡΟΑC. *Eras*—(i) Beginning B.C. 38–7; (ii) A.D. 48.

Posidium (*el-Bouseit*), on a bay at the south-west base of Mount Casius. The following small coin has been attributed to this town (cf. B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxix):—*Obv.* Baal seated holding grapes; in field, fulmen. *Rev.* ΠΟΣΙ[Δ] . . . . . Bearded head in pilos. Æ Size ·55. Wt. 64·7 grains.

VII. TRACHONITIS

Caesareia Panias (*Banias*), at the foot of Mount Hermon (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxx f.). This city, at first called Panias, formed part of the tetrarchy of Zenodorus (see **Chalcis sub Libano**). In B.C. 20 it was

handed over to Herod the Great, who apparently changed the name to Caesareia and built, near its celebrated Grotto of Pan, a splendid temple in honour of Augustus. Herod Philip II rebuilt the city and called it Caesareia Philippi (cf. Matt. xvi. 13; Mark viii. 27). Agrippa II changed the name to Neronias. The coins prove that from about the time of M. Aurelius it was generally known as Caesareia Panias, or Caesareia Augusta sub Panio. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to J. Maesa. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙ. CEB. ΙΕΡ. ΚΑΙ ΑCY. ΥΠ. ΠΑΝΕΙΩ, or Τ. ΠΡ. ΠΑΝ (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 222); ΚΑΙCΑΡ. ΠΑΝΙΑΔΟC; ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑ ΠΑΝΙΑC. A coin of Sev. Alexander Caesar, A. D. 221–222, reading COL. CESARIA ITVR[aeae], which has been attributed to this mint (*Z. f. N.*, xxiv p. 133), is more probably of Caesareia ad Libanum. *Types*—Zeus: Pan standing playing flute: Temenos of Pan, within which the god standing; Lagobolon and syrinx (*N. C.*, 1900, p. 294). *Dates* of the era of the city beginning B. C. 3

Æ coins of Augustus (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxx), with *rev.* C A within wreath (='Caesareia Augusta'?), have been attributed, with little probability, to Caesareia Panias, for these pieces are found not only in Palestine but also in Asia Minor (near Smyrna) and in Hayling Island, England, and C A may mean 'Commune Asiae', i.e. κοινὸν Ἀσίας (Froehner's *Mélanges d'épigr.*, 1875, p. 76), or simply 'Caesar Augustus' (Th. Reinach).

Gaba, probably identical with the 'Gabe' of Pliny, v. 18 (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxxii; p. 300). *Imperial*, Titus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΚΛΑΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠ. ΓΑΒΗΝΩΝ; ΓΑΒΗΝΩΝ. *Usual type*, Mên standing. *Dates* of era of Gaba beginning B.C. 61 (or B.C. 60?).

VIII. DECAPOLIS

Abila (*Abîl*), twelve miles east of Gadara. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Caracalla (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 309 f.). *Inscr.*, CЄ. ΑΒΙΛΗΝΩΝ Ι. Α. Α. Γ. ΚΟΙ. CY (= CЄΛЄYKЄΩN ΑΒΙΛΗΝΩΝ ΙЄΡΑC ΑCYΛΟY ΑYTONOMOY ΓNΩPIMOY(?) ΚΟΙΛΗC CYPIAC); CЄ. ΑΒΙΛΗΝΩΝ ΚΟΙ. CY. *Types*—Herakles; Cornucopiae; Bunch of grapes (cf. Euseb. πόλις οἰνοφόρος); Temple flanked by towers. *Era*, Pompeian (B.C. 64).

Antiocheia ad Hippum (**Hippus**). Site at *Khurbet Sûsîyeh*, on the east of the Lake of Gennesaret (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxxiii). *Imperial*, Nero to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΤΙΟΧ. ΠΡ. ΙΠ. ΙЄΡ. ΑCYΛΟ; ΙΠΠΗΝΩΝ. *Types*—Tyche of the city holding horse; Horse standing; Horse's head; Pegasos (*Rev. Suisse*, 1908, pp. 127, 128). *Era*, Pompeian (B.C. 64).

Canata or **Canatha** (*Kunawât*). See B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxxiv. *Imperial*, Claudius to Commodus. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΝΑΤΗΝΩΝ; ΚΑΝΑΘΗΝΩΝ ΓΑΒЄΙΝ. (the epithet Gabinia was probably derived from Gabinius the Proconsul of Syria). *Types*—Tyche of the city; Head of Athena; Dionysos; Head of Zeus (probably the Ζεὺς μέγιστος of Canata); Astarte standing. *Era*, Pompeian (B.C. 64).

Capitolias, probably at *Beit-er-Ras*, south-east of Gadara. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Macrinus. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΕΩΝ Ι. Α. Α (= ΙΕΡΑC ΑCΥΛΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ). *Prevalent type*—Astarte (or the Tyche of the city?) standing in temple. *Dates* from local era beginning A.D. 97 or 98.

Dium (*Eidun?*), near Pella. *Imperial*, Caracalla and Geta. *Inscr.*, ΔΕΙΗΝΩΝ. *Type*—Hadad? (cf. *Rev. arch.*, 1894, pt. 2, p. 250), horned, standing between two bulls. A somewhat similar type occurs on other Syrian coins, at Rhosus, Hieropolis in Cyrrhestica, Neapolis in Samaria, and on tetradrachms of Antiochus XII (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxxv). *Era*, Pompeian (B.C. 64).

Gadara (*Umm Keis*), south-east of the Sea of Galilee, was rebuilt by Pompey *circ.* B.C. 63 and made a free city. *Autonomous* Æ First century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Tyche, *rev.* ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ, Cornucopiae and date '18' [Brit. Mus.]. *Imperial*, Augustus to Gordian III. *Inscr.*, ΓΑΔΑΡΕΙΣ; ΓΑΔΑΡΑ; ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ; ΠΟΜΠΗΙΕΩΝ ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ (or abbreviated), also with addition of Ι (=ΙΕΡΑC) Α (= ΑCΥΛΟΥ) Α (= ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ) Γ (= ?). Κ. CY (= ΚΟΙΛΗC CYΡΙΑC). *Types*—Bust of Tyche; Bust of Herakles; Two cornucopiae; Zeus in temple; Male figure between two lions (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 303, No. 8); Galley with rowers and inscr. ΝΑΥΜΑ? (= *ναυμαχία*). *Era*, Pompeian (B.C. 64).

Gerasa (*Jerash*). *Imperial*, Hadrian to Severus Alexander. Types relate to Artemis as Tyche of the city, with *inscr.* ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΤΥΧΗ ΓΕΡΑCΩΝ (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxxviii; *N. C.*, 1900, p. 295). Coins of M. Aurelius and L. Verus are inscribed ΑΝ. ΤΩ. ΠΡ. ΧΡ. ΤΩ. ΠΡ. ΓΕ. (= *Ἀντιοχέων τῶν πρὸς Χρυσορόᾳ* (the local river) *τῶν πρότερον Γερασηνῶν*). The name of Antioch borne by Gerasa is known also from lapidary inscriptions of the second century A.D. (Perdrizet in *Revue biblique*, July, 1900, p. 441; cf. *Rev. num.*, 1900, p. 487).

Pella (*Tabakat el Fahil*), about twenty miles south of the Sea of Galilee. *Imperial* Commodus, Lucilla, and Elagabalus (De Saulcy, *T. S.*, p. 291 f.). *Inscr.*, ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΝ. *Types*—Athena; Male figure standing holding phiale; Tyche of City seated, and River-god [Brit. Mus.]. *Era*, Pompeian (B.C. 64).

Philadelpheia (*Amman*), the Rabbath-Ammon of the Old Testament. The city as it existed in the third century B.C. was rebuilt and renamed by Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Imperial*, Hadrian to Severus Alexander (B. M. C., *Galat.*, p. lxxxix). *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΛΗC CYΡΙΑC; ΦΙΛ. ΚΟΙ. CYΡΙ. *Types* relate chiefly to the Tyrian Herakles; Bust of Herakles; Four-horse car of Herakles, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΝ ΑΡΜΑ, doubtless employed in festal processions to carry cultus-objects, like the ΙΕΡΑ ΑΠΗΜΗ of Ephesian coins (*supra*, p. 577); Bust of ΘΕΑ ΑCΤΕΡΙΑ, the mother of the Tyrian Herakles.

IX. PHOENICIA

[Hill, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Phoenicia*, 1910; Babelon, *Les Perses Achéménides . . . et Pl.* 1893; Rouvier, *Numismatique des Villes de la Phénicie* (*Journal Intern. d'Archéologie Numm.* iii–vii (1900–1904).]

Aradus was built on an island off the northern coast of Phoenicia. Its coinage begins about the same time as that of Tyre and Sidon towards the end of the fifth century B.C.: but unlike those cities Aradus made use of the Persic standard for its silver staters, probably on account of its proximity to and commerce with the island of Cyprus, where alone that standard was then in use.

The early coinage of Aradus may be arranged in the following classes:—

Late fifth and early fourth centuries B.C.

מא ('ex Arado'). Phoenician fish-god, holding dolphin in each hand.	Galley with sea-horse beneath [Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. XXII. 1, &c.] ℞ 55 grs., ℞ 27 grs.
מא Half-figure of fish-god.	Prow with dolphin beneath [*Ibid.*, Pl. XXII. 7, &c.] . . . . ℞ 11 grs.

First half of fourth century B.C.

Head of Melkart laureate, of archaic style. [Babelon, No. 878.]	מא Galley on waves . . . . . ℞ Attic Tetradr. 257·12 grs.
Id. [Babelon, Pl. XXII. 12 f.]	Id. ℞ Persic Stater 165 grs., and divisions 54, and 14·5 grs.

Circ. B.C. 350–332.

Fig. 345.

Staters similar to those of preceding period, with regnal dates (10–17) or (numeral ?) letters (Fig. 345): this is possibly the coinage of the Gerostratus who sided with Alexander. Also bronze (size ·55) with types, Fish-god, *rev.* Galley. Certain minute ℞ coins (2·3 grs. and under), *obv.* Bearded head, *rev.* Galley, Tortoise, Head of one of the Phoenician Pataekoi, &c., probably belong to both this period and the preceding.

Circ. B.C. 332–323.

Strato, son of Gerostratus.

Head of Melkart. [Rouvier, *Villes de Phénicie*, No. 106.]	בע ('Abdastart). Galley . . . . . ℞ Obol 10 grs.

Circ. B.C. 330–260.

On the Macedonian conquest Aradus abandoned its ancient standard of weight for the Attic, and struck gold staters and silver tetradrachms with Alexandrine types (Müller, Cl. II, III, and IV, Nos. 1360–79), distinguished by the monogram $\frac{A}{P}$ (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVII. 3, 4). Some of these are dated by the era of the conquest of Phoenicia (B.C. 333 2). They probably ceased with the reign of Antiochus I (B.C. 281 261), on some of whose tetradrachms the same monogram occurs. Probably to the same period is to be assigned the Attic tetrobol with *obv.* Beardless laureate head, *rev.* מא Prow (Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. XXIII. 2).

Circ. B.C. 259–171.

The era of Aradus, according to which all the subsequent coins of the city are dated, commences in B.C. 259. The coins fall into the following classes:—

(α) Alexandrine gold staters, silver tetradrachms, and bronze. Monogram ΑΡ. Many of the tetradrachms (Müller, Cl. V) bear the *symbol* Palm-tree, and (α) Phoenician dates corresponding to B.C. 243–215 or (β) Greek dates, B.C. 202–171.

(β) The contemporary smaller coinage consists of Attic tetrobols, half-drachms, diobols, and bronze, with Phoenician dates from B.C. 243, and the monogram ΑΡ.

Head of Zeus or Melkart.	Prow with or without Athena as figure-head . Æ Tetrobol, ½ Dr., or Diobol
Head of Tyche.	Prow . . . . . Æ ½ Dr.
Id.	Prow with or without Athena as figure-head . . . . . Æ ·9–·65
Id.	Stern of ship . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus.	Beak of ship . . . . . Æ ·7

Circ. B.C. 174–137 *and later.*

Head of Poseidon, crowned with marine plant. [Babelon, Pl. XXIII. 14.]	ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ Zeus standing; *symbol*, palm-tree; date = B.C. 174 . . . Æ Attic Tetradr.
Bust and dates = B.C. 174–110. [See **Ephesus**, p. 575.]	ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ Stag and palm-tree . . . Æ Attic Dr.
Head of Zeus.	Beak of ship . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Tyche.	Poseidon seated on prow . . Æ ·85
Id.	Aplustre . . . . . Æ ·55

Circ. B.C. 137–45.

FIG. 346.

Some time in the reign of Alexander Bala (B.C. 152–144) Aradus, which had been long at feud with its neighbour Marathus, succeeded in destroying that town, and probably obtained thenceforth a considerable accession of wealth and power, for we find it, shortly after the event, in a position to send into the market vast quantities of dated tetradrachms, the series of which extends from B.C. 137 down to B.C. 4[illegible]. The weight of these tetradrachms is Rhodian (?), being intermediate between the Attic and Tyrian standards. The drachms with Ephesian types (see above) continued to be issued until B.C. 110.

Head of Tyche, veiled and turreted (Fig. 346).	ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ Nike standing, holding aplustre and palm; in field, Greek date and Phoenician and Greek letters . . . Æ Tetradr. 239 grs
Head of Zeus.	Prow with Athena as figure-head (B.C. 130–110) . . . . Æ Tetrobol
	Æ size ·6
Head of Tyche.	Prow (B.C. 119–109) . . . Æ ½ Dr
Head of Gorgon.	Aplustre (B.C. 111, 110) . Æ Diobol
Head of Astarte veiled.	Humped bull (B.C. 96) . . Æ Drachm
Id.	Id. (B.C. 94–21) . . . . . Æ ·85
Head of Tyche.	Poseidon seated on prow . . Æ ·85
Heads of Zeus and a goddess jugate.	Prow with Athena as figure-head (B.C. 137–52) . . . . . Æ ·75
Head of Zeus.	Prow (B.C. 84–45) . . . . Æ ·7

Bronze coins with the head of M. Antonius were issued in B.C. 38/7 and 35/4.

Imperial, Tiberius to Gordian [illegible], ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. *Usual types*—Head of Astarte wearing stephane [illegible] before which is the head of the Emperor, smaller in size than that of [illegible] less, *rev.* Running bull, Tyche seated on rudder; Vase between [illegible] phinxes; Cypress-tree between lion and bull, each accompanied by legionary standard.

Also occasional *quasi-autonomous* coins, partly with the old types, to A.D. 11[illegible]. A silver tetradrachm of Caracalla of the Antiochene class (*symbol*, crab and crescent) may have been issued at Aradus or Ascalon (Imhoof-Blumer, *Gr. Münzen*, 786).

Berytus (*Beyrout*), a coast-town between Byblus and Sidon. It was a mint for AV, Æ, and Æ of Ptolemy II, III, and V (*symbol*, trident), and also for Seleucid Æ and Æ (Antiochus IV to Antiochus VIII). In the second century the coins bear a Phoenician inscription לאדנא אש בכנען; meaning 'of Laodicea which is in Canaan' (i.e. Phoenicia) (*Rev. Arch.*, 1897, p. 302); also often the letters ΑΑ ΦΟΙ or ΒΗ ΦΟΙ. Autonomous Æ from second century; *inscr.* as above, or 'of Berit' in Phoenician; later ΒΗΡΥΤΙΩΝ. *Types*—Head of Tyche; Poseidon in car drawn by hippocamps; Astarte on prow, &c. Era begins B.C. 80. Æ of Cleopatra VII (*q.v.*), in B.C. 31 (Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ., 1886-9). *Colonial* (from *circ.* B.C. 15). Augustus to Salonina; also small bronze without Emperors' heads. *Inscr.*, BER., C. B., COL. BER., COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER., COL. ANT. AVG. FEL. BER., &c. Other inscriptions: SEC(uritas) SAEC(uli); DECENNALES ANTONINI COS III. *Types*—usual colonial; Astarte; Temple of Astarte; Poseidon; Temple of Poseidon; Poseidon

...zing Beroe; Dionysos; Agora gateway with figure of 'Marsyas', the ...ght Kabiri; Eshmun-Asklepios with two serpents, &c. Under Caracalla and Macrinus, silver 'Antiochene' tetradrachms; *symbol*, trident and dolphin.

Botrys, between Byblus and Tripolis. *Quasi-autonomous* (time of Augustus) and *Imperial* (Elagabalus to Severus Alexander). *Inscr.*, ΒΟΤΡΥΗΝΩΝ. Era (Actian) begins B.C. 31. *Types*—Astarte in temple; Grapes; Amphora.

Byblus (Gebal), a coast-town at the foot of Mount Lebanon, between Botrys and Berytus, famous as the scene of the myth of Adonis, who was here worshipped under the name of Thammuz. Isis also was fabled to have come to Byblus, where she sought and found the chest containing the corpse of Osiris slain by Typhon. The earliest coins of Byblus are autonomous silver pieces of the kings of Byblus, Elpaal, Azbaal, Ainel or Enylus, the contemporary of Alexander the Great, B.C. 333 (Arrian, ii. 20. 1) and Adramelek, B.C. 315 (?) (Six, *Num. Chron.*, 1877, p. 182).

Phoenician Standard, circ. B.C. 400–315 (?).

Galley, with horse's head as figure-head, manned by three armed men; beneath, hippocamp.

Id. [Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. XXVI. 12.]

Id. [Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. XXVI. 20, &c.]

Vulture standing on an *incuse* ram. Æ Stater and Fourth; also smaller divisions varied. [De Luynes, *Satrap.*, Pl. XVI. 46, 47.]

Lion devouring a bull, of which the head is *in relief* and the body *incuse*. Inscr. in Phoenician letters אלפעל מלך גבל (= Elpaal Melek Gebal) . . Æ Stater and divisions.

Lion devouring bull. Inscr. in Phoenician letters עזבעל מלך גבל (= Azbaal Melek Gebal); עינאל מלך גבל (= Ainel Melek Gebal); or אדרמלך מלך גבל (= Adramelek Melek Gebal) . . Æ 213 grs. and 13 grs.

Second and first centuries B.C.

The next coins of Byblus are bronze of the Seleucidae from Antiochus IV to Antiochus VIII, *rev.* usually Phoenician god Kronos represented as a standing figure with six wings and a horned head-dress (cf. *Rev. Num.*, 1856, p. 394, and Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 442).

There are also autonomous bronze coins of the first century B.C.; *rev.* in Phoenician letters לגבל קדשת 'of Gebal the holy'. *Types*—Head of Tyche; Kronos; Isis Pharia: Crown of ΕΙΣΙΣ; Isis-Astarte standing; Harpokrates; &c. (Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 442). *Quasi-autonomous* Æ, dated by Actian Era. *Imperial* Æ, Augustus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΒΥΒΛΙΩΝ, ΒΥΒΛΟΥ ΙΕΡΑϹ, &c. *Usual types*—Temple of Astarte, in which her statue standing with one foot on prow; Isis Pharia: Temple with court containing conical baetyl; &c.

Caesareia ad Libanum, at the north-west foot of Mount Lebanon. *Imperial*, Antonin: Pius and Aurelius. *Inscr.*, ΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΙΑϹ ΑΙ-

BANOY or KAICAPEΩN TΩN EN TΩ AIBANΩ, with Seleucid dates. *Colonial*—Elagabalus to Severus Alexander, COL. CAESAREA LIB. sometimes also ITVR(aeae?). *Types*—Half-length simulacrum of Astarte in temple (as described by Macrobius, *Sat.*, i. 21, 5); Astarte in Temple crowned by standing figure, River-god at her feet. Dates according to the Seleucid era.

Carne or **Carnos.** To this place, the mainland port of Aradus (Strabo 753), coins have been attributed with Phoenician dates reckoned from the era of Aradus, B.C. 259, ranging from B.C. 226–137. *Inscr.*, KAP or קרן. Alexandrine Æ tetradrachm; Æ Attic tetrobols with Aradian types or Cornucopiae; Æ with Aradian types, also Asklepios-Eshmun crowned by Nike; Cornucopiae; &c.

Dora (*Tantura*), in the south of Phoenicia. *Autonomous* (first century B.C.) and *Imperial*, Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, with Greek dates computed from the Pompeian era, B.C. 64. *Inscr.*, ΔΩPITΩN, ΔΩP. IEP. ACYA. AYTON. NAYAPX[ἰδοῦς], ΔΩPA IEPA. *Types*—Head of Doros or Tyche, *rev.* Astarte standing holding vexillum.

Gebal. See **Byblus.**

Laodiceia Phoeniciae. See **Berytus.**

Marathus (site *Amrit*). This important city was the most northern coast town of Phoenicia. It was continually at feud with its near neighbour Aradus, which appears to have succeeded in destroying it between B.C. 149 and 145, in the reign of Alexander Bala; it was subsequently revived (perhaps as an Aradian colony).

Its earliest coins are a silver drachm of the types of the Alexandrine N. Stater (Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, Pl. XXVIII. 1) and tetradrachms with Alexandrine types (Müller, 1396; *symbol*, Palm-tree), dated in the thirtieth year of the era of Aradus (B.C. 259) = B.C. 229. Shortly after this the series of the Marathenian coins begins, and extends down to *circ.* B.C. 150. The silver coins have Greek legends and the bronze Phoenician, nearly all being dated in the usual Phoenician manner, e.g. III — NNNשת (= Shenath 73).

FIG. 347.

Attic Standard.

Head of the city, turreted (Fig. 347). ℞ MAPAΘHNΩN Marathos holding aplustre and branch, seated on shields. In front, Phoenician date 33 (= B.C. 226) . . Æ Attic tetradr. 258 grs.

Head of Queen Berenice II (?), veiled.	ΜΑΡΑΘΗΝΩΝ Marathos standing beside column, holding aplustre. Phoenician date 34 (= B.C. 225) and 73 . . . . . Æ 36 grs.
	מרת Asklepios-Eshmun, with serpent staff. Dates 33 and 35 . . Æ ·8
	מרת Marathos standing. Dates 40–108 . . . . . Æ ·9
	Prow. Date 73 . . . . . Æ ·6
Head of Ptolemy VI as Hermes.	מרת Marathos standing. Dates 80–91 . Æ ·85
Bust of Tyche.	Id. Dates 103–105 . . . . Æ ·65
Female bust, laureate.	מרת Nike. Dates 85–90 . . Æ ·65
Head of Zeus.	ΜΑΡΑ or no city-name. Double cornucopiae. Phoenician dates 120–168, Greek dates 236–375 . Æ ·9

For other types see Rouvier, *Num. des Villes de la Phénicie.*

Orthosia, between Aradus and Tripolis. Autonomous bronze of first century B.C., and quasi-autonomous. *Inscr.*, ΟΡΘΩΣΙΕΩΝ; chief *type*—Dionysos Pogon in car drawn by winged panthers. *Era*, Seleucid. *Imperial*, Nero to Severus Alexander. *Types*—Dionysos (as on earlier coins): Temple of Astarte; &c.

Ptolemais-Ace (*'Akka, St. Jean d'Acre*). The coinage of this city begins with Alexander the Great: staters and tetradrachms with dates 6–40, i.e. by the era of Alexander in Phoenicia, from B.C. 328/7 to 294/3; also undated, during the period 332–328. On these coins the city is named Ace (עכו). It was re-named Ptolemais by Ptolemy II. The Ptolemaic coinage begins in B.C. 261 (a few undated pieces may be earlier), and continues until the acquisition of the city by Antiochus III in B.C. 200. Seleucid coinage from Antiochus IV to Antiochus XII (*circ.* B.C. 175–84): interrupted by a coin struck by Ptolemy VI in B.C. 148, during the struggle between Alexander Bala and Demetrius. The mint-mark is usually a monogram of ΠΤ or ΠΤΟ; we also find ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΔΙ from Antiochus IV (who therefore founded a colony there named after himself) to the first century B.C. The other names survived, however; עכו and ΠΤΟ are found on contemporary coins. From *circa* B.C. 44 the coins read ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑ(Ι)ΕΩΝ, sometimes also ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ or ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, and are dated by the Caesarean era (B.C. 48). Coins struck probably about B.C. 4 read ΑΚΗ, [illegible] also ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, variously abbreviated. Under Claudius the title is ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΔΙ. *Types* throughout the autonomous period—Triptolemos (?) with sceptre and ears of corn: Zeus; Tyche standing on rudder, holding aplustre; Perseus; &c. Claudius made it a colony between A.D. 52 and 54, with the title *Colonia Claudia Felix Ptolemais. Colonial* coinage from Nero to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, usually COL. PTOL.; other titles CL(audia) FELIX, and under Nero also STAB(ilis ?) GER(manica). *Era*, Caesarean. *Types*—Emperor DIVOS CLAVD(ius) ploughing the sulcus primigenius, with standards of four legions, the III (Gallica), VI (Ferrata), X (Fretensis), and XII (Fulminata). River-god Belos, alone or at feet of Tyche, or with

another figure (Mountain-god?). View of the port of Ace. View of the acropolis. Aphrodite of 'Medici' type. Neptune with trident and dolphin, boar, and standard (emblems of Tenth legion). Rape of Persephone. Temple of Artemis, surrounded by zodiac. Types relating to Sarapis, Isis, and Harpokrates. Bust of a fire-deity (?) with torch and peculiar head-dress. Deity in Egyptian shrine, holding double-axe, sometimes with bucrania at his feet. Two Nemeses holding serpent-staves. Perseus holding head of Medusa. Tree between two altars with serpents. Model of human foot (cf. **Alexandreia** in Egypt and **Aegeae** in Cilicia). The thunderbolt, harpa, and caduceus are common symbols in the field of all the later coins.

Sidon. To this great maritime city, the ancient metropolis of Phoenicia, belongs the most important coinage of this part of the world down to the time of Alexander the Great. It begins about the end of the fifth century, is of the Phoenician standard, and is to be divided into the following classes. A cable border characterizes the larger coins in Classes II–IV:

CLASS I. *Uncertain King (Eshmun'azar?). End of fifth century* B.C.

FIG. 348.

Galley with square-sail furled (Fig. 348).	Incuse square. King of Persia in chariot driven by charioteer; in field, fore-part of wild goat, incuse . . . ℞ 2 shekels, 422·5 grs.
Id.	Incuse square. King shooting; in field, heads of goat and Bes, incuse . . . ℞ ½ shekel, 109·1 grs.
Id.	Incuse square. King running, shooting . ℞ $\frac{1}{16}$ shekel, 12·8 grs.
Id.	Head of Bes . ℞ $\frac{1}{32}$ shekel, 4·8 grs.
Id., but sail triangular.	Incuse circle. King shooting . . ℞ ½ shekel, 98 grs.

CLASS II. *Uncertain King. Circ.* B.C. 400–384.

FIG. 349.

Galley before fortified wall of a city. In exergue, two lions (Fig. 349).	Incuse circle. King in chariot, driven at full speed by charioteer; beneath, wild-goat, incuse . . . . . ℞ 2 shekels, 436 grs.
	Incuse square. King slaying lion with sword . . ℞ ½ shekel, 108·7 grs.

These usually bear Aramaic letters, such as עב, בע, במ, the meaning of which is not certain. To the same class belong $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{64}$ shekels, *rev.* type, King running, shooting; and $\frac{1}{32}$ shekels, *rev.* type, King half-kneeling, holding bow and spear. See Rouvier in *Journ. Int.*, 1902, p. 102 f.

CLASS III. *Uncertain King (Bod'ashtart?). Circ.* B.C. 384–370.

(With letter ב on *obverse* or *reverse*).

Galley with rowers, at sea.	Incuse circle. King in chariot, driven slowly by charioteer; behind him, an attendant in Egyptian royal costume. On one specimen the date 14 . . . ℞ 2 shekels, 441·4 grs.
	Id. (without attendant) . . ℞ ½ shekel
	King slaying lion . . ℞ $\frac{1}{16}$ shekel
	King kneeling, shooting ℞ $\frac{1}{32}$ shekel

The Egyptian king following the car of the Great King probably symbolizes the nominal subjection of Egypt to Persia after the death of Hakor in B.C. 383.

CLASS IV. *Strato I ('Abd'ashtart). Circ.* B.C. 370–358.

FIG. 350.

To this celebrated phil-Athenian ruler (Hicks, *Gk. Hist. Inscr.*, iii) the following coins are to be attributed:—

Galley with rowers, at sea. Dates 1–13 (Fig. 350).	עב King in chariot, with Egyptian attendant, as in preceding reign . . . ℞ 2 shekels, 397 grs.
	Id. (without attendant) . . . . . ℞ ½ shekel, 98 grs.
	¼ shekel, 49·4 grs.
Id. (without dates) ב.	ע King slaying lion . . . . . ℞ $\frac{1}{16}$ shekel, 23·9 grs.
Id. (without dates).	King in chariot, driven by charioteer . Æ ·7
Id. (with dates 3–10).	King half-kneeling with spear and bow Æ ·6
Head of a king (Strato I ?).	Galley. Dates 11, 12 . . . Æ ·6–·4

In the reign of Strato I the weight of the double-shekel is reduced considerably, probably indicating a fall in the value of gold from 13½ : 1 to 12½ : 1. The maximum weight of the reduced double-shekel during the ensuing period is 405·9 grs. The attribution of the above bronzes to this reign is conjectural. There appears to be an interval of few years between the issues of this king and those of the next.

Class V. *Tennes.* *Circ.* B.C. 354–348.

Galley with rowers, at sea. Dates 1–4. | תנ King in chariot, as in preceding reign, but with attendant in Asiatic dress . . . Æ 2 shekels, 399 grs.

Id. (without dates). | תנ King slaying lion . Æ $\frac{1}{16}$ shekel.

Tennes was reigning at the time of the revolt of B.C. 351, and after his betrayal of Sidon was put to death by Artaxerxes, *circ.* B.C. 348.

Class VI. *Euagoras II of Salamis.* *Circ.* B.C. 345–342.

Euagoras II, after the end of the Cypriote revolt, received a ἡγεμονία (Diod. xvi. 46) from the Great King, which Babelon (*Mél. Num.*, i. p. 305) identifies with the governorship of Sidon. To him he has attributed double-shekels and $\frac{1}{16}$ shekels, with types similar to those of Tennes, but with the letters ע ע on the reverse; the double-shekels have a star in the field of the obverse. Regnal dates 1–4.

Class VII. *Strato II.* *Circ.* B.C. 342–333.

To this king, who was deposed by Alexander the Great, are to be attributed double-shekels and half-shekels of the types of Classes V and VI. with dates 1 to 10 or 11, and letters יב. Perhaps also some $\frac{1}{16}$ shekels similar to those of Class IV.

Class VIII. *Mazaeus.* *Circ.* B.C. 343–335.

The inscription בז or מזדי (the letters show Aramaizing forms) on the coins of this class shows that they were issued by Mazaeus, presumably as commander-in-chief in Phoenicia: they seem to have been struck contemporaneously with the coins of the Sidonian kings, and at the same mint. They bear dates 16–21 and 1–4, representing regnal years of Artaxerxes III (died B.C. 337) and of Darius III respectively. They are double-shekels and $\frac{1}{16}$ shekels of the usual types.

Circ. B.C. 333–202.

The coinage of Sidon with Alexandrine types falls into the following classes (the mint-mark is usually ΣΙ: classes A to C. E. and F are inscribed ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ):—

(A) Undated gold (*symbol*, palm-branch) and silver (Müller, 1397–1399).

(B) Gold and silver, with Phoenician alphabetical dates (ז to כ = 7 to 11. Müller, 1407–1409, &c.; probably from B.C. 327/6 to 323/2).

(C) Gold and silver with Greek alphabetical dates: (K to Ω = 10 to 24, = B. C. 324/3 to 310/9 (Rouvier, 1172, 1173, 1184, 1189-1194, 1196).

(D) Tetradrachms with name of Philip III. and dates N, O, Π = B. C. 321/0, 319/18, 318/17.

(E) Silver with the letters A to Δ combined with M (Rouvier, 1185–1187).

(F) Gold staters, with *symbol*, star, and monograms (Rouvier, 1174–1178).

(G) Gold and silver (of Müller's Class V) with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

Partly contemporary with, but for the most part subsequent to, this Alexandrine coinage is the coinage of the Ptolemies, from Ptolemy II's twenty-fifth year (B. C. 261) to Ptolemy V.

Circ. B. C. 202–111.

In B. C. 202 Sidon was lost by Ptolemy V to Antiochus III, and a Seleucid coinage of bronze probably began at once at this mint; although, however, the mint-name is only found from Antiochus IV to Antiochus IX. The regal issues include Æ both on the Attic and on the Phoenician standard. To this time also belongs a scanty autonomous coinage of bronze, with *types*—Head of Tyche; Rudder; Aplustre; Europa on bull (cf. Lucian. *de dea Syr.*, 6: *καὶ τὸ νόμισμα, τῷ Σιδώνιοι χρῶνται, τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐφεζομένην ἔχει τῷ ταύρῳ τῷ Διί*); &c. On some of these coins occurs a Phoenician inscription (or לצדנים אם כמב (ككب אמא כת צר, meaning 'belonging to [the city of] the Sidonians, the metropolis of Cambe (i. e. Carthage), of Hippo, of Citium, of Tyre'. More usual is the shorter inscription לצדנים, or ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ.

B. C. 111 *to Imperial Times.*

In B. C. 111 the autonomous era of Sidon begins, and, with it, a long series of dated silver and bronze coins of which the following are the chief varieties. (The inscriptions are as in the previous period and also ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ, ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ or ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ, ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ, and on the *quasi-autonomous* coins of the Flavian period ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟΣ.)

SILVER. *Phoenician Standard.*

FIG. 351.

Head of City, turreted and veiled. (Fig. 351.)	Eagle on prow of galley, palm on shoulder Æ Tetradrachm 223·8 gr. Æ Didrachm 108·3 gr.

The *types* of the bronze coins are:—Head of Tyche; Head of Zeus; Heads of Zeus and Tyche jugate; War-galley; Eagle; Astarte on galley or prow; Car containing baetyl of Astarte; Europa on bull; Nike on prow; Head of young Dionysos; Dionysos standing; Dionysiac cista; Temple between two isolated columns; &c. The *quasi-autonomous* coinage ceases in A. D. 118/119.

Imperial, Augustus to Hadrian. *Inscr.*, ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ, usually with the addition of ΙΕΡΑΣ, ΘΕΑΣ, or ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟΣ. *Types*—Europa on bull; Car of Astarte; Kadmos on prow.

Provincial billon tetradrachms of Antiochene types under Caracalla; *mint-mark*, Europa on bull, or Car of Astarte.

Colonial, Elagabalus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, COL. AVR PIA METROP. SIDON, &c. *Types*—the usual colonial types; Europa on bull; Zeus seated; Amaltheia with infant Zeus and Goat; Astarte with Nike and small 'Marsyas' of the forum; Astarte and 'Marsyas' on a galley, with another galley alongside; Astarte riding on lion; Car containing baetyl of Astarte, sometimes within zodiacal ring; Dionysos alone or with Apollo; Demeter in serpent-car, or with serpent-torch, or with Isis (?); Asklepios sacrificing; the Argo (inscr. ARGO or ΑΡΓΟΝΑΥΤ.) with the Dioskuri on board; DIDO enthroned; Kadmos and Phoenix (CAD. POE.) confronted; Hero (Kadmos or Phoenix) attacking lion; Modius (representing Imperial donation of corn; inser., AETERNVM BENEFICIVM); Gateway of the forum; &c. *Agonistic* inser., IER(a) PERI(odica) OECV(menica) ISEL(astica) or CERT(amina) SAC(ra) PER. OECVME. ISELA, &c.

Tripolis, a joint settlement, whence its name, from Sidon, Tyre, and Aradus, established before the time of Alexander the Great. The city was situated on the coast between Aradus and Byblus. It was a mint of Ptolemy V (B.C. 205–180; Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ., No. 1296) and of the Seleucidae from Antiochus IV (175–164) to Antiochus X (B.C. 94–83). The earliest autonomous coin is bronze, of B.C. 188 (*obv.* Veiled female head, *rev.* Caps of Dioskuri and Phoenician letters). The dominant types throughout are connected with the Dioskuri. In B.C. 112/111, as at Sidon, an era of autonomy is adopted, the following tetradrachms, which begin in that year, being dated first by the Seleucid, then by the new era for thirty-two years.

SILVER. *Phoenician Standard.*

Busts of the Dioskuri surmounted by stars.	ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. Tyche of City standing, holding tiller and cornucopiae; the whole in wreath . . . . . Æ Tetradrachm 233 grs.

Also bronze with Nemesis, Tyche, &c. Other eras used are the Pompeian (B.C. 64) and the Actian (B.C. 31); also regnal years of Cleopatra

Augustus, &c.: but the Seleucid era prevails generally. In addition to the autonomous bronze, a coin of B.C. 64–63 (*obv.* Head of king, *rev.* Dioskuri) has been attributed to the tyrant Dionysius, whom Pompeius put to death in that year: there are also coins of M. Antonius and Fulvia (B.C. 42/41) and Cleopatra VII (B.C. 30–29).

Quasi-autonomous (to A.D. 69) and *Imperial* (to Severus Alexander). *Inscr.*, ΤΡΙΠΟΛ(Ε)ΙΤΩΝ; under Elagabalus also ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙ(δος) and ΝΕΩΚ(όρων). *Types*—Busts or figures of Dioskuri; Astarte with one foot on prow, alone, in temple, or with Dioskuri: Temple and Great Altar of Zeus Hagios (ΔΙΟϹ ΑΓΙΟΥ); Figures of ΗΛΙΟϹ and ϹΕΛΗΝΗ; Galley (Argo): &c. Under Caracalla, billon tetradrachms of the Antiochene class; *mint-mark*, Caps of Dioskuri.

Tyre (*Sur*), reputed a colony of Sidon, and its rival in wealth and splendour. It appears to have begun to coin silver tetradrachms and small coins in the latter half of the fifth century B.C.

Phoenician Standard, circ. B.C. 450–400.

Dolphin swimming above waves; beneath, murex; illegible inscription.

Id.: no inscription.

Dolphin, with or without murex.

Incuse square, within which Owl accompanied by crook and flail, Egyptian symbols of royalty . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 215 grs.

Similar type . . Æ Drachm and Obol.

" . . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 400–332.

Fig. 352.

Melkart holding bow and riding over the waves upon a sea-horse; beneath waves, a dolphin.

Sea-horse and dolphin.

Owl with crook and flail; Phoenician letters or dates sometimes in the field (Fig. 352) . . . . . Æ Tetradr. 215 grs. and Drachm.

Similar type . . . . . Æ Obol.

Circ. B.C. 332–275.

The coinage with regal types was continued after the fall of Tyre, but probably not during Alexander's lifetime. The standard changes to Attic; the denominations are the didrachm and a minute coin of 8·5 grains. The only coins with Alexander's types in this period are bronze, one of which is dated 26 (= B.C. 307/6, according to the era of Alexander in Phoenicia). The silver with regal types bears Phoenician letters and

dates from 1 to 37, according to an era which is uncertain (perhaps the Seleucid). These coins were probably struck by rulers placed on the throne by the Diadochi.

Circ. B.C. 267–126.

The first Ptolemaic coinage begins about B.C. 267, and is of gold and silver marked with the monogram ΤΥ combined with the club of Melkart. It continues down to the reign of Ptolemy V. To this period also belongs an Alexandrine tetradrachm of Müller's fifth class (Müller No. 1423). The Ptolemaic coinage is succeeded from B.C. 201/200 by a Seleucid coinage of silver and bronze, the city having passed at that date into the hands of Antiochus III. The silver is either Attic (*types*: Seleucid Apollo on omphalos; Athena standing; Zeus seated) or Phoenician (*type*: Eagle on prow), and is marked with the mon. of ΤΥΡ, usually combined with a club. From Antiochus IV onwards the bronze coins bear the mint-name ΤΥΡΙΩΝ or ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, also לצר, or לצר אם צדנים ('belonging to Tyre, metropolis of the Sidonians'). This Seleucid coinage ends in B.C. 126/125.

Phoenician Standard, circ. B.C. 126/125 *to* A.D. 195/6.

The second era of the autonomy of Tyre began B.C. 126, and from this time down to the reign of Vespasian we possess a plentiful series of Tyrian tetradrachms and didrachms and a single specimen of the gold octadrachm (now in the Berlin Museum), struck in B.C. 103 under the influence of Ptolemy X.

Fig. 353.

Head of the city turreted and veiled. [*Zeit. f. N.*, vi. 4.]	ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Double cornucopiae. Year 23 . . . . . Ⅴ Octadr. 437·4 grs.
Head of Melkart-Herakles, laureate. (Fig. 353).	ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle on beak of ship. In field, dates and *symbol*, a club . . . ⅊ 224 grs. ⅊ 112 grs.

The silver coinage ceased in A.D. 56/7. In part contemporary with it are dated autonomous and quasi-autonomous bronze coins, extending down to A.D. 195/6. *Laur.* as in Seleucid period: also from A.D. 93/94 ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ. Mint usually indicated by monogram of ΤΥΡ. *Types* connected with Melkart; also Eagle; Palm-tree; Galley; &c. *Imperial* silver or billon of the Antiochene class from Nero to

Macrinus have been attributed to Tyre; but the attribution is not certain except in the case of the coins with rev. type Head of Melkart, or with the murex-shell symbol. For a full list see Dieudonné, *Mélanges Num.* (1909), pp. 339ff. *Colonial*, Sept. Severus to Gallienus. *Inscr.* COLONI. SEP. TVRVS (or TVRO) METROP. or SEP. TVRO. METROP. COL PENIC; from Sev. Alexander onwards SEP. is omitted. During part of the reigns of Elagabalus and Sev. Alexander Tyre was deprived of its rights as colony and metropolis, the coins reading TVRIORVM. לצר occurs on a coin of Elagabalus. *Types*—the usual colonial types; also Bull, the symbol of the third legion (LEG. III. GAL.); Astarte, crowned by Victory, with 'Marsyas' of the Forum (this symbol is superseded, during the period of disgrace, by a palm-tree); Sacrifice to Astarte by four Cities; Melkart-Herakles; Hermes-Thoth with papyrus-roll and ibis; Harpokrates; the Ambrosial Rocks (AMBPOCIE ΠΕΤΡΕ or ΠΑΙΤΡΕ) on which Tyre was founded, with sacred olive-tree between them (in exergue, sometimes, hound discovering the purple-shell); Baetyl encircled by serpent; Dido (ΔΙΔΩΝ or ΔΕΙΔΩΝ) building Carthage; Kadmos starting on a voyage, fighting serpent, joining hands with Harmonia, founding Thebes (ΘΗΒΕ), or giving the alphabet to the Greeks (ΕΛΛΗΝΕC, ΚΑΔΜΟC); Zeus as bull approaching ΕΥΡΩΠΗ; Diomede carrying Palladium; ΩΚΕΑΝΟC reclining, wearing crab's claws on his head; Temple of the Phoenician Koinon (COENV PHOENICES = Κοινὸν Φοινίκης); Two athletes carrying table with two crowns. *Festivals*—ACTIA (H)ERACLIA; ΗΡΑΚΛΙΑ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ; ΑΚΤ. ΗΡΑ.; ΑΚΤ. ΚΟΜ.; &c. *Dates* on a few coins of Gallienus reckoned from foundation of colony, *circ.* A. D. 201.

Uncertain Coins of Phoenicia.

Circ. B.C. 450.

King, wearing kidaris and kandys, stabbing lion. [Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 273, Pl. lxxvii. 17.]

Melkart holding up lion by tail and striking at it with club.

Cow suckling calf.

Macdonald, *op. cit.*, Pl. lxxvii. 15.]

בענא (*Baana*) Cow suckling calf; dotted incuse square . . . . 166·5 grs.

Similar, but monogram instead of inscription. [Babelon, *Perses Ach.*, No. 318, Pl. VIII. 1.] . . 170·9 grs.

Melkart (as on obverse of preceding); incuse square . . . . 164·2 grs.

Fourth century B.C.

Sea-god, with bearded head, body terminating in fish-tail; in r. trident, in l. wreath.

אז (*Azi*) Lion at bay on rocky ground. [Babelon, *loc. cit.*, No. 320, Pl. VIII. 3] . . . . . 162·5 grs.

Of these, the first three are placed here in accordance with the general opinion; but their fabric suggests that they were issued by some Phoenician ruler in Cyprus. The fourth is Phoenician, but the suggested attributions (Ascalon, Azotus) are very doubtful.

X. GALILAEA

[De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre-Sainte* (1874).]

Diocaesareia-Sepphoris, about five miles north of Nazareth. *Imperial* of Trajan, with *inscr.*, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ, *rev.* ΣΕΠΦΩΡΗΝΩΝ, Palm-tree; and of Antoninus Pius to Elagabalus, with *inscr.*, ΔΙΟΚΑΙϹΑΡΕΙΑϹ. *Types*—Temple of Zeus; Temple of Athena &c. On some specimens is the following enigmatical inscription. ΔΙΟΚ ΙΕΡ. ΑϹΥΛ. ΑΥΤ. Π. Φ. C. ΙΕΡ. Β. C. Κ. Δ. Ρ., which has been conjecturally restored by De Saulcy (*Terre-Sainte*, p. 329), ΔΙΟ[ΚΑΙ ϹΑΡΕΙΑϹ] ΙΕΡ[ΑϹ] ΑϹΥΛ[ΟΥ] ΑΥΤ[ΟΝΟΜΟΥ] Π[ΟΛΕΩϹ] Φ[ΙΛΗϹ C[ΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ] ΙΕΡ[ΑϹ] Β[ΟΥΛΗϹ] C[ΥΓΚΛΗΤΟΥ] Κ[ΑΙ] Δ[ΗΜΟΥ Ρ[ΩΜΑΙΩΝ].

Tiberias, founded by Herod Antipas, on the shores of the Lake of Gennesareth. Bronze of Herod Antipas. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ &c., *rev.* ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑϹ, with dates of his reign corresponding to A. D. 29–34; also of Herod Agrippa I under Claudius. *Inscr.*, ΕΠΙ ΒΑϹΙΛΕ. ΑΓΡΙΠ ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ. *Imperial* Claudius to Hadrian, with *inscr.*, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ or ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΩΝ; also of Commodus, with *inscr.*, ΤΙΒ. ΚΛ. CYP ΠΑΛ. *Types*—Hygieia; Temple of Zeus; Head of Sarapis; &c. Era begins A. D. 20 (De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 334).

XI. SAMARIA

De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre-Sainte* (1874).]

Antipatris (probably *Kafr Saba* on the road between *Jaffa* and *Nablous*), originally Kapharsaba, refounded by Herod the Great. *Imperial* Æ of Elagabalus; *inscr.*, ΑΝΤ. (?) ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡ..; *type*—Temple of Astarte.

Caesareia, a splendid city and seaport founded by Herod the Great. The town was called Καισάρεια, and its port Σεβαστὸς λιμήν. Regal bronze of Agrippa I (Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, p. 133) and autonomous bronze. *Type*—Anchor. *Imperial*, Augustus to Nero, with *inscr.*, ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕ·ΩΝ or ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ Η ΠΡΟϹ ΣΕΒΑϹΤΩ ΛΙΜΕΝΙ. *Imperial colonial*, Vespasian to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, COLONIA PRIMA FLAVIA AVGVSTA FELIX CAESARENSIS, or CAESAREA METROPOLIS PROVINCIAE SYRIAE PALAESTINAE, variously abbreviated. *Types* numerous. Among them, the Head of Sarapis; Dionysos riding on lion; Astarte, sometimes in temple; Eagle holding wreath containing letters SPQR; Altar-shaped enclosure containing two trees; &c. (De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, pp. 112 sq.).

Diospolis-Lydda, near Joppa. *Imperial*, Severus to Caracalla. *Inscr.*, Λ. CEΠ. CEOY. ΔΙΟCΠΟΛΙC (Lucia Septimia Severiana). *Types*—Heads of Sarapis and Demeter; Astarte in temple; &c. Era begins A. D. 199–200 (Kubitschek, *Oesterr. Jahresh.*, vi. pp. 50 f.).

Joppa, the port of Jerusalem, the scene of the myth of Andromeda. It was one of the mints of the tetradrachms of Alexander's types (Müller, Class IV, Nos. 1468–9), and Ptolemies II and III also struck money there, distinguished by the letters ΙΟΠ; *symbol*, sometimes, harpa of Perseus. Its later coins are autonomous bronze reading ΙΟΠΠΗ. *Type*—Poseidon seated on rock. *Imperial* of Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟ. ΙΟΠΠΗϹ. *Type*—Athena. (De Sauley, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 177; Hamburger, *Frankfurter Münzblätter*, i, Nos. 8, 9.)

Neapolis, situate nearly in the centre of Samaria between the two hills, Ebal and Gerizim. *Imperial*, Titus to Maximinus. *Inscr.*, ΦΛΑΟΥΙ. ΝΕΑΠΟΛ. ΣΑΜΑΡΕ or ΦΛ. ΝΕΑϹ ΠΟΛΕΩϹ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ ΠΑΛΑΙϹΤΙΝΗϹ. Era dates from A. D. 72. *Imperial colonial*, Philip I to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, COL. NEAPOLI.: COL. IVL. NEAPOL.: or COL. SERGIA. NEAPOL.: COL NEAPOLI NEOCORO, &c., and on the late issues ΦΛ. ΝΕΑϹΠΟΛΕΩϹ ΕΠΙϹΗΜΟΥ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ. There are two principal types—(α) a representation of Mount Gerizim (sometimes supported by an eagle) with two summits, on one of which is the temple of Zeus, approached by a flight of steps (cf. Damascius, *ap.* Phot. *Bibl.*, 1055), and on the other, a small edifice or altar; (β) Simulacrum of Jupiter Heliopolitanus standing between two humped bulls; he usually holds in one hand a whip, and in the other ears of corn. Among the other types are the Capitoline Triad, Sarapis, Asklepios, Apollo, &c.

Nysa Scythopolis, on the northern frontier of Samaria, close to the Jordan. *Imperial*, Nero to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΝΥϹΑΙΕΩΝ, ΝΥϹΑΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ϹΚΥΘΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, or ΝΥϹ. ϹΚΥΘΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΙΕΡΑϹ. Era uncertain. *Type*—Nysa nursing infant Dionysos with others of less interest.

Sebaste, the ancient Samaria, fortified by Herod, and renamed by him Sebaste (Joseph., *Ant. Jud.*, xv. 8. 5). *Imperial*, Nero to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ϹΕΒΑϹΤΗΝΩΝ, ϹΕΒΑϹΤΗΝΩΝ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ, &c., and *colonial* after Sept. Severus. *Inscr.*, COL. L. SEP. SEBASTE, Colonia Lucia Septimia Sebaste. Era dates probably from B.C. 25. *Types*—Rape of Persephone, &c. (De Sauley, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 275).

XII. JUDAEA

[De Sauley, *Numismatique de la Terre-Sainte*, 1874.]

Aelia Capitolina, the ancient Jerusalem, rebuilt by Hadrian, A. D. 136, after the suppression of the second revolt of the Jews under Simon Barcochba. The new temple of Jupiter Capitolinus occupied the site of that of Jehovah. *Imperial colonial*, Hadrian to Valerian. *Inscr.*, COL. AEL. CAP. or KAP., with addition, under Hadrian, of COND(ita), and after the reign of Commodus, of the title COMM(odiana) P(ia) F(elix). The most interesting types are Astarte, or perhaps the Tyche of the city, standing in her temple; Zeus enthroned in temple (Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, p. 247); and the Stone of Elagabal in a chariot (*Z. f. N.*, vii. 219). For coins struck at Jerusalem before its destruction see pp. 768 and 806 ff.

Anthedon or **Agrippias,** a coast-town, the name of which was changed by Augustus to Agrippias, although the old name Anthedon was subsequently restored. The coins with the head of Livia, *rev.* Prow, formerly attributed to this place under the name of Agrippia, are now assigned to **Agrippia Caesareia** (= **Phanagoria**) in Bosporus (see p. 495). *Imperial*, Elagabalus to Severus Alexander. *Inscr.*, ΑΝΘΗΔΟΝΟϹ. *Types*—Astarte in temple; Winged Genius wearing short chiton, raising one hand, and holding a wheel over an altar with the other.

Ascalon. This ancient seaport would appear to have been one of the places of mintage of gold staters and tetradrachms of Alexander the Great (Muller, Cl. III and IV, Nos. 1472–1484). Subsequently it struck Seleucid regal coins from Antiochus II to Antiochus IX. Autonomous silver and bronze from the second century B.C., mostly dated by the Seleucid era; *inscr.*, ΑΣ or ΑΣ. ΙΕΡΑΣ; *types*—Head of City, *rev.*

Fig. 354.

Prow; Head of Goddess, *rev.* Dove. The city became autonomous in B.C. 104; from this year, or from B.C. 84 (see Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ., p. 313), are dated both small bronze coins and tetradrachms bearing the portraits of the later Ptolemies, including Cleopatra VII (Fig. 354); *rev.* ΑϹΚΑΛΩΝΙΤΩΝ ΙΕΡΑϹ ΑϹΥΛΟΥ, Eagle on fulmen (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXII. 18, 19). *Imperial*, Augustus to Severus Alexander, consisting in the main of bronze, but silver pieces are known of Claudius, Messalina, and Caracalla (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, pp. 757, 771). *Types*—Zeus Nikephoros enthroned; Bust of Egyptizing deity (see below). The usual types of the bronze coins are—Galley; the goddess Derceto, or perhaps the Tyche of the city, standing holding aplustre and trident, with a dove beside her; Warlike divinity (ΦΑΝΗΒΑΛΟϹ, see *Rev. Arch.*, 1904, p. 139, Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, pp. 241 f.) standing facing, brandishing harpa above his head, and holding round shield and branch in his left; Divinity of Egyptian aspect, with attributes of Osiris, standing on the backs of three lions (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 293). For other types and varieties see De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, pp. 178 sqq. The Imperial coins of Ascalon are dated from the era of its autonomy, B.C. 104. A coin of Augustus has a second date which is reckoned from B.C. 58; regnal years of the Emperors are also given.

Eleutheropolis, about twenty miles south-west of Jerusalem. *Imperial*, Severus to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, Λ. ϹΕΠ. ϹΕΟΥΗ. ΕΛΕΥΘΕ. (Lucia Septimia Severiana Eleutheropolis). Era begins A.D. 199/200 (Kubitschek, *Oesterr. Jahresh.*, vi. pp. 50 f.). *Type*—Jupiter Heliopolitanus standing between two bulls (cf. **Neapolis** Samariae).

Gaza, an ancient city about twenty miles south of Ascalon, which Herodotus (iii. 5) mentions as scarcely inferior in size to Sardes, the capital of Lydia. Its coinage in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. has been identified by Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1877, p. 221), and consists of staters and smaller coins of Attic weight and of various types, of which the following are the most important:—

SILVER. *Attic Standard.*

Lion-form diademed male and female heads, or head of Athena as on coins of Athens.	מע in Phoenician characters. Owl in incuse square, sometimes before the fortified wall of a city . . Æ Dr.
[illegible]	מע Forepart of horse; incuse square . Æ Drachm.
[illegible]	ΑΘΕ Head of Athena; incuse square. Æ Drachm.
Head of Athena.	מע Owl facing; incuse square . . . Æ Drachm.
[illegible] head.	Head of Seilenos facing; incuse square. Æ Drachm.
[illegible].	Bust of Bes facing; incuse square . . Æ Drachm.
[illegible]eled helmeted head. [Brit. Mus.; Pilcher, *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, 1908, pp. 45 f.]	מע in Phoenician characters, Jahveh seated on car with winged wheel . . Æ Dr.

For other early coins which may have been struck at Gaza see Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, pp. lv ff.

After its capture by Alexander regal coins were struck there under Ptolemy II and III (Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ., ii. pp. 123 f., p. 165), and with the letter מ (see below) under Demetrius I of Syria.

The autonomous bronze money of Gaza dates from an era commencing B.C. 61 (Schürer, *Sitzungsb. Berl. Akad.*, 1896, xli. pp. 1065 f.). *Inscr.*, ΓΑ, ΓΑΖΑ. ΔΗΜΟΥ ΓΑΖΑΙΩΝ, ΔΗΜΟΥ CEA (?) ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΓΑΖΗ (see Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 282), ΓΑΖΑΙΤΩΝ, ΓΑΖΕΑΤΩΝ, &c., with addition sometimes of honorific titles, ΙΕΡ. ΑCY. *Imperial*, Augustus to Gordian, dated according to the era B.C. 61, but also in Hadrian's time according to a new era commencing in A.D. 128, with ΕΠΙ., probably referring to the ἐπιδημία of Hadrian (Macdonald, *op. cit.*, p. 283). Silver of Caracalla (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, p. 764) and Diadumenian (H. *Rev. Suisse*, viii. p. 44). *Inscr.*, ΓΑΖΑΙΩΝ, ΓΑΖΑ, &c., usually with the addition of the Phoenician letter מ, perhaps the initial of the divinity ΜΑΡΝΑ, whose name, as well as those of ΜΕΙΝΩ and ΕΙΩ, is met with on coins of this city. The temple of Marna at Gaza called the Marneion was identified with that of the Cretan Zeus (De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 210), and Meino and Eio are clearly Minos and Io. There is reason to suppose that these divinities were originally introduced into Crete and Greece from Phoenicia. Among the types of the coins of Gaza we may mention a Temple containing statues of Artemis and Apollo; Turreted bust of Tyche, or her entire figure, standing, with a bull at her feet; Tyche and Io joining hands; &c. (see also *Num. Chron.*, 1862, p. 120).

Nicopolis-Emmaus. There were two cities called Nicopolis in Judaea (see L. Hamburger, *Frankfurter Münzblätter*, i. (1899), Nos. 8 and 9).

One, close to Jerusalem (for the site see Murray's *Syria and Palestine*, 1892, p. 130), was founded as a military colony by Vespasian in A. D. 71, from which year its coins are dated. The second (*Amwas*, near *Latron*, between Ramleh and Jerusalem) was refounded by Julius Africanus *circa* A.D. 221. To the former are to be attributed *quasi-autonomous* and *imperial* coins (*inscr.* ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; *types*—Wolf fighting hog, Zeus holding Nike, &c.) of Faustina Sen., M. Aurelius, and Lucius Verus. To the second Hamburger assigns coins with *inscr.* ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙϹ; *type*—Zeus Heliopolitanus standing between two bulls; &c. But as the city appears to be entitled ϹЄΟΥΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝ., as well as ΑΝΤΩΝЄΙΝΟΠΟΛΙϹ, these coins may be of Caracalla (cf. *N. Z.*, 33, p. 13) and belong to the other Nicopolis.

Raphia, on the sea-coast between Gaza and Rhinocolura, an ancient city restored by Gabinius B.C. 58, the year from which its era dates. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius and Commodus to Philip Junior. *Inscr.*, ΡΑΦΙΑ or ΙЄΡΑ ΡΑΦΙΑ. *Types*—Artemis standing; Female figure seated between two small figures, on the head of one of whom she places her hand; City-goddess holding infant and cornucopiae.

KINGS, PRINCES, AND ROMAN PROCURATORS OF JUDAEA

[See especially Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, 1881; Kennedy in Hastings' *Dict. of the Bible*, art. 'Money' (1900); Th. Reinach, *Jewish Coins*, 1903.]

The history of the coins of the Jews has been so thoroughly investigated by Madden (*op. cit.*), Merzbacher (*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1878), Hamburger (*ib.*, 1892), and Th. Reinach (*op. cit.*), not to mention older writers, such as De Saulcy and Gavedoni, that the barest outline will suffice in the present work. The *crux* of Jewish numismatics is the date of the silver shekels and half-shekels described below, where they are attributed, in accordance with Th. Reinach's latest opinion (*Jewish Coins*, pp. 10 ff.), to the period immediately following the permission given by Antiochus Sidetes to the Jews to strike coins. Others have attributed them to the first revolt of the Jews; but, in spite of a somewhat remarkable resemblance in their fabric to the coins of the second revolt, sixty years later, the earlier date seems on the whole preferable.

(a) *Asmonaean Princes.*

Simon Maccabaeus, B.C. 143–135. The earliest native Jewish money consists of the silver shekels and half-shekels of Simon Maccabaeus, struck on the Phoenician standard, and weighing respectively 220 and 110 grs.

FIG. 355.

שקל ישראל (*Shekel Israel*), Cup or chalice, above which א, ב, ג, or ד (numerals 1 to 4), referring to the official years of Simon's rule corresponding to B.C. 139–136. On the coins of years 2–4 the numeral is preceded by ש (for *Shenath*, year).

ירושלם קדשה (*Jerushalem Kedoshah*), or ירושלים הקדושה (*Jerushalaim ha-kedoshah*), 'Jerusalem the Holy,' Branch with three buds (Fig. 355) . . .
Æ Shekel 220 grs.

The half-shekels are similar, but read חצי השקל, *Chatzi ha-shekel* (half-shekel).

The epithet 'Holy' on these coins may be compared with the ordinary Greek coin-legend ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ on the contemporary money of many Syrian cities.

John Hyrcanus I, B.C. 135–104. Shekels similar to those of Simon, but of year 5. Small bronze coins, usually with *inscr.*, יהוחנן הכהן הגדל וחבר היהודים (*Jehochanan Hakkohen Haggadol Vecheber Hajehudim*), Johanan the High Priest and the Commonwealth (?) of the Jews, *rev.* Double cornucopiae and poppy-head. (For varieties see Madden, p. 76.)

Judas Aristobulus, B.C. 104–103. Small bronze, with *inscr.*, יהודה הכהן גדל וחבר היהודים, *Jehudah Hakkohen Gadol Vecheber Hajehudim* (and variations), Judas the High Priest and the Commonwealth (?) of the Jews, *rev.* Double cornucopiae and poppy (Madden, p. 82).

Alexander Jannaeus, B.C. 103–76. Small bronze of three classes (α and β) Regal, with Hebrew and Greek *inscr.*, יהונתן המלך (*Jehonathan Hammelek*), 'The King Jehonathan,' *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. *Types*—Flower and Anchor, or Star and Anchor. (γ) Pontifical coins resembling those of his predecessor, but reading יהונתן הכהן הגדל וחבר היהדים, *Jonathan* or *Jehonathan Hakkohen Haggadol Vecheber Hajehudim.*

Alexandra Salome, B.C. 76–67, widow of Alexander Jannaeus. Small bronze with Star and Anchor. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ., and an obliterated Hebrew inscr. (Madden, p. 92)

John Hyrcanus II, B.C. 69, 63–57, and 47–40. Small bronze, with Star and Anchor, and bilingual *inscr.* (Madden, p. 93). Also bronze, *obv.* Flower, *rev.* Palm (*op. cit.*, p. 96). *Inscr.*, יהוחנן הכהן הגדל החבר היהד (*Jehochanan Hakkohen Haggadol Hacheber Hajehud*[*im*]).

Alexander II (?), B.C. 65–49. To this prince M. Reichardt would attribute small bronze coins of the Star and Anchor type, reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ and . . . . (?) עלצדרעש ג (*Alexadras Gadol* ?), or עלכנד[ר]עש (Madden, p. 97).

Antigonus (Mattathias), B.C. 40–37. Bronze; *obv.* Flower *rev.* Palm. *Inscr.*, מתתיה הכהן הגדל החבר היהד (*Mattathiah Hakkohen Hag-*

gadol Hachabur Hajehud[*im*]), and bilingual coins with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, and similar Hebrew legend equivalent to 'Mattathias the High Priest and the Commonwealth (?) of the Jews.' *Types*—Wreath and Double or single cornucopiae; Seven-branched candlestick; &c.

(β) *Idumaean Princes.*

Herod the Great, B.C. 37–4. Bronze. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. *Types*—Helmet, *rev.* Tripod or Shield; Caduceus, *rev.* Pomegranate; Aplustre, *rev.* Palm; Tripod, *rev.* Wreath; Anchor, *rev.* Two cornucopiae; Eagle, *rev.* Cornucopiae; &c. (Madden, pp. 105 sqq.). Some coins bear the regnal date ΛΓ (year 3) and ΤΡΙ(χαλκον) in monogram. The eagle probably refers to the golden eagle which Herod set up on the pediment of the Temple at Jerusalem, thus provoking a revolt.

Herod Archelaus, B.C. 4–A.D. 6. Bronze. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ, often abbreviated. *Types*—Anchor, *rev.* Wreath; Prow, *rev.* Wreath; Double cornucopiae, *rev.* Galley; Grapes, *rev.* Helmet; &c. (Madden, pp. 114 sqq.).

Herod Antipas, ruler of Galilaea and Peraea, B.C. 4–A.D. 40. Bronze, usually with regnal dates. *Inscr.*, ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, Palm-branch, *rev.* ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑϹ, Wreath; or ΗΡΩΔΗϹ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΗϹ, Palm-branch, with name of Emperor, ΓΑΙΟΥ (Caligula) on *reverse* in a wreath. These coins were struck at the city of Tiberias, built by Antipas, and named after the Emperor Tiberius (Madden, p. 121).

Herod Philip II, ruler of Batanaea, Trachonitis, and Hauranitis, B.C. 4–A.D. 33. *Imperial*, Æ Augustus and Tiberius, *rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ or ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΤΙϹ(τον). *Type*—Temple of Augustus at Caesareia-Panias (Madden, p. 125).

Herod Agrippa I, A.D. 37–44. Bronze, without or with heads of Emperors, Caius and Claudius. *Inscr.*, ΒΑϹΙΛΕΩϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΑ (*sic*), Umbrella, *rev.* Three ears of corn and regnal date: ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΜΕΓΑϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑϹ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙϹΑΡ, Head of Agrippa, *rev.* ΚΑΙϹΑΡΙΑ Η ΠΡΟϹ [ϹΕΒΑϹΤΩ] ΛΙΜΕΝΙ, Tyche standing, struck at Caesareia; Head of Claudius, *rev.* ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΜΕΓΑϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑϹ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙϹΑΡ, Two figures in a temple.

On some specimens the alliance of Agrippa with Claudius, when all Herod's kingdom was given to him, seems to be commemorated by the following inscription, which is, however, only partly legible—ΔΗΜ . . ϒΩΜΑΙΩΝ Κ. ϹΥΜ. ΧΙ. ΑΥ. ΒΑϹ. ΑΓΡΙΠΑ . . . ΚΛΗΤΟΝ—and of which no entirely satisfactory reading has been yet suggested (see Madden, p. 137).

Agrippa I and **II.** Bronze; *obv.* Head of Agrippa I, *obv.* [Β]ΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ, *rev.* [ΑΓΡΙ]ΠΠΑ ΥΙΟΥ ΒΑϹ[ΙΛΕΩϹ]. Agrippa II on horseback (Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 290).

Herod, brother of Agrippa I, was king of Chalcis A.D. 41–48. Bronze. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛ. ΗΡΩΔΗϹ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΑΥΔΙΟϹ (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. VI. 20), *rev.* Name of Claudius.

Agrippa II, A. D. 48–100. Small bronze coin struck at Agrippias. *Obv.*, [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ ΑΓΡΙΠΠ[ΕΩΝ]. Head of Agrippa II L E (year 5). *rev.* [ΒΑΣ. ΑΓΡΙΠ]ΠΑ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΙΣΑ[ΡΟΣ] (?), Two cornucopiae crossed (*Z. f. N.*, xiii. Pl. IV. 17). Also bronze, without or with heads of Emperors, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. The coins with the head of Nero were struck at Neronias (Caesareia Panias). *Obv.*, ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΑΓΡΙΠΠΟΥ, &c., and various types, among which are Tyche holding cornucopiae and ears of corn; Nike holding wreath and palm, or inscribing shield, &c. To A. D. 77 the coins are usually dated by an era beginning A. D. 48; afterwards by an era of A. D. 60 (Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 291).

Aristobulus, son of Herod king of Chalcis, and great-grandson of Herod the Great, was king of Chalcis and parts of Armenia, A. D. 54–92 (?). Bronze. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ, with the name of Nero or Vespasian on reverse (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 145, and 1900, p. 484).

Aristobulus and **Salome,** A. D. 54–92 (?). Bronze. ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΑΡΙCΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ, *rev.* ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΗC CΑΛΩΜΗC, with portraits. (Imhoof, *Porträtköpfe*, Pl. VI. 21 and 22).

(γ) *Roman Procurators of Judaea,* A. D. 6–66.

On the occasion of the banishment of Herod Archelaus, A. D. 6, Judaea was added to the province of Syria, and the government administered by a Procurator subordinate to the Praefect of Syria. Of these Procurators (A. D. 6–66) there is a numerous class of small bronze coins resembling in style and fabric the contemporary small money of the Idumaean Princes, and dated according to the regnal years of the emperors. Augustus (years 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, under the Procurators Coponius, Ambivius, and Rufus); Tiberius (1 (?), 2–5, 6 (?), 11, 16–18, Procurators Valerius Gratus and Pontius Pilate); Claudius (13, 14, Procurator Felix); and Nero (year 5, Procurator Felix). These coins bear, as a rule, an inanimate object (Ear of corn, Cornucopiae, Lituus, &c.), the name of the reigning emperor or emperors, and the regnal year in Greek characters (Madden, *Coins of the Jews*, pp. 173 sqq.).

(δ) *Coins of the First Revolt of the Jews,* A. D. 66–70.

Bronze of the second and third years: *Obv.* חרות ציון (*deliverance of Zion*) Vine-leaf, *rev.* שנת שתים or שנת שלוש (*year two* or *three*) Two-handled vase. Also base silver of year 2 of the same types (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 293). Bronze of the fourth year, with the legends, *obv.* שנת ארבע הצי, שנת ארבע רביע, or שנת ארבע, *rev.* לגאלת ציון (*in the fourth year, one half* or *one quarter—the redemption of Zion*); *types*—(1) *obv.* Ethrog (citron) between lulabs (bunches of twigs), *rev.* Palm-tree between two baskets; (2) *obv.* Two lulabs, *rev.* Ethrog; (3) *obv.* Chalice, *rev.* Lulab between two ethrogs.

(ε) *Coins struck in Palestine commemorating the Capture of Jerusalem,* A. D. 70.

After the successful termination of the Jewish war Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian caused coins to be struck in Judaea with the legend

ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΑΛΩΚΥΙΑΣ, and in Rome with the Latin legend IVDAE CAPTA, IVDAEA DEVICTA, &c. Full descriptions are given in Madde (pp. 207 sqq.).

(ζ) *Coins of the Second Revolt of the Jews under Simon Barcochba* A.D. 133–135.

FIG. 356.

(1) Silver shekels, or debased Attic tetradrachms, mostly restruck on tetradrachms of Antioch of the reign of Trajan: *types—obv.* Portico with four columns, *rev.* Ethrog and lulab or Lulab alone (Fig. 356); *inscr.* ירושלם (Jerusalem) or שמעון (Simon), *rev.* שנת אחת לגאלת ישראל (*first year of the redemption of Israel*), שב לחרות ישראל (*second year of the deliverance of Israel*), or לחרות ירושלם (*deliverance of Jerusalem*). The name of Simon occurs only on the shekels of year 2. A star above the portico alludes to his title "son of the star". (2) Silver restruck over Roman denarii (Galba to Hadrian): *types*—Vase, Palm-branch, Wreath, Bunch of grapes, Two trumpets, &c. *Inscr.*, אלעזר הכוהן (*Eleazar the Priest*), *rev.* שנת אחת לגאלת ישראל (*first year of the redemption of Israel*); or *obv.* שמעון (Simon), *rev.* לחרות ירושלם (*deliverance of Jerusalem*), sometimes also with the date year 2. (3) Bronze of two denominations, undated, or of year 1 or 2; some of year 1 read שמעון נשיא ישראל (*Simon, prince of Israel*); some of year 2 simply ירושלם. *Types*—Amphora, *rev.* Inscription in wreath.

The series of the coins of Jerusalem closes with those of the Roman colony, **Aelia Capitolina**, described above (p. 803).

ARABIA

The coinage of Arabia begins with the issues of the Nabathaean kings. These, about the time of Hadrian, are superseded by the Imperial coins of the principal towns of Arabia Petraea. The era in use in these towns is the Arabian, of which the exact date is not quite fixed (A.D. 105 or 106: see Kubitschek in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclop.*, i. 641 f.). The coinage of Arabia Felix forms a separate and distinct class.

I. KINGS OF NABATHAEA

The little that is known about the coinage of the Nabathaean kings is summed up by R. Dussaud, *Journal Asiat.*, 1904, pp. 189–238. The

coins bear the portraits of the kings and their queens, sometimes jugate; other types are mentioned below.

Aretas III (*Philhellen*), B.C. 87–62. Æ. *Types*—Nike; Tyche of Damascus seated on rock, river-god at her feet; Goddess holding wreath (?) and resting on spear. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Obodas II, son of preceding. *Circa* B.C. 62–47. Æ Phoenician didrachms. *Type*—Eagle. *Inscr.*, עבדת מלכא מלך נבטו (*King Obodas, king of Nabathaea*).

Malichus I, son of preceding. *Circa* B.C. 47–30. Æ Phoenician didrachms. *Type*—Eagle. *Inscr.*, מלכו מלכא מלך נבטו (*King Malichus, king of Nabathaea*).

Obodas III, son of preceding. B.C. 30–9. Æ Phoenician didrachms, Attic drachms, and Æ. *Types*—Eagle; Goddess raising r. hand. *Inscr.*, as on coins of Obodas II, or without מלכא. *Dates*—years 3–20.

Aretas IV (*Philopatris*), brother of preceding. B.C. 9–A.D. 40. With his queens Chuldu and Shaqilath. Æ Attic drachms and Æ. *Types*—Goddess raising r. hand; Eagle; Cornucopiae; Two cornucopiae. *Inscr.*, חרתת מלך נבטו רחם עמה (*Aretas, king of Nabathaea, lover of his people*); חרתת מלך נבטו (*Aretas, king of Nabathaea*); חלדו מלכת נבטו (*Chuldu, queen of Nabathaea*); שקילת מלכת נבטו (*Shaqilath, queen of Nabathaea*); שלם (*Peace*), &c. *Denominations*—מעה כסף (*silver obol*); חץ כסף (*silver half*). *Dates*—years 1–16 with Chuldu, 23–48 with Shaqilath.

Malichus II, son of preceding, and his sister and wife Shaqilath. *Circa* A.D. 40–75. Æ Phoenician drachms and Æ. *Types* of Æ—Two cornucopiae. *Inscr.*, as on coins of Malichus I, and שקילת אחתה מלכת נבטו (*Shaqilath, his sister, queen of Nabathaea*), &c. *Dates*—years 9–17.

Rabbel II (*Soter*), son of preceding, with his mother Shaqilath and his sister and wife Gamilath. Æ Phoenician drachms and Æ. *Type* of Æ—Two cornucopiae. *Inscr.*, רבאל שקילת אמה (*Rabbel, Shaqilath, his mother*); רבאל מלכא מלך נבטו (*King Rabbel, king of Nabathaea*); גמלת אחתה מלכת נבטו (*Gamilath, his sister, queen of Nabathaea*), &c. *Date*—year 20 (?).

II. CITIES OF ARABIA PETRAEA

Adraa, about thirty miles north-west of Bostra. *Imperial*, M. Aurelius to Gallienus. *Inscr.*, ΑΔΡΑΗΝΩΝ or ΑΔΡΑΗΝΩΝ ΤΥΧΗ. *Types*—Astarte in temple; Baetyl of ΔΟΥCΑΡΗC ΘΕΟC (the Arabian Dionysos)

on altar-shaped base; Herakles seated on rock: &c. The era of Adra is that of the province of Arabia. See Dussaud, *Rev. Num.*, 190 pp. 160 f.

Bostra, the capital of Roman Arabia, was situate in a fertile oasi about seventy miles south of Damascus; refounded by Trajan A. D. 10 or 106. *Imperial*. Hadrian to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΑΡΑΒΙΑ on coi of Hadrian, and subsequently ΤΥΧΗ ΝΕΑϹ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΗϹ ΒΟϹΤΡΑϹ, o ΒΟϹΤΡΩΝ, ΒΟϹΤΡΗΝΩΝ, &c. *Era*—the Arabian. *Colonial*, Sev Alexander to Treb. Gallus. *Inscr.*, ϹΟΛΟΝΙΑ ΒΟϹΤΡΑ, ϹΟΛ. ΜΕΤΡΟ ΠΟΛΙϹ ΒΟϹΤΡΑ or ΒΟϹΤΡΕΝΟΡVΜ. *Types*—Tyche of the city; Thre baetyls of the god Dusares (see Dussaud, *Rev. Num.*, 1904, p. 163); Bus of Ammon (? Dusares-Ammon) with ram's horns and globular head dress; Camel; Arab on Camel; Temples of various divinities; &c *Games*, ΔΟΥϹΑΡΙΑ, ΑΚΤΙΑ ΔΟΥϹΑΡΙΑ, or ACTIA DVSARIA.

Charach-Moba (*El-Kerak*, east of the Dead Sea, and south of Rab bath-Moba). *Imperial* of Elagabalus only. *Inscr.*, ΧΑΡΑΧΜΩΒΑ or ΧΑΡΑΧ[ΜΩΒΗΝ]ΩΝ. *Types*—Tyche; Figure seated before wine-press (Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 1899, p. 274).

Eboda (Ptol. v. 17. 4), south of Gaza and south-west of the Dead Sea now called *Abdeh*. *Imperial* of Nero. *Inscr.*, ΕΒΩΔΗϹ. *Type*—Nike Apteros (Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, p. 450).

Esbus (*Heshbon*), some twenty miles north-east of the Dead Sea. *Imperial* of Elagabalus only. *Inscr.*, ϵϹΒΟΥϹ or ΑΥΡ. ϵϹΒΟΥϹ. *Types*— Astarte in temple; Zeus seated; Mên (De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 393).

Medaba (*Mâdebâ*), south-west of Esbus. *Imperial* of Caracalla and Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΜΗΔΑΒΩΝ ΤΥΧΗ. *Types*—Tyche; Tyche-Astarte with cornucopiae and bust of Osiris (Babelon, *Mél. Numism.*, iii. pp. 251 f.). *Era*—the Arabian.

Petra, the metropolis of the Nabathaeans, adopted the surname Adriana in consequence of favours conferred upon it by Hadrian. *Imperial*. Hadrian to Elagabalus. *Inscr.*, ΠϵΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙϹ, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ ΠϵΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙϹ, &c. *Types*—Tyche of city seated on rock: Figure sacrificing; &c. *Era*—the Arabian.

Philippopolis, founded by the Emperor Philip, a native of Bostra, from which place it was distant about twelve miles. It was constituted by him a Roman colony. *Imperial colonial* of Philip, Otacilia, and Philip Jun., and posthumous coins of Marinus, Philip's father, reading ΘϵΩ ΜΑΡΙΝΩ. *Inscr.*, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑϹ S. C. *Types* —Roma seated or standing, &c.

Rabbath-Moba (De Saulcy, *Terre-Sainte*, p. 354). *Imperial*, Antoninus Pius to Gordian. *Inscr.*, ΡΑΒΒΑΘΜΩΒΑ, ΡΑΒΒΑΘΜΩΒΗΝΩΝ, ΡΑΒΑΘΜΟΥΒΗΝΩΝ, &c., usually of very barbarous work and blundered. *Era*— Arabian. *Types*—Ares, Astarte, Poseidon, &c. The occurrence of Ares (who is seen standing to front on a pedestal, between two altars) confirms the statements of Stephanus and Eusebius that the later name of this city was Areopolis.

III. ARABIA FELIX

For the coins of South Arabia (Yemen) see Mordtmann, *Num. Zeit.*, xii. 28; B. V. Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1878, 273, and 1880, 303; Schlumberger, *Trésor de San'â*, 1880, and in *Rev. Num.*, 1886, p. 369; Prideaux, *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1881, p. 95; Erman, *Zeit. f. Num.*, ix. 296, and Kubitschek in D. H. Müller's *Südarabische Altertümer* (Vienna, 1899).

The Sabaei and Homeritae (Himyarites) were from very early times down to the sixth century A. D. a powerful and prosperous people, governed by their own kings, and dwelling in the most fertile district of Arabia, which faces the Indian Ocean, and extends as far as the Persian Gulf. The highest point of their wealth and power was attained by the Himyarite dynasty, which ruled the land between the fourth century B. C. and *circ.* A. D. 120. Their earliest coins belong to the fourth and third centuries B. C., and consist of imitations of the older Athenian silver money, which probably found its way across the desert by the caravan route from the prosperous seaport of Gaza, where, as we have already seen, the money of Athens was also imitated. Most of these coins which come to us from Southern Arabia bear, in addition to the Athenian types, Himyarite letters or inscriptions, and sometimes an inscription in an unknown character. A small class have on the obverse, instead of the head of Athena, a beardless male head (Kubitschek, Pl. XIV. 13, 14). In the second century B. C. the Athenian types appear to have been temporarily superseded by those of Alexander the Great, then predominant in all the markets of the ancient world, a tetradrachm having been discovered by me, which bears, in the Himyarite character, the name of a king called Abyatha (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. XV. 3).

In the second half of the first century B. C. the Athenian tetradrachms of the 'new style', with the Owl standing on an Amphora, served as models for the coinage of the Sabaean kings, as is proved by the important Find of San'â (B. V. Head, *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xviii. 273). Of this later gold and silver currency there are several series, the earlier bearing on the obverse the head of a native king whose hair is arranged in ringlets after the Nabathaean fashion (cf. the coins of King Malichus II), while the later have a head of Augustus, and are doubtless copied from Roman coins, which must have become known in Southern Arabia at the time of the expedition of Aelius Gallus into that country in B. C. 24. The inscriptions on these coins consist of monograms in the Himyaritic character, and of a second legend in an unknown character. After the Christian era the Himyarite coinage loses much of its importance, and the execution becomes more and more barbarous. To this later period belong small coins with local types—Beardless head, *rev.* Bucranium or Antelope's head; and Beardless head on both sides, with names of mints Raidan, Na'am, Ya'ub, &c.

Although the Southern Arabians seem to have been content to copy the well-known money of the Greeks, it is remarkable that they did not adopt the Attic standard of weight. The Himyarite drachm, like the old Persian siglos, weighed 84 grs. The coin of Abyatha being a tetradrachm of Attic weight, would be equivalent to three Himyarite drachms.

MESOPOTAMIA

Anthemusia, between the Euphrates and Edessa (Regling in *Beitr. alt. Gesch.* (*Klio*), i. 453). *Imperial*, Caracalla and Maximinus. *Inscr.* ΑΝΘΕΜΟΥCΙΩΝ or ΑΝΘΕΜΟΥCΙΑ. *Type*—Head of City turreted.

Carrhae, south-east of Edessa, celebrated for its cultus of the Moon, both in male and female form. *Quasi-autonomous* and *Imperial* bronze—M. Aurelius to Tranquillina. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΡ. ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑ, variously arranged and abbreviated; also ΑΟΥΚΙΑ Α[ΥΡΗΛΙΑ] ΚΑΡΡΑ: ΘΕΙΩΝ ΑΥΡΗΛ. ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ; ΚΟΛ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ; ΚΑΡΡΑ ΚΟΛ. ΜΗΤ. ΜΕCCΟΠ.; and rarely COL. CAR.: COL. AVR. METROPOL. ANTONINIANA CA.: COL. MET. ANTONINIANA AVR. ALEX.: &c. *Types*—Crescent and Star: Tyche seated with River-god swimming at her feet, or Bust of Tyche surmounted by crescent, before which is the figure of a divinity (or Aquarius, see Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, iii. p. 303) standing on a column. The colony took its name from L. Verus. Carrhae was probably also the mint of the denarii of M. Aurelius, Faustina Jun., L. Verus, and Lucilla, and of the small Æ of Commodus, reading Η ΝΕΙΚΗ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ, ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΤΩΝ ΚΥΡΙΩΝ CΕ(βαστῶν), ΥΠΕΡ ΝΙΚΗC ΤΩΝ CΕΒΑC., &c. These denarii were issued during the campaign of Verus against the Parthians (A.D. 163–166).

Edessa, in Osrhoëne, the chief city in Mesopotamia, was situate near the source of a mountain stream (the Scirtus) which flows from Mount Masius southwards towards the Euphrates. It was built probably by Seleucus, and named after the ancient Macedonian town Edessa or Aegae.

In the time of Antiochus IV (B.C. 175–164) it appears to have temporarily assumed the name of Antiocheia ad Callirhoën, and coins with his portrait struck there read ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗΙ.

Shortly afterwards it passed into Parthian hands: and in B.C. 132 the kingdom of Osrhoëne was founded. The regal coinage, however, does not begin until the reign of Vaël (A.D. 163–165), some of whose coins bear the head of his suzerain Volagases III. There are also Æ of Volagases III himself, struck at Edessa (B. M. C. *Parthia*, p. 236). For a study of the coins see Babelon, *Mélanges*, ii. pp. 209–296. The inscriptions are in Estranghelo.

In 166/7 the Romans, having defeated Volagases, placed Mannus VIII on the throne, and denarii were issued with his name, ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΜΑΝΝΟC ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟC, and the heads of M. Aurelius and his family. Contemporary with these are bronze coins with the Estranghelo inscription *Ma'nou malka*, and the head of Mannus. Mannus' successor, Abgarus VIII (A.D. 179–214), struck bronze coins reading *Abgar malka*, and others with the heads and names (in Greek) of himself and his son Mannus IX (ΜΑΝΝΟC ΠΑΙC); but the majority of his coins combine his head with that of Commodus, Severus, or Caracalla. The coins of Abgarus IX (214–216) with the head of Caracalla are barbarous.

Caracalla made Edessa a colony about A.D. 216: the colonial coins henceforth to the reign of Trajan Decius read ЄΔЄCCA or ЄΔЄCCHNΩN with various titles, such as O(πελλία) MA(κρινιανή), KOΛ(ωνία), KOΛΩ(νία) MAP(κία) AYP(ηλία) ANT(ωνινιανή), MHT(ρόπολις) KO(λωνία), &c. *Types*—Tyche of the City seated with River-god, Skirtos, at her feet; bust of Tyche (TYXH); in front, sometimes figure of Aquarius (?) on column. The colonial series was temporarily interrupted in the reign of Gordian III by the restoration of the kingdom under Abgarus X (A.D. 242-244): *Types*—Bust or equestrian figure of Abgarus; Abgarus before Gordian; &c.

Nicephorium, near the Euphrates, about sixty miles south of Carrhae. *Imperial* coins of Gordian and Gallienus, described as reading NIKHΦORIΩN, are ascribed to this city on doubtful authority (Mionnet, *Suppl.*, viii. p. 414).

Nisibis, the chief town of the district called Mygdonia. Under Antiochus IV it received the name of Antiocheia, and struck coins with his portrait, reading ANTIOXEΩN TΩN EN MYΓΔONIAI (B.M.Cat., *Seleuc.*, p. 42). *Imperial*, Elagabalus to Trajan Decius. *Inscr.*, KOΛ. NЄCIBI., CЄΠ. KOΛΩ. NЄCIBI. MHT., IOY. CЄΠ. KOΛΩ. NЄCIBI., &c. The titles Septimia and Julia are respectively in honour of Sept. Severus, probably the founder of the colony, and of Philip Senior. The title Metropolis seems to have been conferred upon the colony by Severus Alexander. *Types*—Head of Tyche surmounted by constellation Aries, or Tyche seated surmounted by Aries, with River-god swimming at her feet. On the coins of Philip this statue is rudely represented facing in a temple.

Rhesaena, a considerable town between Edessa and Nisibis. It was made a colony probably by Sept. Severus, the Legio III Pia being settled there. *Imperial*, Caracalla to Etruscus. *Inscr.*, PHCAINHCIΩN or CЄΠ. KOΛ. PHCAINHCIΩN L. III. P. *Types*—Constellation Sagittarius; Eagle sometimes in Temple, or as an adjunct combined with various types; Founder ploughing; Figure sacrificing; &c. In the exergue is frequently a River-god swimming.

Seleuceia ad Tigrim, founded by Seleucus I at the point where the royal canal connected the Euphrates with the Tigris. Subsequently the town rose to great commercial importance, even rivalling Alexandreia and Antioch. Under the rule of the Parthians, B.C. 250 to A.D. 226, it seems to have been the chief place of mintage of that Empire. This explains the almost entire absence of autonomous money. Of the few specimens which exist, some bear the dates 270-274 of the Seleucid era (= B.C. 42-38). *Inscr.*, ΣЄΛЄYKЄΩN TΩN ΠPOΣ TΩI TIΓPЄI. *Types*—Head of Tyche, *rev.* Tyche seated with River-god Tigris at her feet; Two figures of Tyche joining hands; &c. To the same mint may be assigned various coins without a city name, viz. (1) ΠOΛIC A. Head of City, *rev.* Tyche seated with horned River-god at her feet; (2) Head of City, *rev.* no type, ΔKΣ ΔIOY A (= Dios of B.C. 89/88; Wroth, B. M. C., *Parthia*, p. xlvii n.); (3) Radiate head, *rev.* Head of City, CKT ΓOPΠIAIOY or YΠЄPBЄPЄTAIOY (= Gorpiaios or Hyperberetaios of A.D.

14–15); (4) Tyche, *rev.* Nike, and dates = 39–43 A. D., when the city was in revolt (Wroth, *op. cit.*, p. xlv).

Singara, a colony on the river Mygdonius, south-east of Nisibis. *Imperial*, Sev. Alex. under to Philip. *Inscr.*, ΑΥΡ. CΕΠ. ΚΟΛ. CΙΝΓΑΡΑ (Aurelia Septimia Colonia Singara); ΜΗΤ. ΚΟ. ΑΥ. C. CΕ. CΙΝΓΑΡΑ (Metropolis Colonia Aurelia Septimia Severiana Singara); or, under Philip, ΙΟΥ. CΕΠ. ΚΟΛΩΝ. CΙΝΓΑΡΑ (Julia Septimia Colonia Singara). *Types*—Head of Tyche surmounted by constellation Sagittarius, or Tyche seated with River-god swimming at her feet.

Zautha or **Zaitha,** on the Euphrates, a few miles below Carchemish. *Imperial*, Trajan and Severus. *Inscr.*, ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑC ZΑΥΘΗC or ZΑΥΘΗΑΤΩΝ. *Type*—Dionysos seated.

BABYLONIA

[Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, pp. xix, xlviii f.; Imhoof-Blumer, *Num. Zeit.*, 1895, pp. 1 ff., 1905, pp. 1 ff.; Howorth, *Num. Chron.*, 1904, pp. 1 ff.]

In B.C. 331 the Persian satrap Mazaeus surrendered Babylon to Alexander the Great. Reappointed governor, he ruled until his death in 328. To him and to his successors have been assigned several groups of coins, mostly of thick fabric with a characteristic edge. The attribution to the Babylonian mint has been disputed, and is of course somewhat conjectural, but none better has been suggested in its place.

Mazaeus, B.C. 331–328.

Fig. 357.

בעלתרז (*Ba'altarz*) in Aramaic. Baal seated, as on Tarsian coins (Fig. 357).

מזדי (*Mazdai*) in Aramaic. Lion walking. [*Num. Zeit.*, 1895, Pl. I. 1]. AR Attic tetradr.

Also gold double darics of the same type as the ordinary Persian darics.

See *infra* under **Persia,** p. 828.

Successors of Mazaeus (Stamenes, Archon), B.C. 327–321.

Gold double darics and darics, uninscribed silver tetradrachms and divisions of the same types as those of Mazaeus, and silver Alexandrine tetradrachms with names of Alexander or Philip III.

Seleucus, B.C. 321–316; *Peithon*, B.C. 316 *to circa* 306; *Seleucus*, B.C. 312 *to circa* 306.

Gold double daries (?), and silver Attic tetradrachms as before, especially those with symbols *anchor* and *head of horned horse*. Shortly before B.C. 306 Seleucus began to issue from Babylon or other eastern mints coins with his own types, the transition to which is given by the following gold tetradrachms and bronze coins with Ptolemaic obverse (see *supra*, p. 756).

Head of Alexander the Great in elephant's skin head-dress, as on coins struck by Ptolemy I.	Nike with wreath and standard; symbol, *head of horned horse*. [*Num. Zeit.*, 1895, Pl. II. 1] . N Attic Tetradr.
Head of Zeus.	Elephant. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 2] . . . . Æ Attic Tetradr.

These are followed by coins with the name of Seleucus. For the Babylonian coinage of the revolting satraps Molon (B.C. 222–220) and Timarchus (B.C. 162) see the series of the Kings of Syria (pp. 761 and 764).

ASSYRIA

Atusia, on the river Caprus, an affluent of the Tigris, which it joins about 100 miles south of Niniva. Small autonomous bronze coins of the Parthian period.

Head of Tyche. [Millingen, *Sylloge*, 82, Pl. II. 64.]	ΑΤΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ Τ. ΠΡΟΣ Τ. ΚΑΠΡΟΝ Palm and arrow . . . . Æ ·55

Demetrias ad Tigrim, near Arbela. Autonomous bronze.

Head of Tyche. [Millingen, *Sylloge*, 84, Pl. IV. 65.]	ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΤΙΓΡΕΙ Tripod . . . . . Æ ·6

PARTHIA

[W. Wroth, B. M. C., *Parthia*, 1903 (with references to the works of Prokesch, Longpérier, Markoff, and, especially, P. Gardner's *Parthian Coinage*, 1877); Ritter A. von Petrowicz, *Arsakiden-Münzen*, Wien, 1904 (a Catalogue of the Petrowicz Coll.). Cf. also A. de la Fuye in *Rev. Num.*, 1904, p. 317; 1905, p. 129.]

The coinage of the Arsacid dynasty of the Parthian Empire cover a period of more than 450 years, extending from the reign of Tiridates I, B.C. 248/47–211/10, to the reigns of Artabanus V and Artavasdes (*circ.* A.D. 224–228), under whom the rule of the Arsacids was subverted by Ardashir and the sceptre of Iran transferred to the dynasty of the Sassanidae (see under **Persis**, p. 824 n.). The coins are of silver and bronze, the former struck at first on the Attic standard, which was afterwards reduced, or, it may be, superseded by the Phoenician. The chief denomination is the drachm (67–58 grains). The tetradrachm (250–200 grains) is also common, especially from the time of Phraates IV onwards. The triobol, diobol, and obol are much rarer.

The types are mainly copied or adapted from those of Seleucid coins. The principal type (found throughout, on the drachms) consists of a Parthian warrior in mail-armour—probably the fou: ler Arsaces—seated, at first on an omphalos, afterwards on a throne, and holding a bow, the pride of the Parthian soldier. The immediate model was probably a silver coin of Antiochus I or II representing Apollo on the omphalos. On the later tetradrachms the usual type is a figure of the Tyche of a Greek city (probably Seleucia) presenting a diadem (wreath ?) or palm-branch to the reigning king. The portrait-heads of the obverse display, in many cases, a fair measure of artistic skill, as for instance those of Artabanus I, Orodes I, &c. (B. M. C., *Parth.*, p. lxxiv f.; for the types of the bronze coinage see *ib.*, pp. lxxi–lxxiv).

The legends are in Greek, which becomes almost unintelligible on the later drachms. From the time of Volagases I the king's name is sometimes written in Pehlvi characters.

A minute study of the monograms and fabric and a careful record of finds and *provenances* are much needed to throw light on the obscure subject of Parthian mint-places (cf. B. M. C., *Parth.*, pp. lxxviii ff.). The earlier coins must necessarily have been struck in Parthia Proper, i. e. in the country lying to the south-east of the Caspian, or in the neighbouring countries; but after the conquest, under Mithradates I, of Mesopotamia and of the provinces that had formed part of the Great Median Satrapy, new mint-places must have been established. It is probable that the chief mint was at Seleucia, the great Hellenic city on the west bank of the Tigris, or at Ctesiphon, the neighbouring city or suburb, on the eastern side of the river and the capital of the Empire at least as early as the time of Orodes I. The names of the provinces ΜΑΡΓΙΑΝΗ and ΑΡΕΙΑ are inscribed on drachms of Artabanus II (?); cf. ΤΡΑ[Ξ]ΙΑΝΗ and ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ (B. M. C., p. 40).

The tetradrachms from the time of Phraates IV are regularly inscribed with the year and month of issue. The era is the Seleucid, beginning in the autumn of B.C. 312. The months are those of the Macedonian calendar, as follows:—Dios (= October ?), Apellaeos, Audynaeos, Peritios, Dystros, Xandicos, Artemisios, Daesios, Panemos, Loös, Gorpiaeos, Hyperberetaeos, and Embolimos (the intercalary month).

The classification of the Arsacid coinage is far from certain, more especially in the period before Phraates IV, when the coins are, as a rule, undated, and only the dynastic name ('Arsaces') of each sovereign is recorded. Many difficulties also arise from our incomplete knowledge of the history of Parthia (cf. Wroth, 'Rearrangement of Parthian Coinage,' *N. C.*, 1900, 181–202). The classification set forth below is that proposed in the British Museum Catalogue.

Arsaces the Founder. *Circ.* B.C. 250–248.	No coins ?
Tiridates I. B.C. 248–247–211, 210.	ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
Arsaces, son of Tiridates I. B.C. 210–191.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.

Phriapatius. B.C. 191–176.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
Phraates I. B.C. 176–171 ?	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡ(ος).
Period of Mithradates I. B.C. 171–138 ? (Fig. 358.)	ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑΥΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.

FIG. 358.

Phraates II. B.C. 138–128, 127.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.
Artabanus I. B.C. 128, 127–123.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Himerus ? B.C. 124–123.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ.
Mithradates II. B.C. 123–88.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ(ος).
Artabanus II. B.C. 88–77.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ.
Sinatruces. B.C. 77–70.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Phraates III. B.C. 70–57.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (also ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ).
	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Phraates III ?	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ.
Phraates III or a contemporary ?	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

[1] According to Breccia in Lehmann's *Klio*, V (1905), p. 54, Phraates I reigned from *circ.* B.C. 175 to *circ.* B.C. 160, and his successor, Mithradates I, from *circ.* B.C. 160 to 140/139.

Unknown King. (*Circ.* B.C. 56.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (also with ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛ). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (also ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛ).
Mithradates III. B.C. 57–54.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (also with ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛ). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (also with ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛ). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥΟΣ (*sic*) ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΛΙΟ · ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ [Φ]ΡΑΑΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΕΠΙΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΓΟ[Σ ?] (see B. M. C., p. 66 n.).

Fig. 359.

Orodes I. B.C. 57–38 37.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ...[illegible] ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (also with ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛ). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (Fig. 359). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΥΡΩΔΟΥ.
Pacorus I. *ob.* B.C. 38.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Phraates IV. B.C. 38 37–3 2.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛ[illegible]ΗΝΟΣ.
Tiridates II ? B.C. 26.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Phraataces (and Musa). B.C. 3 2–A.D. 4.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ. ΘΕΑΣ ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑΣ ΜΟΥΣΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ.
Orodes II. A.D. 4 ?–A.D. 6 ?	As Phraates IV.

Vonones I. A.D. 8/9–11/12.	*Obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ ΝΕΙΚΗΣΑΣ ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΝ.
Artabanus III. A.D. 10/11–40.	As Phraates IV. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ.
Vardanes I. A.D. 41/42–45.	As Phraates IV.
Gotarzes. A.D. 40/41–51.	As Phraates IV. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤ ΓΩΤΑΡΖΟΥ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΥΟΣ ΚΕΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΥ ΓΩΤΕΡΖΗΣ (B. M. C., p. 165).
Vonones II. A.D. 51.	No coins.
Volagases I. A.D. 51–77/78.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Vol* (Pehlvi inscr.).
Vardanes II. A.D. 55.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Pacorus II. A.D. 77/78–109/110?	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΠΑΚΟΡΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Pak* (Pehlvi inscr.).
Artabanus IV. A.D. 80/81.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Osroes. A.D. 106/107 (or 109/110)–130?	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Volagases II. A.D. 77/78–146/147.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΟΛΑΓΑΣΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Mithradates IV. (*Circ.* A.D. 130–147.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Mitradata malka* (Pehlvi) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Volagases III. A.D. 147/148–191.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΟΛΑΓΑΣΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Volgasi malka* (Pehlvi) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Volgasi Arsak malkin malka* (Pehlvi inscr.).

Volagases IV. A.D. 191–207/208.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΟΛΟΓΑΣΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. *Volgasi malka* (Pehlvi) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Volagases V. A.D. 207/208–221/222?	Inscriptions as on coins of Volagases IV.
Artabanus V. *Circ.* 213–227.	*Hartabi malka* (Pehlvi) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
Artavasdes. *Circ.* 227–228.	*Artavazi malka* (Pehlvi) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

ELYMAÏS (SUSIANA)

[Allotte de la Fuÿe, *Monnaies de l'Élymaïde*, Chartres, 1905; also in *Rev. Num.*, 1902, p. 92.]

Of this district there are coins struck by dynasts named Kamnaskires, who are followed by kings named Orodes and Phraates, who are perhaps identical with the Parthian monarchs Orodes I and Phraates IV. The coinage seems to cease in the second century A.D.

Kamnaskires I. Nicephorus. *circ.* B.C. 163?

Head of beardless king, diademed. [*R. N.*, 1902, Pl. V. 1.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΜΝΑΣΚΙΡΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. Apollo seated on omphalos (as on Seleucid coins) . . . Æ Tetradr. (Paris).

Kamnaskires II(?), 'Great King.'

No coins?

Kamnaskires III and Queen Anzaze, B.C. 82/81.

Busts of Kamnaskires and Anzaze, each wearing diadem; behind, anchor. [*R. N.*, 1902, Pl. V. 2.]	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΚΑΜΝΑCΚΙΡΟΥ ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΗC ΑΝΖΑΖΗC. Zeus seated holding Nike. Dated A.S. '231' = B.C. 82/81 . . . . . Tetr. 242 grs. (Brit. Mus.—Paris). Also Drachm (B. M.).

Kamnaskires IV, 'Son of the Great King Kamnaskires.' *circ.* B.C. 72/71.

Bust, diademed. [*R. N.*, 1902. Pl. V. 3.]	ΒΑΣΙΛ(ΕΩΣ ΚΑ)ΜΝΑΣΚΙΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ (μ)ΕΓ(αλου) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΜΝΑΣΚΙΡ(ου). Zeus seated holding Nike. Date A.S. 241 = B.C. 72/71 . Æ Tetradr. (Paris). Also Drachm (B. M.).
Older bust with pointed beard, diademed. [*R. N.*, 1902, Pl. V. 4.]	Similar inscr. Head, bearded, diademed . . . . . Æ Tetradr. (Paris); (B. M.) 242 grs.

The numerous bronze coins of Elymais bear on *obv.* the king's head (with or without tiara), usually accompanied by an anchor or by a crescent and star. A goddess, probably Artemis, sometimes appears on the *rev.* Some of these may belong to Kamnaskires IV; others bear the names of Orodes = Orodes I of Parthia (?); Phraates = Phraates IV of Parthia (?); Osroes = Osroes of Parthia (?), &c. When legends appear, they are in Greek letters barbarously formed or in Chaldaeo-Pehlvi.

CHARACENE

[Waddington, *Mélanges de Num.*, ii. 77 f.; Babelon, *Mélanges Num.*, iii. 221 f. = *Journal International* (1898), 381 ff.; Drouin in *Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 211.]

This little kingdom, the capital of which was Charax Spasinou, occupied the lower part of the Tigris valley and part of the shores of the Persian Gulf. Several of its dynasts are only known from their coins, which are dated by the Seleucid era. A hoard of 732 Characenian coins was discovered in 1878 in the great Chaldaean palace of Tello (Babelon, p. 223). The usual types are:—*obv.* The king's head and name, e.g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΔΑΚΟΥ; *rev.* Herakles seated, holding club. The coins may be assigned as follows:—

1. Hyspaosines, died *circ.* B.C. 124 (?). Æ tetradr.
2. Apodacus, reigning B.C. 109. Æ tetradr.
3. Tiraeus I, Euergetes, reigning B.C. 89. Æ tetradr. with *rev.* Tyche seated.
4. Tiraeus II, Soter, Euergetes, B.C. 60–39. Æ with *rev.* Nike (*N. C.*, 1899, p. 107).
5. Theonneses I, Soter, Euergetes, reigning B.C. 39. Æ 'tetradr.'
6. Attambelos I, *circ.* B.C. 29–*circ.* A.D. 5. Billon tetradr.
7. Abinerglos, Soter, *circ.* A.D. 9. Billon tetradr.
8. Adinnerglos, Soter, *circ.* A.D. 21. Billon tetradr.
9. Theonneses II, Soter, *circ.* A.D. 51. Æ 'tetradr.'
10. Attambelos II, *circ.* A.D. 53–71. Æ 'tetradr.'
11. Artabazus, *circ.* A.D. 90 (?). No coins.
12. Attambelos III, *circ.* A.D. 100–104. Æ 'tetradr.'
13. Theonneses III, *circ.* A.D. 109–111. Æ 'tetradr.'
14. Attambelos IV, A.D. 113 (?). Æ 'tetradr.'
15. Orabzes (or Obadas ?). Uncertain date. Æ 'tetradr.'

There are also potin and bronze regal coins (undated) of a later period, usually having a regal head on each side (probably the Characenian king and his Arsacid (?) suzerain) and inscriptions in Aramaic (see Drouin, p. 211 f.; cf. Babelon, p. 246 f.). The kingdom of Characene probably came to an end *circ.* A. D. 228, with the rise of the Sassanian power.

OMANI

The Omani were a people who dwelt (according to Pliny) on the banks of the Tigris at Forat, between Petra and Charax. In Pliny's time Forat was subject to the king of Characene (Plin. *H. N.* vi. 28, ed. Detlefsen, vol. i. p. 261).

Head of king in tiara (suzerain of the Omani ?). [Longpérier in *R. N.*, 1863, p. 333 f.]	ΒΑ(σιλέως) ΒΑϹΙΛ(έων) ΜΕΡΕΔΑΤ(ης) ΟΜΑΝΟΦΙΛ(ος). Head of Tyche. Date A.S. 451 = A.D. 142 143. Æ or potin. Size 1·15.

PERSIS

[Allotte de la Fuÿe in *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 63 97, with bibliography.]

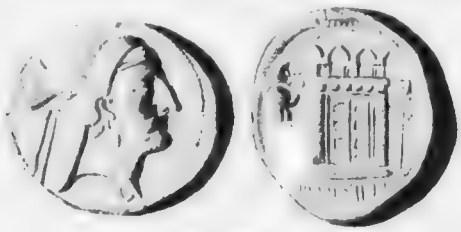


FIG. 360.

After the conquest by Alexander the Great, Persis seems to have enjoyed a quasi-independence, having, at any rate, its own line of kings who were more or less subject to the Seleucid and the Parthian monarchs. Its coins are of silver (tetradrachms, drachms, &c.); *obv.* Head of king. *rev.* usually, the king before a sacred edifice or a fire-altar (Fig. 360), a type adopted by the Sassanian dynasty that overthrew its Parthian masters, *circ.* A.D. 228.[1] The inscriptions are in Aramaic, and the earliest coins have been assigned to Bagadates I, *circ.* B.C. 222 (?). There are also coins of his successors, Oborzes, Artaxerxes I, Autophradates I, Darius I, Darius II, Oxathres, Artaxerxes II.

The following coins may also be noticed here, though their connexion with Persis is not certain:—

Bearded bust r. in satrapal head-dress. Aramaic inscr. [End of fourth century B.C.]	Quadriga r. driven by satrap whose head resembles the head on the *obv.* Aramaic inscr. in ex. *Æ* 135·9 grs. Brit. Mus. [Head, *B. M. Guide to Coins of Anc.*, Pl. XXVIII. 15; *N. C.*, 1879, Pl. I. 2.]

The inscription has been variously read as *Phahaspes*, *Phrataphernes*, &c. Marquart (*Corolla Num.*, p. 77) reads *Vahshu Variur*. The *rev.* is apparently suggested by a gold stater of Philip II of Macedon.

Aramaic inscr. Head of Athena r. in helmet.	Aramaic inscr. Nike standing l., with wreath and palm. *Æ* 132·8 grs. Brit. Mus., from Payne Knight Coll. [*N. C.*, 1879, Pl. I. 3.]

[1] The Sassanian coinage, mainly in silver, covers the whole period of Sassanian rule down to the Arab conquest of Persia, A.D. 651. (For bibliography see Vincent A. Smith, *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*, Oxford, 1906, vol. i, pp. 219, 231.

A rude imitation of a gold stater of Alexander the Great. Marquart (*l. c.*) reads the *rev.* inscription *Vahshuvar.*

ANDRAGORAS.

FIG. 361.

Bearded head r., wearing taenia (King, or Zeus ?). (Fig. 361.)	ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ (in ex.). Quadriga driven r. by Nike, who is accompanied by an armed warrior. *Æ* 131·9 grs. [B. M. C., *Greek and Scythic Kings*, Pl. I. 1.]
Female head r., wearing turreted crown.	ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ Athena standing l., holding owl, and supporting spear and shield. *Æ* Attic tetradr. 255·8 grs. Brit. Mus. [*Op. cit.*, Pl. I. 2.]

An Andragoras was made satrap of Parthia by Alexander the Great, *circ.* B.C. 331 (Justin, xii. 4). Another Andragoras, satrap of Parthia for Antiochus II, Theos, was overthrown by Arsaces I, *circ.* B. C. 250 (Justin, xli. 4). These coins may belong to one of those satraps. (For literature see B. M. C., *Parthia*, p. xxx n.)

PERSIA

Head, B. V., *The Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, 1877; Babelon, E., *Les Perses Achéménides*, 1893: Rapson, E. J., 'Countermarks on early Persian and Indian Coins' in *Journal R. A. S.*, 1895.]

The Persians, like the Medes and Babylonians, were unfamiliar with, or felt no need of, coined money before the capture of Sardes by Cyrus and the conquest of the Lydian empire B. C. 546, when for the first time they came into direct contact with the Greeks of the coast lands of Asia Minor. How soon after these events they began to issue gold staters of the royal Persian type is a somewhat doubtful point, but that Darius Hystaspis, B. C. 521–486, coined gold money of the finest quality we are told by Herodotus (iv. 166), *Δαρεῖος μὲν γὰρ χρυσίον καθαρώτατον ἀπεψήσας ἐς τὸ δυνατώτατον νόμισμα ἐκόψατο*, and, if the accepted derivation of *δαρεικός* from *Δαρεῖος* is the true one,[1] it may be inferred that Darius was the initiator of the Persian coinage. It seems probable, therefore, that the gold Daric was first struck in the reign of Darius, and moreover at the Sardian mint, which may then have been reopened after having

[1] According to M. G. Bertin (*Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, 1883–4, p. 87), the word *Dariku* occurs in a Babylonian contract-tablet dated five years before the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus. But there is no evidence that it there signifies a piece of money. According to Oppert and Revillout (*Ann. de Num.*, 1884, p. 119) the word *δαρεικός* comes from the Assyrian *[illegible]mana*, i. e. 'degree' or $\frac{1}{60}$ of the mina. The accepted derivation of *δαρεικός* from *Δαρεῖος* is, however, far more probable.

been closed since the fall of Croesus, for it is hardly likely that either Cyrus or Cambyses would have allowed it to continue the issue of the Croesean gold staters after the Persian conquest. That Sardes should be the place of mintage chosen by Darius for his new Persian coinage is not surprising, when it is borne in mind that the processes of minting were fully understood there, and that skilled die-sinkers and moneyers would be more easily obtainable there than anywhere else in the Persian empire.

The output of the darics during the reigns of Darius and Xerxes, doubtless from other centres as well as from the old Sardian mint, must have been enormous, for we read that the Lydian, Pythius, at the time of the expedition of Xerxes, possessed as many as 3,993,000 of them, a sum which the king increased to 4,000,000 (Hdt. vii. 28).

Following the example set by Croesus, Darius employed practically pure gold for his new coinage, though with the addition of about 3 per cent. of alloy which, as experience had taught the moneyers, was necessary for slightly hardening the metal.[1] The weight of the Daric, 130 grs., was rather heavier than that of its predecessor the Croesean stater (126 grs.) by about 4 grs., an excess partly, perhaps, due to the 3 per cent. of alloy added to the pure metal. It may be doubted, however, whether the intrinsic value of the Daric exceeded that of the stater of Croesus, which was of absolutely pure gold.[2]

For the derivation of the weights of the Lydian and Persian gold staters see Haeberlin (*Z. f. N.*, xxvii. pp. 1 ff.), who is of opinion that the Croesean stater was the fiftieth part of the Babylonic Royal Gold Mina of 409·31 grammes, and that the Daric was the fiftieth part of the same mina raised in weight by $\frac{1}{36}$ to 420·68 grammes.

The Babylonic and Persic Silver Minae in their various forms (see Haeberlin, *op. cit.*) were derived from the corresponding Gold Minae on the basis of the relation of gold to silver as 1 : 13·3. The standard Persian silver coin, the *siglos* or *shekel*, was in weight the hundredth part of the silver mina, and in value the twentieth part of the contemporary gold daric, hence :—

1 Ꝑ Daric of 130 grs.
× 13·3 = 1729 grs. Ꝓ = { 20 Persic Sigloi of 86·45 grs.; 10 Persic Staters of 172·9 grs.; 15 Rhodian Didrachms of 115 grs.; 30 Rhodian Drachms of 57 grs. }

5 Ꝑ Darics of 130 grs.
× 13·3 = 8645 grs. Ꝓ = 1 Persic Mina of silver, = 100 sigloi.

300 Ꝑ Darics of 130 grs.
× 13·3 = 518700 grs. Ꝓ = 1 Persic Talent of silver, = 6000 sigloi.

That the relative values of gold and silver (1 : 13·3), and consequently of the daric and the siglos, were maintained down, at least, to the end of the fifth century B.C., we learn from Xenophon (*Anab.* i. 7. 18), who states that Cyrus the younger presented 3,000 darics to the Ambracian soothsayer Silanus as the equivalent of 10 talents.

The types and denominations of the **Royal Persian coins** are as follows :—

[1] This, perhaps, may have been one of the reasons for the prolonged use of electrum instead of pure gold at Cyzicus and other mints.

[2] The specific gravity of a Croesean stater as taken by me (*N. C.*, 1887, p. 303) was 20·09, and that of a daric, 19·09. The specific gravity of 24 carat gold is 19·28.

Darics.

FIG. 362.

The king bearded, in half-kneeling posture r., crowned with the royal *kidaris* and clad in long robe, *kandys*; at his back, quiver; in his r. a spear, and in his l. a bow.	Irregular oblong incuse (cf. Fig. 362) . ⅄ Daric 130 grs.

Of this type there are two varieties. On one of them the king is beardless, and is clad in a long close-fitting spotted robe with sleeves to the elbow and trousers to the knee. Within the incuse, on the reverse of the specimen in the British Museum, is a small naked seated figure (?), and, outside it, an incuse bearded head with stag's horns, as countermarks (Head, *Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 17). It has been conjectured that the darics of this type were issued by Cyrus the younger.

The other variety differs from the original daric in that the king holds in his r. hand a short dagger in place of the long spear (Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 16).

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE GOLD DARIC.

The king as above in half-kneeling posture *drawing* bow, and without spear. [*N. C.*, 1892, p. 38, Pl. III. 12.]	Incuse . . . ⅄ $\frac{1}{12}$ Daric 10·5 grs.
Head of king bearded, r. [*Z. f. N.*, xxiv. Pl. IV. 6.]	Similar . . . ⅄ $\frac{1}{24}$ Daric 2·39 grs.

These small pieces are the only subdivisions of the gold daric at present known. None of the half-darics mentioned by Xenophon (*Anab.* i. 3. 21) have been discovered, and it may be that by τρία ἡμιδαρεικά Xenophon simply meant a sum equivalent to a daric and a half.

Sigloi.

1. The king bearded, in half-kneeling posture r., crowned with *kidaris* and clad in *kandys*; at his back, quiver; in r., spear, in l., bow.	Irregular oblong incuse. [Head, *Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, Pl. I. 25] . . ⅄ Siglos 86·45 grs. max.
2. Variety; king beardless, as on corresponding daric *supra* (attributed to Cyrus the younger).	Similar. [Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. 11. Nos. 96, 97] . . . . . ⅄ Siglos
3. The king bearded, half-kneeling r., crowned with *kidaris* and clad in *kandys* with belt and buttons in front; at his back, quiver; in r., dagger, in l., bow.	Similar. [Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 26] . . ⅄ Siglos
4. The king bearded, crowned and clad as above, half-kneeling and *drawing* bow; at his back, quiver.	Similar. [Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 28] . ⅄ Siglos

5. The king, half-length, bearded, crowned with *kidaris* and clad in *kandys*; holding in r. bunch of arrows, and in l., bow.	Similar. [Head, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 29.] *Æ* Siglos

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE SIGLOS.

6. The king as on No. 4 (?).	Similar. [Babelon, *op. cit.*, Pl. II. 11] $\frac{1}{3}$ Siglos 27 grs.
7. The king bearded, half-kneeling r.; in r., dagger, in l., bow.	Similar. [Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. rom Münzk.*, p. 245] . $\frac{1}{6}$ Siglos 10·5 grs.

The sigloi, like the early electrum hectae, frequently bear numerous small punch-marks. In both cases these seem to have been stamped upon them by private merchants or money-changers. This custom was very prevalent in India, and it seems certain that, wherever the sigloi may have been minted, many of them were thus countermarked for currency in India, as is proved by the identity of their punch-marks with those on the square Indian punch-marked coins (Rapson, *Journ. R. A. S.*, 1895).

A close examination of the darics and sigloi shows that, notwithstanding their general uniformity, there are differences of style. Some are distinctly archaic and date from the times of Darius, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes I (Longimanus), B.C. 521–425, while others are characterized by successive modifications in the physiognomy of the king which suggest rude attempts at portraiture. A notable instance of this is the beardless head, presumably of Cyrus the younger, B.C. 401–400. On this subject see Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1908, pp. 161 ff.).

The darics and the sigloi are the only coins bearing Persian types which I am inclined to accept as strictly *Regal* currency. There are, however, various other coins with more or less modified royal Persian types which were probably struck by Satraps of the Great King, or military commanders in his service or in that of Alexander the Great, for the payment of their troops by sea or land, or for local circulation only. Among these the most remarkable are the double darics.

Double Darics, &c.

FIG. 363.

On the break up of the Persian empire after the battle of Arbela, B.C. 331, when Alexander found himself master of all Asia, it is certain that he cannot at once have substituted his own coinage for the royal and Satrapal Persian money then current in the East. There was necessarily a period of transition, during which some of the satraps and generals appointed by Alexander to govern various portions of his newly conquered Asiatic dominions were authorized to strike coins with Persian types. Among these was Mazaeus, satrap of Babylon B.C. 331–328, who

issued both gold and silver coins, the former anonymous, the latter occasionally bearing his name in Aramaïc characters. The gold coins attributed to Mazaeus during his government of Babylon are the double darics (Fig. 363), which differ from the earlier darics not only in fabric and style but in the fact that they bear symbols and Greek letters or monograms in the field of the obverse, e.g. a wreath or ΘΘ behind the kneeling archer, and Μ or Χ in front (Imhoof, *Die Münzstätte Babylon*, p. 2). The incuse reverses of these double darics are easily distinguishable from those of the earlier darics, as they are ornamented with broad irregular wavy bands in high relief. The few darics which resemble the double darics in this respect may probably be classed with them (cf. Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, Pl. II. 20, 21).

In addition to the specimens attributed to Mazaeus, there are numerous others bearing various Greek letters, monograms, and symbols, e.g. Φ and wreath, fulmen, or grapes, ΦΙ, Φ, ΑΥ Μ, Α Μ, &c. (see Babelon, *op. cit.*, p. xix, and Imhoof, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 10, *Daric* with Α, Μ). These, according to Imhoof, were issued at Babylon after the death of Alexander, B.C. 323, and before the transference of the seat of government from Babylon to Seleucia on the Tigris by Seleucus Nicator B.C. 312. It is probable, however, that they were not all struck at Babylon, for, although the double darics appear to have been first struck in the Babylonian satrapy, it would seem that they soon became popular in the far eastern provinces of the empire, Bactria or Sogdiana, for nearly all the specimens in the British Museum were acquired in the Panjâb. It is not improbable that, when the issue of double darics from the Babylonian mint came to an end, a new mint or mints may have been opened in those regions, where Indo-Greeks may have been employed as moneyers to engrave dies. That these Indo-Greek copies continued to be issued for a long time is evident from the gradual development of the wavy lines in the incuse reverses of the Babylonian prototypes into a symmetrical though meaningless pattern. ϽΕ, surrounded sometimes by fish-like ornaments). It is noticeable that on most of these Indo-Greek pieces the quiver at the king's shoulder is omitted. Among the specimens of Indian *provenance* the following are the most remarkable, one bearing the monogram Φ and a *satrapal tiara*, and another the inscr. ΣΤΑΜΝΑ and Φ (see *Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 5, and Pl. I. 1–4).

Unattributed Satrapal Coins[1] of the Royal Archer Type.

GOLD.

The king, as on the royal darics, half-kneeling r., holding spear and bow. [Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, Pl. III. 22.]

Prow of galley l.: on side of deck-house, Θ . . . Ꞡ Stater 132 grs.

SILVER. *Rhodian or Indian (?) standard.*

The king, as on the double darics (but without quiver at shoulder), half-kneeling r., holding spear and bow. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 3.]

Incuse, half-oval in shape, surface usually granulated and adorned with fanciful snake-like devices and lumps in relief . . . Ꞡ 238–219 grs.

[1] Other satrapal coins are mentioned under the districts to which they have been attributed: Cilicia, pp. 596, 628, 720, and Babylonia, p. 816.

Similar; in field around king ΠΥ ⊙ Α ΓΟΡΗ|Ε|. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 1.]	Similar . . . . . Æ 228 grs.
Similar; in field l., ΔΗ, r., uncertain symbol. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 2.]	Similar . . . . . Æ 226·5 grs.
Similar; in field l., Α [Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 111.]	Similar . . . . . Æ 231 grs.

BRONZE.

Similar; uninscribed. [Head, *Lyd. and Pers.*, Pl. III. 22.]	Similar . . . . . Æ Size ·35
Similar. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, Pl. XXXI. 4.]	(Ground-plan of Persian Fire-altar) Æ Size ·5.
The king half-kneeling r., drawing bow; behind him ΒΑ; countermark, star. [B. M. C., *Ion.*, p. 324; Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, ii. 520.]	Incuse as on the silver coins . . . . Æ Size ·55

This series of coins has been attributed by Babelon to Memnon the Rhodian, as head of the Persian army which was victorious at Magnesia and Ephesus B.C. 336–334, but was afterwards defeated by Alexander at the Granicus (Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, p. lxxix). The ornament Θ on the gold stater has been taken for the Carian letter *ë* (Sayce, *Transactions of Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, ix. Pl. I. 1887), a conjecture which seems to me very improbable.

But neither this nor any other local attribution hitherto suggested for these remarkable issues can be said to carry conviction.[1] From the conspicuousness of the inscr. ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗ Ε] on the obverse of one specimen it is to be inferred that whoever Pythagores may have been he must have held high command in the service of the Great King, or a prominent position shortly after Alexander's conquest.

The incuse reverse on these coins is not an indication of date, and its strange ornamentation is unlike the work of a Greek die-sinker. There is therefore no sure criterion for determining whether the above described coins precede or succeed those of the following series, or whether they are the contemporary issues of another satrap.

SILVER. *Rhodian (?) standard.*

The king, as on the double daries (but without quiver at shoulder), half-kneeling r., holding spear and bow. [Imhoof, *Kl. M.*, Pl. XIX. 23.]	Satrap on saddled galloping horse, striking downwards with spear. Ψ or Ψ in field l. . . . . Æ 31 grs.
Similar; border of dots. [Imh., *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, Pl. V. 18.]	Head of Satrap r.; plain border . . Æ Obol 9 grs.
The king half-kneeling r., with quiver at shoulder and drawing bow; Ψ l.; ⊙ r.; border of dots. [Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, Pl. XVII. 16.]	Satrap galloping, wielding spear; in field r., star; border of dots . . . Æ 232 grs.

[1] See *Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 4, where I have pointed out that these staters, like the double daries, have been frequently found in Northern India.

Similar; before king, OOOX. [*N. C.*, 1877, p. 82.]

Similar; no letters. [Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, Pl. XVII. 14, 15.]

Similar; behind king 𐤉 and lion's head. [*N. C.*, 1877, Pl. III. 5.]

Similar; no letter or symbol. [*Ibid.*, Pl. III. 4.]

Similar; in front, fulmen. [Imh., *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 108.]

Similar; no symbol. [*Ibid.*, p. 108.]

Similar. [*N. C.*, 1877. Pl. III. 1.]

Similar; behind king, BA. [Imh., *Kl. M.*, Pl. XIX. 24.]

Similar; in ex., BA; behind king, P. [Imh., *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, Pl. V. 19.]

Similar . . . . . Æ

Similar; r. O, beneath, dolphin . . . Æ 229 grs.

Similar; beneath, eagle (?) r. . . . Æ 224 grs.

Similar; behind, eagle's head r. . . . Æ 224 grs.

Similar; no symbol . . Æ 230 grs.

Similar . . . . . Æ 237 grs.

Similar; behind, head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin . . Æ 229 grs.

Similar; behind, head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin . . Æ 232 grs.

Similar; behind, head of bearded Herakles in lion-skin . . Æ 233 grs.

BRONZE.

Similar; but the king holds spear and bow. [*N. C.*, 1877, Pl. III. 7.]

Similar; no symbol. . . Æ Size ·5

This series of coins is assigned by Babelon (*Perses Achém.*, pp. cxxiii f.) to Euagoras II, who was satrap in Cyprus B.C. 351–349. The arguments for and against this attribution are briefly restated by Hill (B. M. C., *Cyprus*, p. cix). Imhoof (*Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 111), in agreement with Six (*N. C.*, 1877, pp. 81 f.), is inclined to think that they may have been issued by Pixodarus at Halicarnassus for the payment of Persian troops. As, however, some specimens bear Phoenician characters, and as in fabric and style they are more like Phoenician than Carian coins, I am inclined to regard them as money issued by some Persian commander or satrap at a Phoenician mint. The reverse type suggests that they may be one of the various series attributable to Mazaeus, who was for a time the commander of the Persian cavalry, whom he led at the battle of Arbela. The fact that the great hoard of many thousand Persian sigloi and a few of these satrapal coins, discovered in 1823 in the island of Calymna (*Num. Chron.* ix (1846), p. 165), contained in addition some local pieces of Caria, Cos, Rhodes, and Calymna, scarcely proves that the Persian coins were also struck in Caria. The hoard, consisting in the main of sigloi, was probably an abandoned war-chest. Too much importance has, I think, also been attached to the Rhodian standard of these staters as evidence of a Carian origin. The Rhodian weight may well have been adopted almost anywhere by a Persian satrap merely for convenience of exchange, as fifteen of these staters of Rhodian weight would have been equivalent to two gold darics or forty silver sigloi. (See *supra*, p. 826.)

BACTRIA AND NORTH-WEST INDIA

Cunningham, A. *Alexander's Successors in the East*, 1873.
Von Sallet, A., [illegible] *der Alexanders d. Gr. in Bactrien u. Indien* in *Z. f. N.* 1879-83.
Gardner, P., Brit. [illegible] Cat. *Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India*, 1886.
Rapson, E. J., *Indian Coins* in Bühler's *Grundriss der Indo-arisch[illegible] Philologie*, 1898, where references to all authoritative works are given.
Smith, V. A., *Cat. of Coins in the Indian Museum*, Calcutta, vol. i, 1906.]

During the Persian rule from the time of Darius, *circ.* B.C. 500, down to Alexander's conquest, B.C. 327, there was constant intercourse between India and the West. The identification, however, of the coins current among the merchants in the far eastern satrapies and the Panjâb before the fall of the Persian empire, and subsequently down to the revolt of Diodotus and the establishment of an independent kingdom in Bactria, B.C. 250, must for the present remain more or less uncertain. Well authenticated finds from time to time will, however, it may be confidently anticipated, go far to settle the question.

It has been thought that during the Persian rule the *siglos* was the chief medium of exchange, and Professor Rapson (*Countermarks on early Persian and Indian coins*, in *J. R. A. S.*, Oct. 1895) has drawn attention to the fact that the sigloi very frequently bear small punch-marks identical with those which occur on the square silver punch-marked coins current in Northern India.

Athenian tetradrachms of the 'old style' also penetrated into the countries north of the Indus, as is proved by the *provenance* of numerous specimens; and when the supply of these began to fail, they were copied with various modifications of type and symbol by native moneyers before the Macedonian conquest (B. V. Head, 'Graeco-Bactrian and Graeco-Indian coins,' *Num. Chron.*, 1906, pp. 1–16). Next follows the introduction into Bactria of the gold double-daric, contemporaneously, as I think, with the occupation of that country by Alexander on the death of Darius. These coins, of the old Persian type though with Greek monograms and symbols in the field, were probably first issued at Babylon (see under **Persia**, *supra*, p. 828) by Mazaeus as Alexander's satrap, from the vast treasures which had fallen into the hands of the conqueror. Graeco-Bactrian or Graeco-Indian moneyers seem also to have struck less well-executed copies at local mints, chiefly, it may be assumed, for the payment of mercenary troops rather than for the needs of commerce. With the double darics I would associate the class of silver coins with the same obverse type and with an incuse reverse adorned with a strange un-Hellenic device (see *supra*, p. 829).

It was not, however, until Alexander's culminating victory at the river Hydaspes over the Indian king Porus that any coins were issued in the far east in the conqueror's own name. Perhaps the earliest of these is the following dekadrachm, which, as a numismatic record of a contemporary historical event, is of supreme interest:—

Elephant walking r., carrying on his back two warriors and pursued by a horseman prancing, towards whom they turn back, one of them attempting to pierce the horseman with a backward and downward thrust of his lance, while the other, with raised r. arm, threatens to hurl at him a javelin.

[*Num. Chron.*, 1906, Pl. I. 8.]

$\overline{\text{BA}}$ (in mon. = Βασιλεὺς Ἀλέξανδρος (?)) Alexander standing to front, wearing Persian helmet, cuirass, and cloak, and holding in his extended r. a thunderbolt (as in Apelles' portrait) he rests with l. on spear, and from his belt hangs a sword.

AR Attic Dekadrachm, 653 grs.

It must be noted that my description of the obverse of this piece differs in one essential point from previous descriptions of the same coin. I have described the lance as aimed by the elephant-rider backwards against the horseman instead of forwards by the horseman at the elephant-rider. We must wait for the discovery of a better-preserved specimen for a final decision as to which description is correct.

Meanwhile I would remark that in the whole range of Greek numismatic art there is, so far as I am aware, no other instance of a coin-type designed, as I think, to represent pictorially a particular contemporaneous event, and, moreover, that the details of the type correspond so closely with the account, as handed down by Arrian (V. xviii. 9–11) of the retreat on his elephant of the wounded king Porus, after his defeat at the Hydaspes, and of his pursuit on horseback by Prince Taxiles, that I can hardly hesitate to regard this piece as a medal struck in the name of Alexander, and perhaps by Taxiles himself at his capital city Taxila, in commemoration of that episode.

Arrian's account of what occurred is, briefly, as follows:—Porus, defeated and wounded in the shoulder, tries to escape capture on the back of his elephant. Taxiles, Prince of the Panjâb, is dispatched by Alexander in pursuit, to offer him terms of submission. Riding up to the elephant as close as it was safe so to do, he is recognized by Porus as his old enemy and rival. Porus thereupon *twists himself round* upon his beast and almost succeeds in spearing his pursuer with his lance; whereupon Taxiles wheels off and rides back to Alexander, who, anxious to take Porus alive, sends after him a more welcome ambassador.

The turning or twisting round of Porus on his elephant in order to spear his enemy—*ἐπιστρέψας ἀνήγετο ὡς ἀκοντίσων*—is rendered to the life on this remarkable medallion, and that it is by a Greek artist unfamiliar with the anatomy of an elephant, may be inferred from the mistaken delineation of the hind-legs of the animal, the knees of which in nature bend forwards.

Returning from this medallion to the coins (properly so called), which I would attribute to north-west India during the transitional period between B.C. 326 and 306, when Seleucus assumed the title of king, we note that they belong not to the Attic standard which prevailed in Bactria, but to an ancient Indian standard, of which the drachm weighed 58½ grs., identical with, but doubtless of different origin from, the Rhodian or Phoenician standard (see Rapson, *Indian coins* in Bühler's *Grundriss*, p. 2). These are as follows:—

(i) Athenian Types.

Head of Athena; behind, *bunch of grapes* and ⋔. [*N. C.*, 1906, Pl. II. 1.]

Similar; no mon. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 2.]

ΑΘΕ [illegible] owl; behind, *olive-spray and* [illegible] . Æ Didrachm 107·7 grs.

Si[illegible] [illegible]oat in field ϹϹ (*Indian* '*Tau-*[illegible] *symbol* as on punch-marked co[illegible] . . . Æ Drachm 53·5 grs.

(ii) Atheno-Macedonian Types.

Head of Athena; behind, *bunch of grapes.* [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 3.]

Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 4.]

Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 5.]

Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 6.]

Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 7.]

Eagle l., looking back . . . . . Æ Drachm 54 grs.

Eagle l., looking back; behind, *vine-branch with two bunches of grapes* . Æ Drachm 51 grs.

Id. . . . . Æ Diobol 18 grs.

Eagle l., looking back; behind, *caduceus and vine-branch with two bunches of grapes* . . . Æ Drachm 51·6 grs.

Eagle l., looking back; behind, mon. ⋔ (= ΕΥ) . . Æ Drachm 54·9 grs.

The monogram on the last-mentioned coin may stand for Eudamus, who was commissioned by Alexander to administer the Indian satrapy as a colleague of Taxiles (Arrian, VI. xxvii. 2).

(iii) Macedonian Types.

Head of Zeus r., laur. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 8.]

Head of Zeus r., laur.; border of dots. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 9.]

Id. [Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, Pl. D. 8.]

Eagle l., looking back; behind, *vine-branch with two bunches of grapes* . Æ Diobol. 18·1 grs.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Eagle r., on fulmen, looking back; in field l., *olive-spray* (as on coins of Athenian type); in field r., *Persian satrapal tiara with loose flaps*. . Æ Tetradrachm 222·5 grs.

Similar, but *club* instead of olive-spray . Æ Tetradrachm 227 grs.

Head of Alexander r., in lion-skin. [*Z. f. N.*, vi, Pl. IV. 1.]

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Club and bow in case; above, *caduceus* . . . . . Æ Size ·7 (square Indian fabric).

The above-described coins, with Athenian merging into Macedonian types, seem to have been followed by those which bear the name of Sophytes. They are of the same Indian standard.

Sophytes, *circ.* B.C. 316–306, a prince, apparently independent, who ruled over a kingdom in the north of the Panjâb.

Head of Sophytes in Athenian helmet with cheek-piece, bound with olive. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. 28, 17.]	ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ Cock; behind, *caduceus* . Æ Drachm 58·2 grs
Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet. [*Z. f. N.*, xxiv, Pl. IV. 7.]	Similar to preceding . . . . . Æ Trihemiobol 13·5 grs

Seleucus and Antiochus, B.C. 306 *to circ.* B.C. 290.

Head of Zeus r., laur., as above. [*Num. Chron.*, 1906, Pl. II. 11.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Athena fighting in quadriga of elephants r. . . . . Æ Tetradrachm 214·5 grs.
Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 12.]	Similar, but Athena in biga of elephants. Æ Drachm 53·2 grs.
Id. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 13.]	Id. . . . Æ Hemidrachm 25·2 grs.
Similar. [*Ibid.*, Pl. II. 14.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Similar . . . . . Æ Drachm 54·6 grs.

These exceptional coins are of Indian *provenance* and of the *Indian* standard. They are all later than B.C. 306, the year in which Seleucus assumed the title Βασιλεύς, and the last of them must be as late as B.C. 293, when the title 'King of the East' was bestowed upon Antiochus by his father (see *supra*, pp. 757 ff.). They probably belong to the time of the invasion of India by Seleucus, for after his treaty of peace with Sandracottus and his cession to him of the Panjâb, &c., Seleucid coins would not be struck in India.

From this time down to the revolt of Diodotus from Antiochus II and the establishment by him of the independent kingdom of Bactria, it is difficult to distinguish among the Seleucid coins those which were issued in the far eastern provinces from the rest, as they are all of the Attic standard. *Provenance* and fabric are the only guides; see *supra*, pp. 757 ff.

Circ. B.C. 250 *onwards.*

For about a century (B.C. 250–150) the coins of the independent Bactrian kingdom follow the Attic standard and are purely Hellenic in character, the portraits of the kings are strikingly realistic, and the figures of the various Greek divinities which form the reverse types betray the skilful hand of the Greek artist. Greek civilization in Bactria was overwhelmed towards the end of the first half of the second century B.C. by hordes of Scythic invaders, called Sse or Sek (Sakas) by the Chinese historians of the period; and the Greek coinage was superseded by barbarous imitations (*Num. Chron.*, 1889, p. 301).

But in the meantime an extension of Greek power from Bactria into India had again taken place, in consequence of the conquests of Euthydemus (*circ.* B.C. 206) and his son Demetrius, and a new series of coins, which may conveniently be called Graeco-Indian, makes its appearance. This coinage is no longer purely Greek in character, but is influenced in a marked degree by the native Indian form of coinage, oblong or square

in shape, which had been established probably for at least two hundred years. The Attic standard also gives way to one which may be identical with the old Persic standard somewhat reduced, which may have been introduced into India as a result of the long Persian dominion in Northern India under the Achaemenidae. Or, possibly, the new standard may have been of native Indian origin. The Graeco-Indian stater, from this time onwards, weighs no more than about 152 grains, and the quarter-stater (or drachm ?) about 38 grains. At the same time a Prakrit translation of the Greek inscription on the obverse is placed upon the reverse, new and strange divinities begin to make their appearance as reverse-types, and the square Indian form is occasionally used. Gradually the strength and beauty of Greek art is lost, and oriental conventionality finally prevails.

While the succession of the kings in the Bactrian series may be fixed with approximate certainty, in the Graeco-Indian series everything is uncertain—the determination of the different dynasties, their dates and their locality, and the order of succession. That there were several families of Greek princes ruling contemporaneously in India during the second and first centuries B.C. is unquestionable; and it is possible that some of these may date from the time of Alexander, since 'Greeks' (*Yonas*, Ἴωνες) are mentioned among the powers of Northern India in Asoka's edicts (*circ.* B.C. 250) about half a century before the invasion of the Bactrian Greeks (B. M. Cat., *Coins of the Andhra Dynasty*, &c., p. xcvii). At present almost the only definite information which we possess as to the history of these Graeco-Indian kingdoms is afforded by the coins of their Scythic conquerors who imitated their types. Thus the transference of various districts in Northern India from Greek to Scythic dominion is shown by a comparison of the types of Demetrius, Eucratides, Strato I and II, and Hermaeus, with those of Maues, Kusula Patika, Ranjubula and Kujula Kadphises respectively (*ibid.*, p. ci; *Corolla Numismatica*, p. 257; *Indian Coins*, § 29).

Since, therefore, the arrangement of the Graeco-Indian series is at present uncertain, I have in the following pages adopted the classification in which, from analogy of types, style and epigraphy, the coins have been arranged in the British Museum Cabinet by Professor Gardner.

The student who would pursue the subject further may be referred to the works mentioned at the head of this section, p. 832.

Kings of Bactria and India.

Diodotus appears to have revolted from Antiochus II, or to have been acknowledged as king by him about B.C. 250. See *supra*, p. 760.

Fig. 364

Inscr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ. Ἀ and Æ Zeus hurling fulmen. Eagle at his feet (Fig. 364): Æ Artemis running with torch, dog beside her (B. M. Cat., Pl. I. 9).

Euthydemus I, contemporary with Antiochus III of Syria (B.C. 222–187). AV and AR ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, Herakles naked seated on rocks: Heads of bearded Herakles and of Zeus, *rev.* Prancing horse (B. M. Cat., Pl. II. 7).

Demetrius, son of Euthydemus I, extended his dominions into India. AR Tetradr., dr., and obol, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Head of King diademed, *rev.* Athena standing, and more frequently King's head in Elephant-skin, *rev.* Herakles standing crowning himself (Fig. 365).

FIG. 365.

AE Head of Herakles, *rev.* Radiate Artemis standing; Shield, *rev.* Trident; Elephant's head, *rev.* Caduceus; also square AE ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, *rev.* Fulmen, and Indian Kharoṣṭhī *inscr.* (B. M. Cat., Pl. II. 9–12; III. 1, 2; XXX. 1–3).

Euthydemus II, son of Demetrius. AR Tetradr. and dr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, Boyish head of King, *rev.* Herakles facing (Fig. 366);

FIG. 366.

Nickel and AE, Head of Apollo, *rev.* Tripod; Bearded head of Herakles, *rev.* Horse (B. M. Cat., Pl. III. 3–7).

Pantaleon, contemporary with or successor of Euthydemus II. AR Tetradr., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ, Zeus enthroned holding statuette of Hekate (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 4); AE square, Greek and Indian Brāhmī *inscr.*, Dancing figure, *rev.* Lion (*op. cit.*, Pl. III. 9); Nickel and AE circular, Head of Dionysos, *rev.* Panther (*op. cit.*, Pl. III. 8).

Agathocles, contemporary with or successor of Pantaleon. AR Tetradrs. in commemoration of his predecessors, (i) of *Alexander the Great*, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Head of Alexander in lion-skin, *rev.*

Fig. 367.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ, Zeus aëtophoros . . throned (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, Pl. X. 1); (ii) of *Antiochus II* (?), Α.. ΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, *rev.* same *inscr.* as last, Zeus l. wielding fulmen (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 5); (iii) of *Diodotus*, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, *rev.* as last (Fig. 367); (iv) of *Euthydemus*, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, *rev.* same *inscr.* as last, Herakles seated on rock (B. M. Cat., Pl. IV. 3). Also Æ Tetradr., dr., and ½ dr., with name of Agathocles only, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ, Zeus standing holding Hekate (*op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 4, 5). Nickel and Æ (circular), Bust of Dionysos *rev.* Panther (*op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 6–8). Square Æ, with bilingual (Greek and Indian Kharosthī) *inscrr.*, Dancing figure, *rev.* Lion, &c. (*op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 9); Æ with Kharosṭhi *inscrr.*, Tope, *rev.* Sacred tree (*op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 10).

Antimachus, contemporary with Agathocles. Æ Tetradr. in commemoration of his ancestors Diodotus and Euthydemus, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, Zeus l. wielding fulmen (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 6); ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, *rev.*

Fig. 368.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ Herakles seated on rock. Also Æ Tetradr., dr., ½ dr., and obol. Head of Antimachus in broad Macedonian kausia, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon standing holding trident and palm (Fig. 368); Æ Elephant, *rev.* Nike on Prow (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 7).

Eucratides, king of Bactria and India, *circ.* B.C. 200–150. Æ Medallion of 20 staters' weight, the largest ancient gold coin in existence, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, *obv.* Bust of king with helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. The Dioskuri on horseback (*Rev. Num.*, 1867, p. 382). Also Æ

staters with the same types. Æ Tetradr. and dr. *Inscr.*, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, sometimes with addition of ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ. Bust diademed

FIG. 369.

or helmeted, *rev.* The Dioskuri on horseback (Fig. 369), or Apollo standing. Æ Obols, Pilei of the Dioskuri. Of the coins of this king there are numerous barbarous imitations. There is also a ½ dr. with a bilingual (Greek and Kharoṣṭhī) inscription, *type*—Dioskuri standing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXX. 9); Æ circular with Greek, and square with bilingual inscr., *obv.* Head of king or head of Apollo, *rev.* Horse: Horseman; The Dioskuri; The Pilei of the Dioskuri; Nike; Zeus seated (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 1–8; XXX. 10–12).

Eucratides with Heliocles and Laodice.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ Helmeted bust of Eucratides. [B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 9, 10.]	ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ Busts of Heliocles bare and Laodice diademed . . Æ Tetradr. and dr.

In all probability the word υἱός is to be understood as the connecting link between the *obverse* and *reverse* legends of these coins, the inference being that Heliocles and Laodice were the father and mother of Eucratides. Von Sallet, however, conjectures that Eucratides caused these pieces to be struck on the occasion of a marriage of a son of his, by name Heliocles, with a princess named Laodice, who may have been a grand-daughter of Antiochus III of Syria.

Plato, contemporary with Eucratides. Unique dated tetradrachm in the British Museum. Bust of king with helmet resembling that of Eucratides, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ, Helios in quadriga facing. Date, [Ρ]ΜΣ, 147 of the Seleucid era = B.C. 166 (B. M. Cat., Pl. VI. 11).

Heliocles, *circ.* B.C. 150–125, son and successor of Eucratides, probably the last Greek king who reigned over the country to the north of the Indian Caucasus.

Bust of Heliocles, diademed. [Fig. 370, and B.M.Cat., Pl. XXXI. 1.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Zeus standing, holding fulmen and sceptre, or seated, holding Nike and sceptre . . Æ Tetradr. Æ Dr.

Fig. 370.

The bronze coins are usually barbarous. *Rev. types*—Zeus standing; Horse. In this king's reign, or in that of a second Heliocles, the Attic standard was superseded by a native silver standard, of which the stater weighs 152 grs. and the ¼ stater 38 grs. (see *supra*, p. 836).

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Bust of Heliocles.	Kharoṣṭhī inscr., Zeus standing, as above. [B. M. Cat., Pl. VII. 5, 6.] Æ 146 and 34 grs.

The bronze coins are square with bilingual legends, *rev.* Elephant or Indian bull (B. M. Cat., Pl. VII. 7, 8).

Antialcidas, *circ.* B.C. 150. Æ Attic tetradr. and Indian quarter staters, the latter bilingual.

Bust of king, diademed. [B. M. Cat., Pl. VII. 9.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ Zeus Nikephoros enthroned, with forepart of elephant raising his trunk to Nike Æ Tetradr.
Id., king sometimes helmeted or wearing kausia.	Id., but elephant in various positions. Æ Indian ¼ stater.

Circular and square bilingual Æ: Bust of Zeus, *rev.* Pilei of the Dioskuri; or Bust of King, *rev.* Elephant (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 1–4).

Antialcidas and **Lysias**. Bilingual square Æ, *obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ. Bust of bearded Herakles, *rev.* Kharoṣṭhī inscr. containing name of Antialcidas. *Type*—Pilei of the Dioskuri (Bodleian Library) (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 2).

Theophilus. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian wt., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ. Bust diademed, *rev.* Herakles crowning himself. Æ square—Bust of Herakles, *rev.* Cornucopiae (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 3, 4); Bust of king, *rev.* Club (*Jour. As. Soc. Bengal*, 1897, p. 1).

Lysias, *circ.* B.C. 150. Indian standard, ¼ stater, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ. Bust diademed, or in elephant-skin, *rev.* Kharoṣṭhī inscr., Herakles crowning himself.

Circular and square Æ, Bust of bearded Herakles, *rev.* Elephant (B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 5–9).

Diomedes. Bilingual Æ staters and quarter staters, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ, *rev.* The Dioskuri standing or riding. Æ The Dioskuri standing, *rev.* Humped bull (*Num. Chron.*, 1887, p. 182, Pl. VII. 2, 3; B. M. Cat., Pl. VIII. 10–14).

Archebius. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters, Indian wt., Bust of king diademed or helmeted, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ, Zeus facing holding sceptre and wielding fulmen. Æ (circular), Nike, *rev.* Owl; (square), Elephant, *rev.* Owl; and Bust of Zeus, *rev.* Pilei of the Dioskuri (B. M. Cat., Pl. IX. 1–7 and XXXI. 5).

Apollodotus. There may have been two kings of this name. The coins are always bilingual and follow the Indian standard. Æ ¼ staters, round or square, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, Elephant, *rev.* Humped bull; and square Æ Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod (B. M. Cat., Pl. IX. 8–13). Later style (perhaps Apollodotus II), Æ staters, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, *rev.* Athena fighting (Fig. 371). ¼ staters similar, but without the word ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, others with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟ-

Fig. 371.

ΔΟΤΟΥ. Æ circular and square, Apollo standing or seated, *rev.* Tripod; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ, Similar (B. M. Cat., Pl. X. 1–9).

Agathocleia, as Queen regent during the minority of her son **Strato I.** She was contemporary with Heliocles.

Æ stater. Busts of Agathocleia and Strato I, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΑΣ; *rev.* Fighting Athena, Kharoṣṭhī inscr. with name of Strato I (*Num. Chron.*, 1887, p. 183, Pl. VII. 7); Æ, ¼ stater, Bust of Agathocleia, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΡΟΠΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΑΣ, *rev.* Warrior king, Kharoṣṭhī inscr. with name of Strato I (*Corolla Num.*, p. 248, Pl. XII. 4).

Æ. Bust of Agathocleia (previously supposed to be 'Apollo with hair in queue', B. M. Cat., p. 41), ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ, *rev.* Bow and quiver, *inscr.* in Kharoṣṭhī characters (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 2).

Strato I, Soter, a contemporary of Heliocles. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian wt., and Æ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ (or ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ) ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ, Bust helmeted or diademed, *rev.* Athena fighting (B. M. Cat., Pl. X. 10–13; XI. 1; XXXI. 6). Square Æ Bust of Herakles, *rev.* Nike; Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 3–5).

Strato I, Soter, reigning conjointly with his grandson **Strato II, Philopator.** The relationship is certain from the Kharoṣṭhī inscr; the Greek inscr. is imperfect.

Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight and coins of lead, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ [ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟ.] ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ, *rev.* Fighting Athena (*Corolla Num.*, p. 255).

Menander, *circ.* B.C. 160–140, is mentioned by Strabo (xi. 11. 1) as having extended his sway as far east as the Isamus (a branch of the Ganges, perhaps beyond the Jumna). *N* stater, wt. 130 grs., uninscribed, *obv.* Helmeted bust, *rev.* Owl; fillet border on both sides (Brit. Mus.). Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ. *Usual types*—Bust diademed or helmeted, *rev.* Athena fighting; *obv.* Head of Athena, *rev.* Owl. Square Æ, *obv.* Bust of king, *rev.* Athena fighting; *obv.* Bust of Athena, *rev.* Prancing horse. Nike, Shield. Owl; *obv.* Bull's head, *rev.* Tripod; *obv.* Elephant's head, *rev.* Club; *obv.* Wheel, *rev.* Palm; *obv.* Young male head, Humped camel, Elephant. Boar's head, *rev.* Dolphin. Bull's head. Elephant-goad, Palm-branch. Also square Æ. with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ, *obv.* Athena standing, *rev.* Lion (B. M. Cat., Pl. XI. 7–13; XII. 1–7; XXXI. 8–12).

Epander. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Diademed bust, *rev.* Fighting Athena. Square Æ. Nike stephanephoros, *rev.* Humped bull (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXI. 13 and XII. 8).

Dionysius. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ, Bust of king diademed, *rev.* Fighting Athena. Square Æ. Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod; Royal diadem (B. M. Cat., Pl. XII. 9; XXXI. 14).

Zoilus. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ (or ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ) ΖΩΙΛΟΥ, Bust of king diademed, *rev.* Herakles standing or Athena fighting.

Circular and square Æ, *obv.* Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod; *obv.* Head of Herakles, *rev.* Bow and bow-case within ivy-wreath (B. M. Cat., Pl. XII. 10–13; XXXII. 1, 2).

Apollophanes. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΟΥ (*sic*), Bust helmeted (?), *rev.* Athena fighting (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 1).

Artemidorus. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ. Bust diademed or helmeted, *rev.* Artemis shooting with bow (*type parlant*); Nike stephanephoros (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 3–5).

Square Æ. Artemis standing facing drawing arrow from quiver, *rev.* Humped bull (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 2); *obv.* similar, *rev.* Lion (B. M., unpublished).

Antimachus II (Nikephoros). Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Nike stephanephoros, *rev.* King on horseback.

Square Æ, *obv.* Aegis, *rev.* Wreath and Palm (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 3, 4).

Philoxenus. Bilingual Æ staters and square ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, Bust diademed or helmeted, *rev.* King on horseback. Square Æ, *obv.* Tyche or City, standing with cornucopiae, *rev.* Humped bull; *obv.* Helios standing, *rev.* Nike stephanephoros (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 5–10).

Nicias. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΙΟΥ, Bust diademed, *rev.* Figure standing holding palm (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 6).

Square Æ, *obv.* Bust diademed, *rev.* King on horseback or Anchor with dolphin twined round it (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIII. 11, 12).

Hippostratus. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, Bust diademed, *rev.* Tyche or City standing. Others, often with additional title, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ, *rev.* King on horseback (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 1–5).

Square Æ, *obv.* Triton holding dolphin and rudder, *rev.* Turreted female figure holding palm; *obv.* Apollo standing, *rev.* Tripod; *obv.* Figure enthroned facing, *rev.* Horse (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 6–8).

Amyntas. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ, Bust helmeted, diademed, wearing kausia, or bare, *rev.* Athena fighting or Zeus Nikephoros enthroned facing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 9, 10).

Square Æ Bust of bearded deity radiate, wearing Persian tiara, *rev.* Athena standing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XIV. 11).

Peucolaus. Bilingual Æ square, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΥΚΟΛΑΟΥ, Artemis, *rev.* A City-Tyche, in l. hand cornucopiae (B. M.; cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1896, p. 269).

Polyxenus. Bilingual Æ square, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ (*sic*) ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΥ, Bust helmeted, *rev.* Aegis (*Num. Chron.*, 1896, p. 269).

Telephus. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ ΤΗΛΕΦΟΥ, Giant Skythes (?) serpent-footed, holding hammer in each hand, *rev.* Helios radiate and male figure wearing wreath or horned, standing facing (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 7). Æ square, Zeus enthroned, *rev.* Seated male figure (B. M.).

Hermaeus. Bilingual Æ staters and ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ, Bust diademed or helmeted, or King on horseback, *rev.* Zeus enthroned facing (Fig. 372). Square and circular Æ

FIG. 372.

resembling Æ, or *obv.* Head of bearded deity radiate or wearing Persian tiara, *rev.* Horse, or Zeus enthroned (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 1–8).

The coins of this king are imitated by the non-Greek king Kadphises with the legend ΣΤΗΡΟΣΣΥ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ for ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ. The first word, though in form similar to the Greek ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ which it replaces, is probably an Indian title (*Jour. Royal As. Soc.*, 1897, p. 319). Some of these imitations have Nike on the reverse (B. M. Cat., Pl. XXXII. 8).

Hermaeus and Calliope. Bilingual Æ ¼ staters of Indian weight, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ, Busts of King and Queen diademed, *rev.* King on horseback (B. M. Cat., Pl. XV. 9, 10).

Epigraphy. The Indian inscriptions on the reverses of the above-described coins are of two kinds, (α) Brāhmī, which occurs only on the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles, and (β) Kharoṣṭhī on those of all the other monarchs. The legend almost always begins with the word

𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁 *Maharajasa* = ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

This is followed by one or more high-sounding epithets, such as

𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁 *trataresa* = ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
𐨨𐨣𐨿𐨮𐨁𐨐𐨁𐨮𐨁 *dhramikasa* = ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁 *jayadharasa* = ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁𐨐𐨁𐨮𐨁 *apadihatasa* = ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁 *mahatasa* = ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁 *pracachasa* = ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁𐨐𐨁𐨮𐨁 *kalanakramasa* = ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁 *rajatirajasa* = ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ

Other words are also occasionally met with which cannot be rendered by Greek equivalents. Last of all follows the king's name, transliterated as nearly as possible from the Greek, though sometimes hardly recognizable in its Indian form, e. g.

𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁𐨐𐨁𐨮𐨁 *Evukratitasa* = ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁 *Stratasa* = ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁 *Menamdrasa* = ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ
𐨨𐨪𐨟𐨁𐨮𐨁 *Heramayasa* = ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ

&c. For a complete list of these Prakrit legends, with their Greek and English renderings, the student is referred to Professor Bühler's paper on 'Kharoṣṭhī Inscriptions on Indo-Grecian coins' in the *Wiener Zeit. f. d. Kunde des Morgenlandes*, viii. p. 193.

The series of kings bearing Greek names comes to an end with Hermaeus, who probably reigned in the course of the last half-century before the Christian era. The Greek character in a modified form continued, however, to be used on the coins of the conquering Kushana kings. Kadphises I (with types of Hermaeus), Kadaphes, Kadphises II, Kanishka (ΚΑΝΗΡΚΙ) (A. D. 78 106[1]), Huvishka (ΟΟΗΡΚΙ) (*circ.* A.D. 111–129), and Vāsudeva (ΒΑΖΟΑΗΟ *sic*) (A.D. 152–176), for more

[1] The Saka era, starting from A.D. 78, probably commences from the date of the establishment of the Saka empire in India by Kanishka.

than a century after the Christian era. Among these the series with the names (in Greek letters) and the figures of a large number of divinities borrowed from various mythologies are of considerable interest; and in their representation it will be noticed that a curious modification of the Greek P, viz. Ꝑ, has been introduced in order to express the sound *sh*, which was foreign to Greek phonology.

This varied pantheon no doubt reflects the diversity of faith which was professed in the different provinces of the great Kushana empire. The Greek settlements in India, the Yavanas or Yonas (*Iones*) of ancient Indian literature and inscriptions, continued to strike coins with the figures of Helios (ΗΛΙΟϹ), Selene (ϹΑΛΗΝΗ), Hephaestos (ΗΦΑΙϹΤΟϹ), Herakles (ΗΡΑΚΙΛΟ), or Sarapis (ϹΑΡΑΠΟ), while the Persian and Scythic invaders, as well as the native Indian communities who had adopted the use of the Greek alphabet, represented on their coins their own divinities with the names expressed in Greek characters as:— ΑΘΡΟ, ΑΡΑΕΙΧΡΟ, ΑΡΟΟΑϹΠΟ (*sic*), ΜΑΝΑΟΒΑΓΟ, ΜΑΟ, ΜΕΙΡΟ, ΜΟΖΔΟΑΝΟ, ΟΑΝΙΝΔΑ, ΟΡΛΑΓΝΟ, ΡΑΟΡΗΟΡΟ, ΦΑΡΡΟ (Persian), ΝΑΝΑΙΑ, ΝΑΝΑ, or ΝΑΝΑΡΑΟ, and ΑΡΔΟΧΡΟ (Scythic), ΒΙΖΑΓΟ, ΒΟΔΔΟ or ΒΟΥΔΔΟ (Buddha), ΜΑΑϹΗΝΟ, ΟΑΔΟ, ΟΗΡΟ, ϹΚΑΝΔΟ ΚΟΜΑΡΟ (Indian).

EGYPT

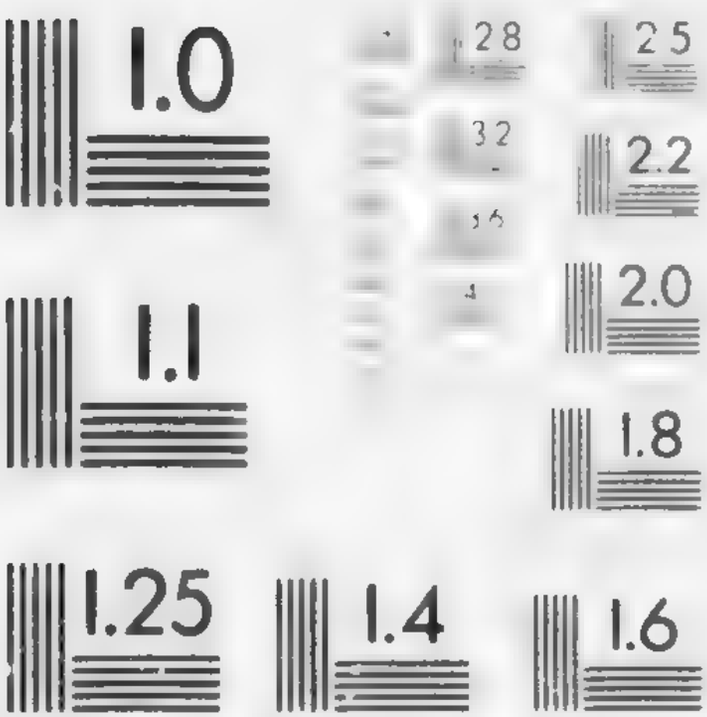
Herodotus relates (iv. 166) that Aryandes, who had been appointed satrap of Egypt by Cambyses, mortally offended Darius, son of Hystaspes, by issuing silver money which rivalled in purity the gold darics of the great king himself. If the story be true, it probably refers to ordinary Persian *siglοi*. No coins have come down to us which can be identified as those of Aryandes. Besides, there is positive evidence to suggest that throughout the period of Persian dominion coined money as such was not current in Egypt at all. Silver was a common medium of exchange; but, when it passed from hand to hand, its precise value was always determined by weighing. As Dressel has pointed out (*Z. f. N.*, xxii, pp. 231 ff.), there is no other satisfactory explanation of phenomena like the so-called 'silversmith's hoard' from Naucratis, a find which contained fifteen archaic silver coins of various Greek cities together with 42 oz. of roughly cast and cut up lumps of silver (*Num. Chron.*, 1886, p. 4; cf. for other instances *ibid.*, 1890, pp. 1 ff., and 1899, pp. 269 ff.). The institution of a regular coinage dates from the reign of Alexander the Great, some of whose AV staters and Æ tetradrachms are undoubtedly of Egyptian origin. The monarchy that followed the empire of Alexander lasted until Egypt was absorbed by Rome. Consequently civic issues are not to be looked for. The only known example (Æ) must owe its existence to quite exceptional circumstances:—

Naucratis. The style is that of the fourth century B.C. The two or three extant specimens have all been found on the site of the famous Greek emporium.

Female head r., wreathed; beneath, ΝΑΥ. [*N.C.*, 1886, Pl. I. 9; 1902, Pl. XVII. 10.]	Beardless head r., wreathed; short, flying hair; beneath, ΑΛΕ . Æ ·6

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

ANSI/ISO TEST CHART No. 2



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i. GREEK KINGS OF EGYPT

R. S. Poole, Brit. Mus. Cat., *The Ptolemies*, 1883; J. N. Svoronos, Τὰ Νομίσματα τοῦ Κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων, vols. i–iii, 1904, and vol. iv with German translation of vol. i., 1908; K. Regling, *Z. f. N.*, xxv, pp. 344–99.]

The long series of the coins of the Ptolemies is generally admitted to be the most difficult to classify in the whole range of Greek numismatics. In spite of the enormous number of issues, the types present comparatively little variety. The inscriptions are mostly conventional and, although dates are frequent, the era of reckoning is not always certain. Again, while some mint-marks—notably those of Phoenician, Palestinian, and Cyprian cities—are easily recognized, there are many coins that bear either no mint-mark at all or one of doubtful significance. Finally, our information as to finds is anything but adequate. This last circumstance is much to be regretted. A knowledge of the manner in which the coins are normally associated in hoards, and of the localities whence particular varieties come, would be of immense service in dealing with the problem of arrangement. As yet a final solution is hardly within sight. The late Dr. R. S. Poole laid the foundations of a scientific study of the subject, and his classification was for many years universally accepted as trustworthy. The publication of the mass of material brought together by Dr. J. N. Svoronos has shown that not a few of Poole's conclusions are untenable. Whether the alternative attributions proposed by Svoronos are in all cases sound, is a question regarding which there is room for considerable difference of opinion; cf. Regling's exhaustive criticism in *Z. f. N.*, xxv.[1] But in any event his book marks a most substantial advance, and it will necessarily form the groundwork of the brief outline which is all that can be given within the limits of this manual.

We have seen that the oldest Egyptian coins were Attic staters and tetradrachms having the name and types of Alexander. Modifications were soon introduced, but the weight at first remained unaltered. Presently, however, after a period of transition, during which Rhodian tetradrachms and smaller Æ make a fitful appearance, the Attic standard was definitely superseded by the Phoenician. The change took place shortly after B.C. 305. Probably it was not unconnected with the difficulty that must have been experienced in combining the Attic with the native Egyptian system, and particularly in adjusting the relations between coins of gold and silver on the one hand and coins of copper on the other. The papyri furnish striking testimony to the exceptional position occupied by the last-named metal in Egypt. Down to the end of the third century B.C. accounts are always stated on the basis of a silver standard, the values being expressed in drachmae, obols, and chalkoi. From the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes onwards the standard of reckoning is a copper one, the unit of value being the δραχμὴ χαλκοῦ, which exchanged with the δραχμὴ ἀργυρίου at rates varying from 350:1 to 500:1. Thus much is clear. But behind lie questions at once intricate and obscure, for which see the luminous discussion by Grenfell and his colleagues in *Tebtunis Papyri*, i, pp. 580–603, where it is shown

[1] Svoronos has reprinted this extremely useful article in Νομ. Πτολ., iv, pp. 455 ff.

that there is no ground for the common belief that the ratio of Æ to Æ in Ptolemaic Egypt was something like 120:1. A more correct approximation would be 30:1. Further, the Æ drachma was not of the same weight as the Æ drachma. Indeed, it is probable that the Æ drachma was not a coin at all, but a mere unit of account. Sums stated in Æ drachmae in the papyri are practically always multiples of five, from which it may be inferred that the smallest denomination struck was a five drachmae piece.[1] These conclusions conflict markedly with the views previously in vogue among metrologists and subsequently reiterated by Hultsch *apud* Svoronos, Νομ. Πτολ., vol. iv. Nevertheless they seem to be required by the evidence. And, failing fresh light from the papyri, it is hardly likely that we shall get much beyond them until the careful observation of finds enables the chronological succession of the coins to be more confidently determined; see J. G. Milne in *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, 1908, pp. 30 ff.

The ordinary method of dating is by regnal years. From *circ.* B.C. 200 onwards the numeral is regularly preceded by the symbol L, which is also of common occurrence in Ptolemaic papyri. This was formerly supposed to be an Egyptian sign, perhaps of demotic origin, but it may be no more than a fragmentary survival of the initial E of ΕΤΟΥΣ (*J. H. S.*, 1902, pp. 149 ff.). Apart from regnal years, Poole noted on one group of coins a series of dates running beyond 100, and therefore obviously calculated on a different principle (B. M. C., pp. lxxiv ff. and 101 ff.). Svoronos has made out a good case for believing that Poole's 'uncertain era' was reckoned from B.C. 311, when the death of Alexander IV relieved Ptolemy from even nominal dependence on a suzerain (*Rev. Belge*, 1901, pp. 413 ff.). His arguments for such an 'era of Soter', though in themselves not quite conclusive, receive strong support from the circumstance that the dating of a Tyrian inscription had already suggested a similar inference to Strack (*Dyn. der Ptol.*, pp. 149 ff.). Less convincing is his assumption of another era commencing with the death or, rather, the deification of Arsinoe II in B.C. 270 (Νομ. Πτολ., i, pp. ρμη'–ρξβ', and iv, pp. 83–95). The grounds of conjecture here are more slender, and the resulting arrangement of coins has yet to be confirmed by other evidence. Still, the hypothesis is ingenious. It accounts for some curious coincidences. And it has therefore established a claim to at least provisional acceptance. The same may perhaps be said of his theory of χρυσᾶ δεκαετηρίδων, according to which certain Æ pieces of a medallic character were issued in various reigns in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the royal marriage. They are chiefly octadrachms, and may be thus described; *obv.* Head of queen, with K[= 10] behind; *rev.* ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Double cornucopiae. Many of the Ptolemaic coins bear magistrates' monograms or initials. Surmises as to the actual names which these represent should be received with great caution.

Ptolemy I (Soter), B.C. 323–285, ruled Egypt until B.C. 311 as the satrap of Philip Aridaeus and of Alexander IV; thereafter, inde-

[1] It is also significant that a πεντάδραχμον νόμισμα was the coin employed to set in motion the automatic machines that supplied the devout with lustral water at the doors of certain temples in Alexandreia (Heron, Πνευματικά, i. 21).

pendently. Although the form of the inscr. on the coins can no longer be accepted as a guide to their classification, his assumption of the title βασιλεύς (B.C. 305) remains a convenient landmark.

FIG. 373.

Period I (B.C. 323–305). Ptolemy's earliest money was struck in the names of his successive suzerains, the types being those of Alexander the Great. Before long, however,—perhaps on the death of Philip in B.C. 316—the familiar head of Herakles on the tetradrachms was replaced by a head of Alexander the Great in elephant-skin (Fig. 373). The normal weight is Attic, and the usual inscr. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (Svor., Nos. 18–24). A set of rare anonymous pieces (Svor., Nos. 25 f.), with the same *obv.* but with *rev.* Prow (*N* staters) or Eagle (*Æ* ½ obols), may have been issued when Alexander IV died (B.C. 311). If so, anonymity did not suit the public taste, for ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ reappears on a much larger group (Svor., Nos. 33–58) that must fall between B.C. 311 and 305. This contains *N* with Alexandrine types (*N. C.*, 1892, Pl. II. 9) and also *Æ* (B. M. C., Pl. I. 4, 7). Its chief feature, however, is *Æ* distinguished by a novel rev. type and by the introduction of the Rhodian standard :—

Head of Alexander the Great in elephant-skin. [B. M. C., Pl. I. 2.]	Archaistic figure of Athena Promachos, hurling fulmen ; in field, eagle *Æ* Attic Tetradrs.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. I. 3.]	Id. . . *Æ* Rhodian Drs. and ½ Drs.

The transition to the next period is marked by a tetradrachm of *Rhodian* weight with the types just described but with inscr. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ (*N. C.*, 1900, Pl. I. 15). Another, still of Attic weight, reads ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ[1] (Svor., No. 32). Presumably the whole of the foregoing were minted in Egypt. For *N* issued in Cyprus by Ptolemy's brother Menelaus and by his son-in-law Eunostus see *supra*, pp. 744 f. A series of *Æ*, probably Cyprian but slightly later (Svor., Nos. 74–82), has : *obv.* Head of Aphrodite ; *rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Eagle on fulmen (B. M. C., Pl. I. 9). In the Cyrenaïca, side by side with autonomous *Æ*, for which see *infra*, there were struck *N* staters and ½ staters (Svor., Nos. 59–64) with ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΩ (or ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ) ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΝ, &c. (*N. C.*, 1894, Pl. VIII. 5), and also *Æ* with ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ (Svor., Nos. 65–71).

[1] That is, 'coin of Alexander, struck by Ptolemy.' Svoronos (i, p. ογ', and iv, p. 11) renders 'coin of *Alexandreia*, struck by Ptolemy', citing as analogies ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΠΑΦΙΟΝ and ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΩ (or ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ) ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΝ. But, in the absence of any local coinage of Alexandreia, there is no warrant for departing from the ordinary meaning of Ἀλεξάνδρειον (Pollux, *Onom.*, ix. 84), particularly when it gives an excellent sense.

Fig. 374.

Period II (B.C. 305–285). The appearance of βασιλεύς fixes the date of an important group (Svor., Nos. 101–80), the various members of which are proved by monograms, &c., to be intimately connected, differences of inscr. notwithstanding:—

Head of Ptolemy I, diademed and wearing aegis. [B. M. C., Pl. II. 10 f.]	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Ammon, in quadriga of elephants *AV* 110 grs. Phoen. Stater.
Head of Alexander the Great in elephant-skin (Fig. 374).	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Archaistic figure of Athena Promachos, hurling fulmen: in field, eagle on fulmen . . . . *AR* Rhodian Tetradr.
Head of Alexander the Great, horned; hair long. [B. M. C., Pl. II. 1.]	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ (sometimes with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ) Eagle on fulmen . *Æ* ·85–·7

The use of the Phoenician standard for the *AV* should be noted. The weight of the *AR* tetradrachms possibly indicates that they were intended for foreign commerce. The majority, however, were certainly minted in Egypt itself: some of them have on the obv. a microscopic Δ, probably an engraver's signature, and this recurs frequently on the larger denominations of what must be regarded as the true regal coinage of Ptolemy I, struck in Egypt for Egyptian needs (Svor., Nos. 181–303). The standard of the latter is Phoenician for *AV* and *AR* alike, and the types in these metals are those generally adhered to afterwards down to the Roman occupation:—

Fig. 375.

Head of Ptolemy I, diademed and wearing aegis (Fig. 375).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle on fulmen: in field, monogram. *AR* Phoen. Tetradr.

The *AV* comprised pentadrachms and triobols, the eagle's wings on the latter being open (B. M. C., Pl. III. 5), while the *AR* included not only tetradrachms, but also octadrachms (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. VI. 8). The

contemporary Æ had: *obv.* Head of Soter, of Zeus, or of Alexander; *rev.* Ptolemaic eagle (B. M. C., Pl. III. 3 f., 6 f.). The Cyrenaïca during this period produced ⅄, Æ, and Æ with *obv.* Head of Soter (Svor., Nos. 304–13 and 322–31), as well as Æ and Æ with *obv.* Head of Berenice I (Svor., Nos. 316–21). Some bear the monogram of the governor Magas, son of Berenice and stepson of Soter (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXXXI. 1; B. M. C., Pl. XIII. 7 f.).

Ptolemy II (Philadelphus), B.C. 285–246, is said by Appian (*Praef.* x) to have been καὶ πορίσαι δεινότατος βασιλέων καὶ δαπανῆσαι λαμπρότατος καὶ κατασκευάσαι μεγαλουργότατος, a description aptly illustrated by the profusion and almost barbaric magnificence of his coinage. He became king two years before his father's death, Soter having voluntarily abdicated in order to ensure that he should be succeeded by the son of his choice rather than by the impetuous Keraunos. At first the types remained unaltered (Svor., Nos. 338–87). Indeed, it is doubtful whether the pieces struck by father and son respectively can now be distinguished (*Z. f. N.*, xxv. p. 353), although Svoronos assigns all the ⅄ triobols and Æ octadrachms to Soter, while crediting Philadelphus with the introduction of the Æ drachm (*Rev.* Eagle with *open* wings) and also with certain innovations in the Æ, notably the adoption of the head of Arsinoë II as an obv. type (B. M. C., Pl. XIII. 10).[1] He believes that this coinage lasted till B.C. 271, the only other contemporary issue being a set of Æ tetradrachms (Svor., Nos. 388–407) with the usual types but with inscr. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ (B. M. C., Pl. X. 3 f., and XIV. 8).

The deification of Arsinoë II, on her death in B.C. 270, was a masterstroke of financial policy (Strack, *Rhein. Mus.*, 1900, pp. 164 ff.). Involving as it did the diversion into the royal treasury of a rich stream of temple dues, it seems to have led to a complete reorganization of the coinage (Svor., Nos. 408–519):—

Head of Arsinoë II, veiled and wearing stephane. [B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 4.]	ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae, filleted ⅄ Octadrachm.
Id. [*Ward Coll.*, Pl. XXII. 888.]	Id. . . . . Æ Decadrachm.
Id. [B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 3.]	ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Eagle on fulmen . . . . Æ Tetradrachm.
Head of Ptolemy I, diademed and wearing aegis. [B. M. C., Pl. X. 5.]	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Id. . . Æ Tetradrachm.

The weight is Phoenician. On nearly all there appears behind the head a numeral letter or letters, interpreted by Svoronos as dates reckoned from the 'Era of Arsinoë' (see *supra*, p. 847). Corresponding letters occur on the *rev.* of eight denominations of associated Æ, some of which are of exceptional size and weight: *obv.* Head of Ammon, or of Alexander; *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, or Two eagles, on fulmen (B. M. C., Pl. V. 7–9, VI. 4, X. 2, 6 f.). A few ⅄ octadrachms with types and inscr. as above, but with no numeral letter, bear mint-marks of Cyprian cities (Svor., Nos. 520–3).

Other series (Svor., Nos. 524–602), some of which may be Cyprian,

[1] It is in this period that we first find the *central hole* which is so characteristic a feature of Ptolemaic Æ coins.

show beside the Ptolemaic eagle on the rev., either singly or in combination, the monogram ⋊ and a shield blazoned with a fulmen: inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ. The denominations most usually met with are Ⱥ pentadrachms (B. M. C., Pl. IV. 2) and Ⱥ tetradrachms (B. M. C., Pl. IV. 1, VI. 3, IX. 1 f., &c.); but there are also Ⱥ drachms as well as Æ (B. M. C., Pl. IV. 3, and IX. 3). Many specimens have numeral letters, which are probably regnal dates. The fact that the engraver Δ is still occasionally active confirms the attribution to Ptolemy II, particularly when taken in conjunction with the shield, for this symbol is found on a remarkable series (Svor., Nos. 603–25) which can hardly belong to any one else:—

Fig. 376.

ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Heads of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II, jugate; behind, shield blazoned with fulmen (Fig. 376.)	ΘΕΩΝ Heads of Ptolemy I and Berenice I, jugate . . Ⱥ Octadrachm.

The inscr. refers to the cult of Soter and his consort as *θεοὶ ἀδελφοί*. There are similar pieces of later style (cf. B. M. C., Pl. VII), which must have been struck by subsequent kings. Besides Ⱥ octadrachms, the series contained Ⱥ tetradrachms (B. M. C., Pl. VII. 1 and 3), didrachms, and drachms, as well as Ⱥ didrachms and ½ drachms—all very much alike, except that the ½ dr. had no inscr. (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXI. 17). The Ⱥ tetradrachms, which are very rare, were of the ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ class, while the types of the Æ were ordinary (B. M. C., Pl. IV. 4, 6). Sporadic letters are taken by Svoronos to be dates of the 'Arsinoë era', and the whole of the ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ coins are believed by him to have been minted in the Cyrenaïca (Νομ. Πτολ., i, p. *ση'*, and iv, p. 133). This is quite doubtful. On the other hand, a group of Æ (Svor., Nos. 854–74) with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Head of Libya (B. M. C., Pl. VI. 9 f.) was certainly struck there, either before or after B. C. 283–271, during which years the province was in revolt under Magas.

A long series (Svor., Nos. 626–838), many of them bearing regnal dates which must be those of Philadelphus, display the mint-marks of Tyre, Sidon, Ptolemaïs, Joppa, and Gaza. They are chiefly Ⱥ tetradrachms of conventional types, reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ or (later) ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ (B. M. C., Pl. V. 1–6). But there are also Ⱥ pentadrachms (B. M. C., Pl. II. 2, III. 2) and, towards the end of the reign, very rare 'Arsinoë' octadrachms, as well as Æ. If Svoronos's view regarding Poole's 'uncertain era' be correct (see *supra*, p. 847), then the Ⱥ 'Soter' tetradrachms dated 42–50 (Svor., Nos. 848–52) must have been struck B. C. 269–261. Their style (B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 1 f.) suggests

a later date, but possibly its peculiarities are local. During this reign and the next Egypt had command of the sea, and her empire embraced many of the maritime districts of Asia Minor, even extending across the Aegean into Thrace. Hence the appearance of Egyptian influence at

Fig. 377

mints like Ephesus and Ptolemaïs-Lebedus (*q. v.*). In the absence of specific local and other marks, the Ptolemaic coins issued in these regions (Svor., Nos. 890 ff.) can seldom be attributed with certainty. They include ℞ tetradrachms with a portrait of Ptolemy II or Ptolemy III instead of the usual head of Soter (B. M. C., Pl. IX. 4–6, XI. 9; *Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXII. 5), and a very fine ℵ octadrachm, perhaps struck at Ephesus, with *obv.* Head of Berenice II veiled, and *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopiae filleted, *symbol*, Bee (Fig. 377). On grounds of style Regling (*Z. f. N.*, xxv, p. 364) dates the octadrachm to B.C. 258, when the heir to the throne, hitherto associated with his father in the government, married Berenice II, the only daughter of Magas, and resigned the co-regency in order to become ruler of the Cyrenaïca.

Ptolemy III (Euergetes), B.C. 246–221, brought the Cyrenaïca once again into close union with Egypt through his accession. According to Svoronos (Nos. 937–61), he continued the dated 'Arsinoë' series inaugurated by his father, limiting it, however, to ℞ decadrachms, which were issued annually till the close of his reign (B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 5). Possibly, too, he was responsible for some of the ℵ octadrachms of the ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ class (Svor., No. 934). A quarrel with Seleucus II led him to invade the latter's Eastern dominions in person, leaving Berenice to govern Egypt and control the operations of the fleet. It may be to his prolonged absence that we owe a notable set of coins (Svor., Nos. 962–82, 986–94), which are doubtless the Βερενίκεια νομίσματα of Pollux (*Onom.*, ix. 84). The weight is Attic,[1] perhaps an indication that they were called for by the exigencies of the war in Asia Minor, and the types are: *obv.* Head of Berenice II; *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopiae, with two stars on ℵ and two pilei on ℞ (B. M. C., Pl. XIII. 4–6). The following denominations are known: ℵ decadrachms, pentadrs., 2½ drs., drs., ½ drs., and ¼ drs.; ℞ dodecadrs. (?), pentadrs., 2½ drs. Along with these go eight denominations of Æ of the usual Ptolemaic types and with inscr. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, but having generally a cornucopiae on the rev., either in front of the eagle or over its wing.

[1] It has been generally supposed to be Phoenician. The larger denominations might be so explained, but not the drs. and ½ drs. It should be observed that this departure from the normal standard was only temporary. All the other coins of Euergetes are of Phoenician weight.

The close of the struggle is perhaps marked by Βερενίκεια νομίσματα of Phoenician weight (Svor., Nos. 983 f. and 1113–16) — *N* octadrs. (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXII. 13) and ½ drs., *R* decadrs. (B. M. C., Pl. XIII. 3), and tetradrs. (Imhoof, *Monn. gr.*, Pl. J. 12). These pieces have some affinity with rare *N* drachms, *R* tetradrs., and *Æ* (Svor., Nos. 995 1000), all presenting a diademed or laureate portrait of Ptolemy III (B. M. C., Pl. XII. 2). The king appears again on an interesting group of *N* (Svor., Nos. 1117 19 and 1184), where he figures in the triple guise of Zeus, Helios, and Poseidon:

Fig. 378.

Bust of Ptolemy III, radiate, wearing aegis, and carrying trident combined with sceptre (Fig. 378).	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Cornucopiae, filleted and radiate . . . . *N* Octadrs., Tetradrs., and Drs.

Five denominations of *Æ* (Svor., Nos. 1005–9) with *rev.* Cultus-statue of Aphrodite (B. M. C., Pl. XI. 1 f.) may have been struck in Cyprus or in Rhodes (Νομ. Πτολ., i, pp. σοδ' ff., and iv, pp. 199 f.; *Z. f. N.*, xxv, p. 366). In Phoenicia and Palestine Euergetes continued, for the first six years of his reign, the issue of dated *N* 'Arsinoë' octadrachms and *R* 'Soter' tetradrachms (B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 2, X. 1) which Philadelphus had begun; see Svor., Nos. 1011–45. Svoronos (Nos. 1047–57) attributes to the same district *Æ* with *obv.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ, Bust of Berenice, and *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Eagle or Cornucopiae. There are other 'Soter' tetradrachms (Svor., Nos. 1001 and 1089 1112) which probably belong to this king, particularly those dated from the 'Era of Soter' (B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 3–7).

Ptolemy IV (Philopator), B. C. 221–204, a weak and dissolute ruler, was largely in the hands of favourites. Extant inscriptions (Strack, *Dyn. der Ptol.*, pp. 237 ff., Nos. 55–8, 66) point to his having been closely associated with the worship of Sarapis and Isis. Svoronos may therefore well be right (Nos. 1123 f. and 1136) in ascribing to him the following:

Heads of Sarapis and Isis, jugate. [B. M. C., Pl. XVIII. 8.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle on fulmen; cornucopiae on wing . . *R* Tetradr.

Some of these tetradrachms have ΔΙ on the rev. The *N* 'Arsinoë' octadrachm (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXII. 14) and *R* and *Æ* of ordinary types, also with ΔΙ, may possibly be contemporary (Svor., Nos. 1120–2, 1125–30). Svor., No. 1139, has the king's own portrait:—

Fig. 379.

Bust of Ptolemy IV, diademed, wearing chlamys (Fig. 379).	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Eagle on fulmen . Ꞡ Octadrachm

Attached to the preceding is a group of Æ (Svor., Nos. 1140–52) with various types (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXII. 18 f.; B. M. C., Pl. XVIII. 5). Another interesting class, which may be Cyprian (Svor., Nos. 1159–62), presents a portrait of the queen:—

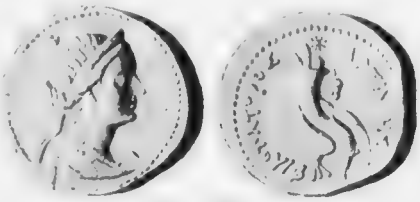

Fig. 380.

Bust of Arsinoë III, wearing stephane; sceptre over shoulder (Fig. 380).	ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Cornucopiae filleted; above, star . . . Ꞡ Octadrachm.

The Æ with like types read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ. Rare Ꞡ 'Arsinoë' octadrachms which Svoronos places here (Nos. 1163–5), believing them to have been struck on the occasion of Philopator's marriage, show stylistic divergences which render his hypothesis difficult to accept (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXIII. 2 f.). A remarkable class, some of which bear mint-marks (Tyre, Sidon, Ascalon, and Ptolemaïs), others regnal dates (= B.C. 219 and 218), is characterized by the presence of ΣΩ, probably indicating Sosibius, Philopator's chief minister (Svor., Nos. 1177–95). Besides Ꞡ octadrachms similar to Fig. 379 (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXIII. 5 f.) and Æ of ordinary types, it contains several varieties of ℞ tetradrachms—(*a*) *Obv.* Bust of Ptolemy IV, *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ or ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Eagle on fulmen (B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 9 f.); (*β*) *Obv.* Head of Ptolemy I, *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ or ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, Similar: (*γ*) *Obv.* Heads of Sarapis and Isis, jugate, *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Similar. The series of 'Soter' tetradrachms with 'Soter' dates was reinforced by didrachms in B.C. 221 (Svor., Nos. 1205–14), and after B.C. 210 only the didrachms seem to have been issued (B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 8 f.). Another innovation, perhaps due to Philopator, is a series of ℞, chiefly didrachms, of Cyprian fabric and Dionysiac character (Svor., Nos. 1785–1812). This extended over several reigns,

but the coins cannot be distributed with any confidence between the different kings (see *Z. f. N.*, xxv, pp. 391 ff.). The types are:—

Bust of king as Dionysos, wearing diadem and ivy-wreath; over shoulder, thyrsos. [B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 6 f.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle on fulmen; wings open . . . . . ℞ Didrachm, Dr., and ½ Dr.

Ptolemy V (Epiphanes), B. C. 204–181, came to the throne a mere child. His reign was disastrous; all foreign possessions were lost except Cyprus and the Cyrenaïca, Phoenicia and Palestine being annexed by Antiochus III, whose daughter Cleopatra Ptolemy subsequently married. His coins betray no trace of the great monetary change to which the contemporary papyri bear witness (see *supra*, p. 846). For the first decade the issue of 'Soter' didrachms with dates (B. M. C., Pl. XXV. 10) appears to have been continued (Svor., Nos. 1215–28). Svoronos further attributes to this king (Nos. 1230 f.) ℞ octadrachms (*Z. f. N.*, xxi. Pl. VI. 9) and tetradrachms (B. M. C., Pl. XXIV. 7) with the types of Ptolemy I, and likewise small ℞ uninscribed (No. 1232) with *obv.* Head of Isis, and Æ (Nos. 1233–40) with *obv.* Head of Isis (B. M. C., Pl. XXII. 5 f.) or of Alexander (B. M. C., Pl. XXIII. 10), while it is to the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Epiphanes and Cleopatra that he would assign (Nos. 1241 f.) the earliest of the '*χρυσᾶ δεκαετηρίδων*' (B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 8).

These attributions are all more or less conjectural. On the other hand, ℵ octadrachms of the ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ class (B. M. C., Pl. VII. 5 f.) and ℞ 'Soter' tetradrachms (B. M. C., Pl. XVII. 3), both bearing a spear-head as symbol and also a monogram which not improbably represents the name of Aristomenes, the king's guardian, were certainly struck by Epiphanes (Svor., Nos. 1247 f., 1250), for symbol and monogram recur together on rare ℞ tetradrachms (Svor. No. 1249) with *obv.* Bust of Ptolemy V, *rev.* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Winged fulmen (B. M. C., Pl. XXXII. 7). Ordinary Æ with the same monogram (Svor., Nos. 1251–3) are probably contemporary. Monograms also link together the members of another group (Svor., Nos. 1254–66) which, in addition to tetradrachms with the head of Soter and very rare Æ, includes

Bust of Ptolemy V, radiate; spear over shoulder. [B. M. C., Pl. XVII. 1 f.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Cornucopiae, radiate, between stars . . . ℵ Octadr.
Bust of Ptolemy V, diademed. ['Late Collector,' *Sale-Cat.*, 1900, Pl. X. 478.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle on fulmen . . . . . ℞ Tetradr.

A very similar series (Svor., Nos. 1269–84), with regnal dates (to B. C. 195) and ΝΙ between the eagle's legs, shows that Epiphanes did not at once discard the types of his parents. Besides ℵ octadrachms and ℞ tetradrachms with the bust of Ptolemy V (Fig. 381), it contains ℞

FIG. 381

tetradrachms with the bust of Ptolemy IV, and one or two V octadrachms of Arsinoë III similar to Fig. 380 but with NI in the field. Even without dates, the youthful representation of Epiphanes would suffice to show that the preceding belong to the early part of the reign. A series of ℞ tetradrachms (Svor., Nos. 1285–94 and 1296–9) with types similar to Fig. 381, and with NI, bears the mint-marks of Berytus, Tripolis, Tyre, Byblus &c., and must therefore have ceased *circ.* B.C. 200, when Antiochus III occupied these towns. Ultimately the area of mintage was greatly restricted. But a prominent place always belonged to Cyprus, where there had been begun in the first year of the reign an issue of coins bearing regnal dates preceded by the symbol L (see *supra*, p. 847). Among these Cyprian pieces (Svor., Nos. 1302–73) are a few V (Arsinoë) octadrachms (B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 6) and some very scarce Æ. The great majority, however, are ℞ tetradrachms of the usual types[1] with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ (B. M. C., Pl. XIV. 2, XVI. 2, 4–8), and in this form the series was destined to last as long as the dynasty itself. The usual mint-marks are ΠΑ (Paphos), ΣΑ (Salamis), ΚΙ (Citium), and ΑΜ̄ (Amathus).

Ptolemy VI (Philometor), B.C. 181–146, was at first under the guardianship of his mother Cleopatra. To the period of her regency (B.C. 181–174) Svoronos assigns, besides Cyprian ℞ (Nos. 1388–93), a group of Æ of the usual types (Nos. 1375–9), having K between the eagle's legs (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXIII. 15; B. M. C., Pl. XVI. 10, XVIII. 3, XXVI. 3), and also another (Nos. 1380–2) with ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ on obv. and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ on rev. (B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 7, XXIII. 3, XVIII. 7). To the latter he attaches, in virtue of a monogram, yet a third group (Nos. 1383–7), on which the name of the queen does not occur (B. M. C., Pl. XXI. 3, XVI. 3). The foregoing were distributed by Poole over three different reigns, a proceeding for which strong stylistic arguments might be adduced.

On Cleopatra's death the regency passed into the hands of Eulaeus, whose name (ΕΥΛ) is found on the rev. of five denominations of Æ (Svor., Nos. 1395–1402). He and his colleague Lenaeus conceived the ambitious design of recovering Phoenicia and Palestine for Egypt. The result was an invasion of the Nile delta by Antiochus IV, who assumed the 'protection' of his young nephew, countermarking many of the ΕΥΛ coins with the Seleucid anchor (B. M. C., p. 81, Nos. 20 ff.), and even issuing an Egyptian currency (℞ and Æ) in his own name (see *supra*, p. 763). The populace declined to submit to Syrian domination, and promptly transferred the crown (B.C. 170) to the younger son of Epiphanes, afterwards Ptolemy VIII. A reconciliation between the brothers followed, and in the end Roman intervention compelled Antiochus to withdraw. For a few years the two Ptolemies reigned jointly, but in B.C. 164 the Cyrenaica was definitely handed over to the younger as his special sphere. Svoronos may be right (Nos. 1423–8) in attributing to the joint-reign six denominations of Æ with *rev.* Two eagles (B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 8 f., 12),

[1] In his text (*Νομ. Πτολ.*, i, p. *τνθ'*, and iv, p. 274) Svoronos attributes to Cyprus a tetradrachm with the head of *Epiphanes*, which in his Catalogue (No. 1291) he had given to Ptolemaios or Joppa. Otherwise the head of Ptolemy I is universal on the ℞ tetradrachms of this series.

although his interpretation of the type as a symbol of divided sovereignty seems fanciful, seeing that it occurs not infrequently at other times.

The Cyprian issues which commenced under Epiphanes were doubtless continued under Philometor. But it is impossible to be sure that the precise coins of this series ascribed to him by Svoronos (Nos. 1388–93, 1431–85)—whether Æ octadrachms (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXIII. 18) or Æ tetradrachms (B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 1, 5–7)—are really his. The dates would also suit his brother, who was at once his contemporary and his successor. There are other pieces of even more doubtful attribution, such as the 'χρυσᾶ δεκαετηρίδος' (Svor., No. 1498). Against these may be set a highly interesting Æ tetradrachm (Svor., No. 1486), regarding which there is no possibility of question. It was struck at Ptolemais *circ.* B.C. 148, when Philometor intervened in the struggle between Alexander Bala and Demetrius II:—

Head of Ptolemy VI, diademed. [B. M. C., Pl. XXXII. 8.]	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ Eagle on fulmen: on wing, stalk of corn.

Ptolemy VII (Eupator), B.C. 146, was murdered at his uncle's instigation almost immediately upon his accession. Although he seems to have left no coins of his own, an Æ Cyprian tetradrachm dated ΛΑϛ ΚΑΙ Α (B. M. C., Pl. XXXII. 9) is perhaps a relic of the brief period during which he was associated with his father in the kingdom, the thirty-sixth year of Philometor being the first of Eupator.[1]

Ptolemy VIII (Euergetes II), B.C. 170–116, surnamed Physcon, did not really become monarch until B.C. 146, when he returned from Cyrene and succeeded his murdered nephew. But he always reckoned his regnal years from his first proclamation by the Egyptians. Among the coins of the ordinary Cyprian series which are given to him by Svoronos (Nos. 1501–1620), those with dates between 37 (ΛΑΖ) and 54 (ΛΝΔ) must certainly be his (B. M. C., Pl. XXI. 10 f., XXII. 4, XXIII. 1 f., 4–7), for no other among the later kings reigned for more than thirty-six years. As regards the rest, it is not possible to discriminate accurately between his issues and those of his brother, except in the case of very scarce *didrachms* of the year 33 (Svor., No. 1507). These bear a radiate head which is clearly not that of Philometor, and therefore presumably represents Physcon. Another attribution that is scarcely doubtful is the dated Æ (Nos. 1621–32) with a lotus-flower in the field of the rev. (B. M. C., Pl. XX. 4 f.). Similar Æ undated (Svor., Nos. 1636–9) may well be his also (B. M. C., Pl. XIX. 3). Both the last-mentioned seem to have been minted in Cyprus, and it is possibly from the same island that there come several denominations of Æ (Svor., Nos. 1640–56) with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Double cornucopiae (B. M. C., Pl. XXIV. 1) or Eagle (B. M. C., Pl. XXII. 7–9). Svoronos's attribution (Nos. 1499 f.) of 'χρυσᾶ δεκαετηρίδος' to B.C. 134 (B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 10) is only a surmise. On the other hand, two denominations of Æ (Svor., Nos. 1657 f.) with *rev.* Head of Libya must belong to

[1] This view is, however, rejected by Svoronos (No. 1509) who explains the legend differently (Νομ. Πτολ., i, p. τιβ', and iv, pp. 305 f.).

Physcon, if the monogram they bear is to be resolved into ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. They are obviously Cyrenaean, and Regling suggests that they may have been struck B.C. 164–146, while Ptolemy VIII was still merely regent of the Cyrenaïca (*Z. f. N.*, xxv, p. 385).

Ptolemy IX (Neos Philopator), B.C. 121–117, has left no coins. He predeceased his father, after having been co-regent for a year or two.

Ptolemy X (Soter II. Lathyrus), **Cleopatra III**, and **Ptolemy XI** (Alexander I), B.C. 116–80, fill a very confused page of Egyptian history (*Νομ. Πτολ.*, i, pp. *υζ'* ff., and iv, pp. 320 ff.; *Z. f. N.*, xxv, pp. 385 ff.). Ptolemy VIII left the regency to his widow Cleopatra III. She would have preferred to have the younger of the princes as a colleague, but was only able to secure for him the governorship of Cyprus, his appointment to which, however, in B.C. 114 he always regarded as the beginning of his reign as Ptolemy XI. His elder brother reckons his regnal years, like Cleopatra, from the death of Physcon. In B.C. 107 Alexander returned to Egypt, forced his brother to withdraw, and established himself in his stead. In B.C. 101 he murdered Cleopatra, with whom he had up till now reigned jointly, and in the same year he acknowledged his brother as king of Cyprus. Lathyrus ruled Cyprus till B.C. 88, when Alexander died. He then came back to Alexandreia, and reigned undisturbed till his death in B.C. 80. The only Æ coins of this period that can be attributed with perfect certainty are tetradrachms of the Cyprian class with ΠΑ (Svor., Nos. 1727–31), struck between B.C. 106 and 101. They bear double dates that can only represent the regnal years of Cleopatra and of Alexander (B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 1 f.). The remainder of the dated Æ falls into three groups: (*α*) Svor., Nos. 1659–88: tetradrs., and very rare didrs., drs. and ½ drs., with ΓΙΑ and dates from ΛΑ to ΛΑΓ (B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 4–6, XXVII. 1 f., &c.); (*β*) Svor., Nos. 1689–93: tetradrs., with ΠΑ or ΣΑ and dates from ΛΙΗ to ΛΚΖ (B. M. C., Pl. XXVII. 3, XXXII. 10); (*γ*) Svor., Nos. 1734–84: tetradrs., with ΠΑ, ΣΑ, or ΚΙ and dates from ΛΑ to ΛΙ (B. M. C., Pl. XXVI. 2, XXVII. 5–8). On the difficulty of distributing these among the different claimants see *Z. f. N.*, xxv, pp. 386 ff. The task would be simpler if it were certain when ΠΑ ceased to have a purely local significance and came to be placed on coins minted at Alexandreia, as it undoubtedly was later. There are Æ pieces (Svor., Nos. 1717–22) with *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ (ΣΩ, ΣΩ ΘΕ) Eagle, Double cornucopiae, or Head-dress of Isis (B. M. C., XXVI. 10 f.), which must have been struck by Ptolemy X. Other Æ (Svor., Nos. 1694–1716, and 1724 f.) are more uncertain, as are the '*χρυσᾶ δεκαετηρίδος*' which Svoronos (No. 1726) believes to have been issued in B.C. 107 on the twentieth anniversary of Cleopatra's marriage. **Ptolemy Apion**, a natural son of Physcon, was regent in Cyrene for some part of the period under discussion, but his coins cannot now be identified.

Ptolemy XII (Alexander II), B.C. 80, son of Ptolemy XI, reigned only nineteen days. Svoronos (Nos. 1732 f.) assigns to Alexander I and Cleopatra III the Æ that used to be attributed to Alexander II and Cleopatra Berenice III, or to Ptolemy Apion (B. M. C., Pl. XXVIII. 9).

Ptolemy XIII (Neos Dionysos), B.C. 80–58 and 55–51, surnamed Auletes, a natural son of Ptolemy XI, had a long but troubled reign. The coins usually given to him are ℞ tetradrachms of singularly base

FIG. 382.

metal, with ΠΑ and a head-dress of Isis in the field of the rev. (Fig. 382). They fall into two series: (*α*) Svor., Nos. 1815–35, with dates from LA to LKB; (*β*) Svor., Nos. 1836–40, with dates from LKΣ to LA. It is generally supposed that the gap indicates the king's exile. Regling, however, gives series (*α*) to the next reign (*q. v.*). A portrait of Auletes appears on a very rare drachm struck in B.C. 53 (Svor., No. 1838). Svoronos's further attributions (Nos. 1841 and 1845) of '*χρυσᾶ δεκαετηρίδος*' (B. M. C., Pl. VIII. 9) and Æ to the time of Auletes are altogether conjectural.

Cleopatra VII, B.C. 51–30, daughter of Auletes, was the dominating personality throughout the closing years of the dynasty. Her brothers, **Ptolemy XIV** and **XV**, and her son, **Ptolemy XVI** (Caesarion), were no more than puppets. Svoronos (Nos. 1847–52, 1854–70) ascribes to her a series of ℞ of the usual types, with dates from LA to LKΓ (B. M. C., Pl. XXIX. 4–8), which Feuardent and Poole had given to a younger brother of Auletes, who was at one time king in Cyprus. Regling prefers to assign these to Auletes himself (*Z. f. N.*, xxv, p. 393 f.), substituting them for series (*α*) described above, which he attributes to Cleopatra, thus making the tetradrachms with the head-dress of Isis a continuous series, divided between two monarchs. A strong argument in favour of this arrangement is the occurrence of the same symbol, also with ΠΑ, on a remarkable drachm (Svor., No. 1853), struck in the year B.C. 46, and bearing a portrait of Cleopatra (B. M. C., Pl. XXX. 5). Very special interest centres round a group of Æ with *obv.* Head of Cleopatra, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ, Eagle on fulmen (Svor., Nos. 1871 f.). There are two denominations marked Π and Μ respectively (B. M. C., Pl. XXX. 7 f.). Regling (*Z. f. N.*, xxiii, pp. 115 f.) has proved conclusively that these letters are numerals (= 80 and 40), denoting the number of copper drachmae that each denomination contained (see *supra*, p. 846). Apparently at this time the copper drachma weighed only 4 or 5 grains. On Æ struck probably in Cyprus (Svor., No. 1874) the queen appears as Aphrodite with the infant Caesarion as Eros in her arms (B. M. C., Pl. XXX. 6). Her union with M. Antonius meant the recovery by Egypt of its lost dominion over Phoenicia and Palestine. Hence the issue at Ascalon (see *supra*, p. 804) of ℞ tetradrachms with Cleopatra's portrait. These represent a revival of the old Phoenician coinage of the Seleucid kings (see *supra*, p. 765), just as the Æ pieces of Berytus, Tripolis, and

Damascus on which her head occurs (*Hunter Cat.*, iii. Pl. LXXV. 1) represent a revival of the municipal coinage originally inaugurated by Antiochus IV (see *supra*, p. 763). For ℞ tetradrachms with heads of Cleopatra and M. Antonius see **Antiocheia ad Orontem**, p. 778.

ii. EGYPT UNDER THE ROMANS

[R. S. Poole, Brit. Mus. Cat., *Alexandria*, &c., 1892; G. Dattari, *Numi Augg. Alexandrini*, Cairo, 1901, and also various articles in *Riv. Ital. di Num.*, 1900, and following years; G. Macdonald, *Hunter Cat.*, vol. iii, 1905, pp. 402–566.]

'*Augustus inter alia dominationis arcana . . . seposuit Aegyptum*,' says Tacitus (*Annal.* ii. 59). And down to the days of Diocletian the status of the province remained exceptional. It was in a peculiar sense the property of the emperor, and was controlled by a *praefectus* responsible to him alone. Its unique position is reflected in the fact that it had a special currency of its own. Roman gold is found in Egypt; but prior to *circa* A.D. 260 neither Roman denarii nor Roman bronze coins appear to have been imported (*N. C.*, 1908, p. 305). The long series of Egyptian imperial money extends down to the brief reign of the pretender Domitius Domitianus, A.D. 296–7, and includes coins struck in the name of the Palmyrene Queen Zenobia and of Vaballathus. It begins with Augustus, whose earliest pieces betray a desire to be regarded, not as a foreign ruler, but as the direct heir of the Ptolemies. Except for the name and portrait, they exactly resemble the Æ with Π and Μ described above as having been minted by Cleopatra VII. The use of value-marks was soon abandoned. Simultaneously novel types were introduced. It is, however, extremely improbable that any great significance attaches to these changes. It was left to Tiberius to carry through a radical reform.

In A.D. 19 the last-named emperor revived the Ptolemaic tetradrachm, the issue of which had been in abeyance since Cleopatra's death. It was now struck, not in debased ℞, but in the mixture of ℞ and Æ known as billon. Regimental pay-sheets of the first century A.D. show that it was tariffed as roughly equivalent to the Roman denarius, but that for purposes of exchange a distinct advantage rested with the denarius, which was held to be worth 28 or 29 obols as against the normal 24 (Mommsen, *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, i, pp. 273 ff., and A. von Premerstein, *Beiträge zur alten Geschichte* (*Klio*), iii, pp. 8 ff.). The general effect of the reform was to facilitate commercial intercourse between Egypt and the rest of the Empire. At first the billon tetradrachm weighed over 200 grains and contained a fair proportion of ℞. Deterioration rapidly set in. One of the most notable debasements took place in the reign of Commodus, when the percentage of ℞ was reduced to 10. The next great shrinkage began under Trebonianus Gallus, and continued till the time of Diocletian, under whom the tetradrachm weighed little more than one-half of what it had originally done, while the proportion of ℞ sank as low as 2 per cent. An indirect effect of this process should be noted. The earlier emperors had all struck coins in Æ, pieces of very large module being introduced by Nero and minted in enormous quantities by Trajan, Hadrian, and Pius. Under Commodus the flow was suddenly checked, while under the later emperors Æ is hardly known at all. There was no longer any room for it even as a token-coinage. On the other hand, it is almost certainly to this period

that the numerous small *leaden* pieces that have come to light on various Egyptian sites are to be attributed. They are in general badly executed and poorly preserved. But there can be no doubt that they represent local issues intended to meet the everyday wants of the ordinary population. The emperor's head is not placed on the obverse. Otherwise the types are reminiscent of those of the imperial coins proper. The few legends that do occur appear to have a local reference (Memphis, Oxyrhynchus, Arsinoite Nome, Athribis, &c.). For the best account of these difficult pieces see J. G. Milne, 'Egypto-Roman Leaden Token Coinage' (*N. C.*, 1908, pp. 287 ff.).

The tetradrachms and the imperial Æ always have the imperial portrait on the obv. They were doubtless minted at **Alexandreia**, which was at once the seat of the government and the busiest commercial centre in the whole of the Roman world. But the name of the city never appears except on certain alliance-coins struck at Ephesus under Gordian III. Like the Æ of Cleopatra on which it was modelled, the earliest Æ of Augustus was undated. Some time before the close of his reign there was a resumption of the Ptolemaic fashion of placing upon the coins the regnal year of the monarch in whose name they were issued. This practice continued to be observed till the very close of the series, and, since the Alexandrian year commenced on August 29, the dates and corresponding inscriptions are often useful in elucidating obscure points of Roman imperial chronology. As a rule, the year is indicated by a numeral letter or letters preceded by the symbol L (see *supra*, p. 847). Occasionally, however, the symbol L is replaced by ΕΤΟΥΣ (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, pp. 424 ff., 459, 474, 543 ff., 547 ff., and 551). Sometimes, too, the actual numeral is written as a word. This happens much more frequently in the case of ΕΝΑΤΟΥ and ΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΙΔ(*εκάτου*) than in the case of any other numbers. There appears to have been a superstitious reluctance to employ the letter Θ in such a connexion (*Riv. Ital.*, 1901, p. 380). At the same time it is noteworthy that under Hadrian and Pius L ΕΝΑΤΟΥ ushers in a series that runs as far as L ΤΡΙΣΚ(*αιδεκάτου*). Very rarely we find, instead of LI, the words ΠΕΡΙΟΔ · ΔΕΚΑΕΤ (Commodus), ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟϹ ΔΕΚΑΤΗ (Severus Alexander), or ΔΕΚΑΕΤΗΡΙϹ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ (Gallienus)—obvious allusions to the *vota decennalia*, a festival which was also commemorated by the placing of a palm in the field of the rev. in the years that followed its celebration (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, p. 499 and p. 531).

Besides these variations, more or less marked modifications in the form of the obv. inscr. or in the treatment of the imperial head, as well as changes in the general character of the types of the rev., often occur at irregular intervals in the course of a single reign; for details see *Hunter Cat.* iii, where they are made the basis of classification. A good example is furnished by the billon coinage of Nero. It falls into three quite distinct groups, corresponding to three successive periods of time, and differentiated partly by the characteristics of the obv. and partly by the use of three well-marked varieties of rev. type, to each of which a special set of family portraits is attached. The first group is distinguished by the frequent choice of personified qualities such as are common on Roman coins. The second exhibits a preference for subjects drawn from Egyptian mythology and religion. The chief feature of the third is the number of heads of Greek gods and goddesses. Modifications of the nature described usually take place in the middle of a year. As the year used for dating is the

Alexandrian year, the inference is that they coincide with the beginning of the Roman year, that is, with the date at which a new official would naturally enter on his duties. Apparently, then, the moneyers at Alexandreia had considerable latitude in the selection of designs. Until about A.D. 200 the types are most interesting. Thereafter there is much less variety, and in the end the reverses are almost monopolized by figures of Victory and by eagles. The eagle is, of course, no longer a Ptolemaic emblem. It is a compliment to the garrison, being often shown standing between vexilla, while on coins of Carinus and Numerianus it is accompanied by the legend ΛΕΓ Β ΤΡΑΙ.

The more important of the types are discussed in detail by Poole in his Introduction to B. M. Cat., *Alexandria*, &c. (*q. v.*). Here space forbids anything beyond a simple enumeration:—

(*a*) *Greek Types.* Bust or full-length figure of Kronos holding sickle. Bust of Zeus (ΔΙΟΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΥ, ΖΕΥΣ ΝΕΜΕΙΟΣ), or full-length figure enthroned (ΖΕΥΣ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΟΣ), or recumbent on eagle. Bust of Zeus Ammon, or full-length figure in biga drawn by rams. Bust of Hera (ΗΡΑ ΑΡΓΕΙΑ), or standing figure. Bust of Poseidon (ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ ΙΣΘΜΙΟΣ), or figure in biga of hippocamps or standing, holding dolphin. Bust of Apollo (ΑΚΤΙΟΣ or ΠΥΘΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ), or figure standing or seated; Apollo Didymeus, with stag and bow, sometimes between Nemeses; Apollo and Artemis; &c. Artemis Huntress. Bust of Athena, or figure enthroned, or standing (ΑΘΗΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ), holding Nike, owl or ears of corn, sometimes before altar; Athena Stathmia; Athena Archegetis of Sais; Athena and Demeter; Athena and Ares. Bust of Ares, or figure standing. Bust of Demeter, or figure standing alone (ΔΗΜΗΤΗΡ), or between the Dioskuri, or with Euthenia or Harpocrates. Persephone carried off by Hades. Bust of Helios, alone or with Selene, or figure standing or on horseback; see also Sarapis *infra*. Bust of Selene, alone or with Helios, or figure in biga. Kybele enthroned. Bust of Dionysos, or figure in panther-car. Triptolemos in serpent-car. Bust of Asklepios, or figure standing alone or with Hygieia. Bust of Hygieia, or figure standing alone or with Asklepios. Bust of Hermes, or figure seated or standing. Pan. Busts of the Dioskuri, or figures on horseback or standing. ΗΩΣ holding prancing horse. Nike, frequently and variously represented; rarely with inscr., ΝΕΙΚΗ CEBACT, ΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΩΝ (Domitian), ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΝΙΚΗ (Trajan), ΝΕΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΒΡΕΤΑΝ (Severus and family). Tyche standing (ΤΥΧΗ CEBACT), or seated, or recumbent on couch. Exploits of Herakles (Æ of Pius)—Nemean lion; Hydra; Keryneian stag; Erymanthian boar; Augean stables; Stymphalian birds; Cretan bull; Mares of Diomedes; Oxen of Geryon; Gardens of the Hesperides; Kerberos; Antaeos; Herakles entertained by the Centaur Pholos; Destroying vines of Syleus; Slaying the Amazon Hippolyte, the monster Echidna, &c. Perseus and Andromeda. Orpheus charming the wild beasts. Judgment of Paris. ΩΚΕΑΝΟΣ as river-god.

(*β*) *Egyptian and Graeco-Egyptian Types.* Bust of ΖΕΥΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ wearing modius. ΖΕΥΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ or ΗΛΙΟΣ ΣΑΡΑΠΙΣ standing or enthroned. Pantheistic bust of Sarapis, Zeus Ammon, Poseidon, &c. Sarapis standing or seated, alone or with Demeter, Agathodaemon, Homonoia, &c., or between the Dioskuri. Bust of Isis, alone or with Sarapis, or figure standing or seated, sometimes in temple or suckling infant Horos; Isis Pharia holding inflated sail before Pharos lighthouse; Isis Sothis on dog. Hathor-Isis (?) (*Hunter Cat.*, iii, Pl. LXXXVI. 15). Bust of Harpokrates, or figure as infant or youth, standing or seated on flower, finger at mouth. Bust of Hermanubis with palm-branch and caduceus, or figure standing with jackal at feet. Bull Apis. Bust of ΝΙΛΟΣ, or figure with cornucopiae and reed, recumbent or seated, accompanied by crocodile

on hippopotamus, with Nilometer, or riding on hippopotamus or in biga of hippopotami; sometimes associated with Alexandreia, often with Euthenia (Abundantia).

Fig. 383.

once with Tiber (ΤΙΒΕΡΙΣ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ). Bust of ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΑ (Fig. 383), or figure standing holding bust of Sarapis, crowning emperor, &c. 'Canopic' vases with heads of Isis and Osiris, sometimes in temple or on table. Serpent Agathodaimon (ΝΕΟ · ΑΓΑΘ · ΔΑΙΜ). Coiled serpent Uraeus. Birds and other animals—elephant, crocodile, hippopotamus, ibis, eagle, hawk of Horos, griffin with wheel, sphinx, lion, &c. Miscellaneous—Pharos, Imperial galley (ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ), temples, altars, buildings, modius in serpent-car, &c., &c.

(γ) *Astronomical Types.* Summer (Dattari, Nos. 2986–9). Autumn (Dattari, No. 2985). Phoenix, inscr. ΑΙΩΝ, referring to commencement of Sothic cycle (Year 2 of Pius = A.D. 139). Zodiac in circle round busts of Helios and Selene. Two zodiacs in double circle round busts of Sarapis and Isis. Zodiac in circle, with inner ring containing Sun, Moon, and major planets, round bust of Sarapis. Head of Helios over lion, indicating the Sun in Leo; and similar representations of the Moon in Cancer, Mercury in Gemini and in Virgo, Venus in Taurus and in Libra, Mars in Aries and in Scorpio, Jupiter in Aries, in Sagittarius and in Pisces, Saturn in Capricorn and in Aquarius. The zodiacal types all belong to the year 8 of Pius (cf. *Riv. Ital.*, 1901, pp. 157 ff.).

(δ) *Graeco-Roman Types.* Bust of Roma, or ΡΩΜΗ seated or standing. ΔΗΜΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ standing. Trophy between captives, sometimes with ΑΡΜΕΝΙΑ (Verus). Wolf and twins. Right hands clasped, sometimes with ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (Verus). ΤΙΒΕΡΙΣ (see *supra* under ΝΙΛΟΣ).

(ε) *Personifications of abstract conceptions.* These are mostly copies of familiar Roman types—ΑΦΙΕΡΩCIC (Consecratio). ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ. ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ (Venus Victrix). ΕΙΡΗΝΗ. ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΘΗΝΙΑ. ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ. ΕΛΠΙC. ΕΥΘΗΝΙΑ (Abundantia), usually associated with Nilos, Eutycheia (Felicitas), ΚΡΑΤΗΣΙΣ (Virtus), ΜΟΝΗΤΑ, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, Eusebeia (Pietas), ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑ, ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ (Female figure on galloping horse, brandishing sword), &c.

(ζ) *Personal Types.* Emperor seated, standing, on horseback; in biga of centaurs, of elephants, of Tritons; in quadriga of horses, of elephants; beside prisoners, once with ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙ (Commodus, of A.D. 185–6); with Alexandreia, Ares, Demeter, Nike, Pronoia, Roma, Sarapis, &c. Hadrian welcomed by Alexandreia. Bust of Antinous (ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΥ ΗΡΩΟΣ), or Antinous on horseback as Hermes. Commodus as ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ. And many others.

There still remain to be mentioned the curious series of Æ pieces which bear on the rev. the names of the various *νομοί* or administrative districts into which ancient Egypt was divided. These **Coins of the Nomes** were not issued locally. They were struck at Alexandreia, a circumstance which robs them of the interest they would otherwise have

possessed as calculated to throw light on local cults. It is significant that the issues usually coincide with specially abundant Alexandrian issues. We may infer that their purpose was primarily commemorative. The emperors whose heads and names they bear are as follows: Domitian (Year 11), Trajan (chiefly Years 12–16), Hadrian (chiefly Year 11), Pius (Year 8), and Marcus as Caesar (Year 8 of Pius). Generally speaking each set comprises coins of one denomination only. The issue of Hadrian's Year 11 is exceptional. It has usually two denominations, one of which is less than half the weight of the other, while both are much smaller than was customary; the rev. type of the lower is normally, but not invariably, an animal or other object which appears on the rev. type of the higher as an adjunct of the standing figure of a divinity, being, as a rule, held in the hand. The great majority of the subjects are taken from the Egyptian pantheon. For detailed descriptions see B. M. C. and Dattari's *Numi Augg. Alexandrini*. There were between sixty and seventy nomes in all, and the names of about three-fourths of these occur on existing specimens, often considerably abbreviated:—

ΑΘΡΙΒΙΤΗC, ΑΛΕΞ*ανδρέων Χώρα*, ΑΜΜΟΝΙΑΚΗΤΗC (?), ΑΝΤΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC, ΑΡΑΒΙΑ, ΑΡCΙΝΟΕΙΤΗC, ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC, ΒΟΥΒΑC*τίτης*, ΒΟΥCΙΡΙΤ*ης*, ΓΥΝΑΙΚ*οπολίτης*, ΔΙΟΠΟΛΙ*της* ΜΕ*γας*, ΔΙΟΠ*ολίτης* Κ*άτω τόπων*, ΕΡΜΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC, ΕΡΜΩΝΘ*ίτης*, ΗΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤ*ης*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΠΟΛΙΤΗC ΝΟΜΟC, ΘΙΝΙ*της*, ΚΑΒΑCΙ*της*, ΛΑΤΟΠΟΛ*ίτης*, ΛΕΟΝΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΗC, ΛΗΤΟΠ*ολίτης*, ΛΙΒΥΗ, ΛΥΚΟ*πολίτης*, ΜΑΡΕΩΤΗC, ΝΟΜΟC ΜΕΜΦΕΙΤΗC, ΜΕΝΔΗCΙΟC ΝΟΜΟC, ΜΕΝΕΛΑΕΙΤΗC, ΜΕΤΗΛΙ*της*, ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤΙC, ΝΕCΥΤ*ης*, ΝΟΜΟC ΞΟΙΤΗC, ΟΑCΕΙ*της*, ΟΜΒΙΤΗC, ΟΝΟΥΦ*ιτης*, ΝΟΜΟC ΟΞΥΡΥΝΧΙΤΗC, ΠΑΝΟΠ*ολίτης*, ΠΛΟΥCΙΟΥ (?), ΠΡΟCΩΠΙΤΗC, CΑΕΙΤΗC ΝΟΜΟC, ΝΟΜΟC CΕΒΕΝΝΥΤΗC, CΕΒΕ*ννύτης* Κ*άτω τόπων*, CΕΘΡΩΕΙΤΗC ΝΟΜΟC, ΤΑΝΙΤΗC, ΤΕΝΤΥΡ*ίτης*, ΥΨΗΛΙ*της*, ΦΑΡΒΑΙ*τίτης*, ΦΘΕΜΘ*ουθίς* (?), ΦΘΕΝΕΟΥ*της*.

AETHIOPIA

The coins of Axum do not properly fall within the scope of a manual of Greek numismatics, since they do not begin before the fourth century of the Christian era at the earliest, and are mainly derived not from Greek but from Roman prototypes, although they bear inscriptions in Greek letters. It is sufficient here to refer to the following publications, where the extant coinage of the kingdom is discussed: Dillmann, in *Abhandlungen d. Berl. Akad.*, 1878, pp. 177–238, and 1880, pp. 1–51; Prideaux, in *Num. Chron.*, 1884, pp. 205–19; Von Sallet, in *Z. f. N.*, xviii (1891), p. 201; H. Lévy, in *Rev. Sémitique*, 1896, p. 365; Dressel, in *Z. f. N.*, xxi (1898), p. 238.

CYRENAÏCA

See L. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, i. and Supp.; R. S. Poole, *Cat. of the Coins of the Ptolemies*, *passim*; Svoronos, Νομ. *τοῦ κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων*, *passim*; and above, pp. 847 ff.; and Bompois, *Médailles grecques autonomes frappées dans la Cyrenaïque*.

Cyrene was founded by Dorians from the island of Thera, under the leadership of one Battus, the ancestor of the dynasty called after him the Battiadae, who ruled the country of the Cyrenaïca from about B. C. 631

to about B.C. 450. Situate in a land of unexampled fertility, on the northern slope of the plateau of Libya, where it breaks into spacious terraces descending step by step to the sea, and sheltered by the higher ground in the rear from the parching winds of the desert, Cyrene rapidly rose to wealth and splendour, the enterprising Hellenes becoming the intermediaries between the native Libyan population of the interior and the outer world.

Of all the varied products of this beautiful country, the far-famed silphium plant (a form of assafoetida, now extinct) was the most important, and was highly prized throughout the whole ancient world, both for its medicinal virtues and for the perfumes extracted from its flowers.

The bearded head with the ram's horn on the coins of Cyrene is that of Zeus Ammon, while the youthful head, also with the ram's horn, is perhaps intended for Aristaeos, the protector of the corn-field and the vine and of all growing crops and bees and flocks and shepherds, and the averter of the scorching blasts of the Sahara. This beneficent god was the son of Apollo and of the nymph Kyrene, and his cultus in the Cyrenaïca appears to have been closely allied to that of the Libyan Ammon, who was also a pastoral god. The female head, of rarer occurrence, is the nymph Kyrene.

The silphium as a Cyrenaean coin-type, like the bee at Ceos (*supra*, p. 483), may have had a religious origin in connexion with the cult of Aristaeos, cf. *Schol. in Aristoph. Eq.* 894 Ἀρισταῖος δέ, ὁ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Κυρήνης, πρῶτος τὴν ἐργασίαν τοῦ σιλφίου ἐξεῦρεν, ὥσπερ καὶ τοῦ μέλιτος.

Circ. B.C. 631–530.

The earliest money attributed to Cyrene consists of extremely archaic electrum and silver coins of the Euboic-Attic standard. This seems to point to commercial relations between Euboea and the Libyan coast at a time when the Euboean cities, Chalcis and Eretria, exercised a predominant influence in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea.

The very rare electrum coins which Müller (*op. cit.*) has attributed to Cyrene may be thus described :—

Double floral pattern. [*Rev. Num.*, 1894, p. 254, Pl. X. 1.]	Two oblong incuse depressions . . . EL. 269 grs.
Id. [Ibid. Pl. X. 2.]	One square and one oblong incuse . . EL. 133·1 grs.

For other electrum coins conjecturally attributed to Cyrene see B. M. C., *Ionia*, Pl. I. 2, 12, and p. 6, No. 30.

M. Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, p. 390 sq., and 1894, p. 254) disputes the attribution of these electrum coins to Cyrene, and would assign them to Asia Minor. He also publishes a coin of pure gold, which may possibly be of Cyrenean origin. It is of the Phoenician standard.

Four flowers in the angles of a cruciform pattern.	Rough incuse square . . AV 110 grs. [*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. XV. 1.]

The prevailing types of the earliest silver coins (some of which may belong to other cities of the Cyrenaïca) are :—

(i) The fruit or seed-vessel of the silphium, resembling a heart in shape repeated on the larger denominations twice or four times.

(ii) The sprouting bud or shoot of the silphium often repeated, and arranged in a conventional floral pattern. (*Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. XVI 8, 9, 15, 16.)

(iii) The leaf of the silphium.

(iv) The entire plant of the silphium, represented with a thick tall stem having at the top a round clustered head or blossom.

To these types are sometimes added accessories in the field, such as a lion, a lion's head, or a boar (*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. XV. 2), &c. The reverses are in this period always incuse without any ornament. The square is sometimes divided diagonally, as on the primitive coins of Euboea, sometimes it is quartered, sometimes divided by a broad band into two oblong parts, sometimes filled with narrow lines; there are also certain specimens with a triangular incuse (*Z. f. N.*, xxii, p. 244). For illustrations see Babelon, *Traité*, ii, Nos. 1973 ff.

For other coins which have been attributed to Cyrene, but which may be of Macedonian origin (running female figure holding flowers, winged figure holding wreath, boar), see *Rev. Num.*, 1885, pp. 393 f.; 1903, p. 311.

Circ. B.C. 530–480.

Euboic-Attic Standard.

The coins which may be assigned to this period are—

Silphium plant.

Id. [Müller, i, p. 11, No. 23.]

Id. [Müller, No. 23.]

Id. [*Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 19, No. 31.]

Id. [Babelon, *Traité*, ii, Pl. LXIV. 16.]

Nymph Kyrene seated l. with silphium plant before her and silphium seed behind her. [*Num. Chron.*, 1886, Pl. I. 6.]

Same type, r. [*Rev. Num.*, 1885, Pl. XV. 5.]

Four silphium sprouts in floral pattern, with bearded head, or horse's head, above. [Bompois, *Cyr.*, i. 6.]

Similar, but with horse's head in place of bearded head.

Archaic bearded head with bull's horn and four or two fruits of the silphium in the field.

Lion's head facing and silphium fruit.

K Gazelle, silphium plant, and fruit, all in incuse square ℞ Tetradrachm.

Silphium fruit between two dolphins, all in incuse square ℞ Tetradrachm.

Incuse square. Herakles and nymph standing on either side of the tree of the garden of the Hesperides . . . ℞ Tetradrachm.

Incuse square. Gorgoneion . . . . ℞ Tetradrachm.

Incuse square. Head of Zeus Ammon r. ℞ Tetradrachm.

Forepart of Pegasos l. in dotted square ℞ Tetradrachm.

Head of Zeus Ammon r. in incuse square . . . . ℞ Tetradrachm.

Incuse square, containing floral star . ℞ Didrachm.

Incuse square, containing floral star. [Bompois, *Cyr.*, Pl. I. 7.] ℞ Didrachm.

Incuse square, containing floral star in incuse circle or square . . . . . ℞ Didr. and dr.

Incuse square, containing griffin's head r. . . . . ℞ Drachm.

Fruit of silphium.

Id.

Genet reclining over silphium fruit. [*Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. VIII. 10.]

Three sprouts of silphium and forepart of horse arranged in circle. [Müller, Fig. 19.]

Silphium fruit.

Incuse square, containing archaic bearded head (Ammon ?) or female head . . . . . ℞ ½ Drachm.

Incuse square, containing winged female figure . . . . . ℞ ½ Drachm.

Incuse square, containing bearded head of Zeus Ammon or of negro . . . ℞ ½ drachm.

Incuse square, containing floral star . ℞ Diobol.

Incuse square, containing dolphin (?) or star of four rays . . . ℞ Obol.

To the same period (early in the fifth century) belong two coins which seem to indicate an immigration of Rhodian colonists into the Cyrenaïca, although the attribution of the second coin is not quite certain.

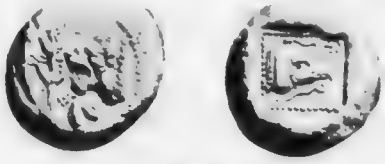

Fig. 384.

Silphium plant; in field, fruit of the silphium and lion's head (*type of* **Lindus** ?).

Lion crouching; above, flower; below, apple (?). [*Num. Chron.*, 1891, Pl. I. 8, 9.]

Incuse square, within which eagle's head with serpent in beak; in field, palmette (*type of* **Ialysus**) (Fig. 384) ℞ Tetradr.

Incuse square; forepart of winged boar (*type of* **Ialysus** ?) . ℞ Tetradr.

For a group of Euboic-Attic staters (*obv.* Bunch of grapes; *rev.* Incuse square, containing winged male figure running, holding wreaths: Head of Herakles: or Helmet) formerly attributed to Cyrenaïca (*Num. Chron.*, 1891, pp. 1 ff.) see above, p. 312, under **Peparethus.**

In this period coins of Phoenician weight (drachms of 52 and half-drachms of 26 grs.) were introduced at Cyrene, and issued side by side with the coins of the Euboic standard. The variety of standards may be due to trade-connexions with various parts of the world.

Phoenician Standard.

Two silphium fruits placed in opposite directions.

Id.

Silphium plant.

Bee.

Silphium plant.

Incuse square, containing silphium fruit . . . . . ℞ Dr. 52 grs.

Incuse square, containing lion's head, facing . . . . . ℞ Dr. 49·2 grs.

Incuse square, containing floral star . ℞ Dr. 52·3 grs.

Id. . . . . ℞ ½ Dr. 26·3 grs.

Incuse square, containing silphium fruit . . . . ℞ ½ Dr. 25·4 grs.

For other varieties see Babelon, *Traité*, ii, Nos. 1993, 1995 ff.

Circ. B.C. 480–431.

Euboic-Attic and Phoenician Standards.

FIG. 385.

Silphium K Y.	Incuse square. Head of Zeus Ammon of early transitional style, in dotted circle . Æ Euboic tetradr. 248·4 gr
Silphium.	Incuse circle. KYPA, Id. (Fig. 385) Æ Euboic tetradr. 265 gr
Id.	Id. . . . Æ Euboic didr. 124·8 gr
Id.	Incuse square. K—Y—P—A, Id. . Æ Phoenician dr. 52 gr
Id.	Id. . . . Æ „ ½ dr. 25 gr
Id.	Incuse square. K—Y—P—A, Archai head of nymph Kyrene with hai turned up under her diadem . . Æ 52 gr
Female head (?).	Incuse square. K—Y—P—A. Hea of Zeus Ammon . . Æ 11·2 gr
Female head in wreath.	Incuse square. Head of Zeus Ammo Æ 11·8 gr
Silphium.	Incuse circle. Head of Zeus Ammon in dotted square . . . Æ 9·8 gr

Circ. B.C. 431–323.

In B.C. 431 the rule of the Battiadae was replaced by a republican form of government, under which Cyrene attained the highest point of he prosperity, as is sufficiently evident from the plentiful issue of fine gol pieces, as well as of silver tetradrachms in large numbers. The Euboic-Attic standard was now almost entirely abandoned in the case of the silve money for coins of the Phoenician weight of the Samian variety. Tetradr 210–200 grs.

The gold coins, from the stater down to the half-drachm, were probably not issued much before B.C. 400, and follow the Euboic-Attic weight but the smallest denominations are a piece of 13·5 grs., equivalent to one-tenth of the stater, a fraction which is also found in Cyprus, and a piece of 6·9 grs. (see Babelon, *Traité*, i. 442).

FIG. 386.

ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΝ Quadriga driven by Nike or Kyrene, sometimes surmounted by star, sometimes driven to front.

Κ—Υ—Ρ—Α—Ν Horseman.

Head of Athena.

Beardless male head with ram's horn, Aristaeos (?), or bearded head of Zeus Ammon, sometimes facing.

Uncertain type.

Zeus Ammon standing or enthroned, variously represented—holding eagle, Nike and sceptre, sacrificing before thymiaterion (Fig. 386) or with ram, eagle, owl, or silphium beside him; magistrate's name . . Ⅳ Staters.

Silphium; sometimes magistrate's name Ⅳ Dr.

Three silphium plants radiating from one centre . . . . Ⅳ ½ Dr.

Female head, sometimes facing (Kyrene); Head of Libya with formal curls; or Ram's head; magistrate's initials . Ⅳ $\frac{1}{10}$ Stater 13·5 grs.

Silphium . . Ⅳ $\frac{1}{20}$ Stater 6·9 grs.

The magistrates' names, which occur either in full or in abbreviated form in the nominative or genitive case, are ΑΡΙΣΤΙΟΣ, ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑ, ΔΑΜΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, ΘΕΥΦΕΙΔΕΥΣ, ΙΑΣΩΝ, ΙΑΣΟΝΟΣ, ΚΥΔΙΟΣ, ΚΥΘ, ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ, ΧΑΙΡΕΦΩΝ, ΧΑΙΡΙΟΣ.

The silver coinage of Cyrene in this period consists in the main of tetradrachms of 210–200 grs.

Head of Zeus Ammon, laur., diademed, or bare, and magistrate's name.

Κ—Υ—Ρ—Α, etc., or no inscr. Silphium. [Muller, i, p. 15, No. 140.] Ⅳ Tetradr.

Fig. 387.

Head of Zeus Ammon facing, all in laurel-wreath.

ΚΥΡΑΝΑ Head of Zeus Ammon facing.

[*Z. f. N.*, vii, Pl. I. 17.]

Κ Υ—Ρ—Α—Ν—Α Silphium (Fig. 387) . . . . . Ⅳ Tetradr.

Silphium, beside which, a gazelle on its hind legs, nibbling the topmost leaf. Magistrate, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΗΔΕΟΣ . . Ⅳ Tetradr.

The smaller denominations are drachms, ½ drachms, trihemiobols, and obols of the same standard. *Types*—Head of Zeus Ammon (on the obol, facing), or Youthful head with ram's horn, or Head of Kyrene three-quarters r.; *rev.* Silphium, or, on the trihemiobol, Triple silphium, on the obol, Head of Athena. (The silphium, in all denominations, is often on the obverse.)

The magistrates' names on the silver coins are ΑΡΙΣΤΙΟΣ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΗΔΕΟΣ, ΘΕΥΦΕΙ[ΔΕΥΣ], ΚΥΔΙΟΣ, ΛΙΒΥΣΤΡΑΤΟ[Σ], and ΝΙΚΙΟΣ, variously abbreviated. The following didrachms of Attic weight must also be classed to the latter part of this period.

[ΦΕΙΔΩΝΟΣ retr.] Head of Apollo r.; behind, quiver [*Num. Chron.*, 1898, Pl. IX. 13.]	Incuse circle. ΚΥΡΑΝΑ (retr.) S phium and palm-tree. . Æ 124 gr
ΦΕΙΔΩΝΟΣ retr. Id. [*Rev. Num.*, 1892, p. 506, *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 220.]	ΔΑΜΩ Eros walking, singing to ly Æ 130 gr
ΘΕΥΦΕΙΔΕΥΣ Head of young Dionysos; behind, thyrsos.	ΚΥΡΑ Silphium . . . Æ 130 gr [Muller, No. 176.]
[ΠΟΛΙΑ]ΝΘΕΥΣ Young head with ram's horn.	„ Id. . . . . Æ 132 gr [Müller, No. 142.]
ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ Id. [*Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 221, Nos. 2, 3.]	Incuse circle. Hermes standing, hol ing caduceus, to which is attache taenia; behind, ΔΑΜΩ ΚΥΡΑΝΑ Æ 131 gr

The bronze coins of the same time exhibit, among others, the followin types. *Inscr.*, ΚΥΡΑ (or none at all):—

Head of Zeus Ammon.	Silphium . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of nymph Kyrene.	Triple silphium . . . . . Æ ·8
Head of Artemis, *inscr.* ΔΑΜΩ ΚΥΡΑΝΑ.	Nike . . . . . Æ ·7
Young head with ram's horn.	Single or triple silphium . . Æ ·
Gazelle.	Silphium . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Libya with formal curls.	Gazelle . . . . . Æ ·55–·3
Head of Zeus Ammon.	Wheel . . . . . Æ ·9–·
Horseman or free horse.	Wheel . . . . . Æ ·8–·
Bust of horse.	Wheel . . . . . Æ ·9

Circ. B.C. 323–285.

In this period, while the Cyrenaïca was subject to Ptolemy Soter (B.C. 323–313 and 308–285), autonomous gold, silver, and bronze money was issued at Cyrene. The gold coins are of the Attic weight, but the silver, like some of the silver of Ptolemy, follows the Rhodian standard (Didr. 120 grs.). In addition, there were gold staters and half-staters of the ordinary Alexandrine types (which Svoronos assigns to the period B.C. 323–313), and, during the second period of Ptolemaic domination, gold, silver, and bronze with Ptolemaic types, often distinguished by the silphium, or by the monogram of Magas, who governed Cyrenaïca for his father-in-law Ptolemy Soter from B.C. 308. See Svoronos, Νομ. τῶν Πτολ., Nos. 59 ff., 304 ff., and above, pp. 848, 850.

GOLD.

Head of Athena, as on staters of Alexander.	ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΝ (sometimes on the obv.) ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ or ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΩ. Nike standing, as on staters of Alexander . . . . . N 133 grs.
Head of Athena.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ or ΚΥΡΑΝΑΙΟΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ[ΟΥ?] Nike. Magistrate, ΕΥΦΡΙ . . . . N 67 grs.
Id.	ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Nike. *Symbol*, Wheel N 65 grs.

Horseman; behind, star.
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 39.]
Head of Zeus Ammon.

Id.

KYPA Silphium . . . . Æ 43·8 grs.

Fulmen between two stars, star and monogram, or star and plough . . . Æ 11·2 grs.
Head of nymph Kyrene . Æ 11 grs.

Of the above, the coins bearing the name of Ptolemy (which is sometimes in the Doric genitive form) are assigned by Svoronos to the period B.C. 308–304, immediately following the suppression of the revolt of Ophellas.

SILVER.

FIG. 388.

Young head with ram's horn (Fig. 388).

Head of Apollo, laureate.
[B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 41.]

KYPA Silphium. Various symbols and monograms in field . . . . . Æ Rhodian didr. 120 grs.
KYPA Similar . . . . Æ 105 grs.

BRONZE.

Head of Libya with formal curls.
Head of Zeus Ammon.

Head of Apollo.
Id.

KYPA Silphium . . . . . Æ ·7
KYPA Palm-tree. Various symbols and letters . . . . . Æ ·65
KYPA Lyre . . . . . Æ ·65
" Prancing horse. Various symbols . . . . . Æ ·65

B.C. 285–247.

In the reign of Ptolemy II (Philadelphus) bronze coins with the head of Libya were struck for Cyrene (Svoronos, *op. cit.*, pp. 129–32, and above, p. 851); during the revolt of Magas (*circa* B.C. 283–271) Ptolemy's name was erased on the coins, and sometimes replaced by that of Magas.

Circ. B.C. 247–221.

In B.C. 247 Ptolemy III (Euergetes) succeeded to the throne of Egypt, and by his marriage with Berenice, the daughter of Magas, who was queen in her own right of Cyrenaïca, united the diadems of Egypt and that country.

The evidence of the coins goes to prove that throughout the reign of Euergetes, whether owing to a successful revolt or not, the Cyrenaeans enjoyed an interval of autonomy, which did not cease until after his death. It was during this period that they sent to Megalopolis in Arcadia to obtain the aid of the philosophers Demophanes and Ecdemus, who had assisted Aratus in the liberation of Sicyon from her tyrants.

These statesmen were entrusted with the government of the Cyrenaïca, which they appear to have reconstituted on the lines of the Achaean League. So much, at least, we may infer from the language of Polybius (x. 25) and Plutarch (*Philop.*, i. 1), and from the Federal coins in silver and bronze, bearing the *legend*, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ, which are probably to be attributed to this time, as the bronze pieces are often restruck on regal bronze of Ptolemy II.

Fig. 389.

Head of Zeus Ammon. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ Silphium (Fig. 389) . . . ℞ Didr. 118 grs. Æ ·9–·7

Circ. B.C. 222–96.

From the accession of Ptolemy IV (Philopator) down to the death of Ptolemy Apion, B.C. 96, the coinage of Cyrenaïca is regal of the Ptolemaic type. It is described by Svoronos, Νομ. τῶν Πτολεμαίων, and above, pp. 853 ff.

Cyrenaïca under the Romans, after B.C. 96.

Ptolemy Apion, on his death (B.C. 96), left Cyrenaïca by his will to the Romans, who at first granted the various cities their freedom; but the disorders which arose compelled them soon afterwards to reduce that country to the condition of a Roman province (B.C. 74). Henceforth bronze coins only were issued in Cyrenaïca, and these bore the names of the Roman governors under Augustus—L. Lollius, A. Pupius Rufus, L. Fabricius Patellius, Scato, Palicanus, and Capito—with various titles in Greek or Latin characters, such as ΤΑΜΙΑϹ ΑΝΤΙϹΤΡΑ[ΤΗΓΟϹ], PROCOS, or Q[VAESTOR].

Among the *types* may be mentioned the Heads of Ammon, Apollo, Artemis, or the Emperor, Helmeted female head (ΡΩΜΗ ?), Curule chair, Camel, Stag, Ram, Bee, Caduceus, Wreath, Serpent, &c. Svoronos (Νομ. τῶν Πτολ., Nos. 1899–1904) also plausibly attributes to Cyrenaïca Æ of M. Antonius and Cleopatra, as well as Æ of P. Canidius Crassus.

There are also later *Imperial* coins of Titus, Trajan, Faustina Senior, M. Aurelius, and Severus Alexander, attributed conjecturally to Cyrenaïca (Müller, i, p. 171), but the evidence for the Cyrenaïc origin of these is very doubtful.

Barce was founded from Cyrene about the middle of the sixth century. Its coinage down to the age of the Ptolemies falls into the same periods as that of Cyrene. In the archaic period it is generally impossible to distinguish the issues of Barce from those of Cyrene, as they are, as a rule, uninscribed. In the fifth century (B.C. 480–431), while Barce, like Cyrene, was governed by kings, its coinage consists of Euboic-Attic

tetradrachms (270 grs.), and of Phoenician drachms and ½ and ¼ drachms (52, 26, and 12·5 grs.). *Inscr.*, BAP, BAPKA, BAPKAION; *obv.* Silphium or Silphium fruits, *rev.* Head of Zeus Ammon, or Head of ram in incuse square or circle (*Num. Chron.*, 1894, Pl. I. 15). In the republican period, B. C. 431–321, Barce, like Cyrene, abandoned the Euboic tetradrachm for the Phoenician of about 200 grs.

GOLD. *Circ.* B. C. 431–321.

Silphium.	Head of Zeus Ammon . Ꝡ 26·4 grs.

This gold coin is attributed to Barce simply on account of the style of the head of Ammon, which closely resembles that of some of the inscribed tetradrachms of the town.

SILVER. *Inscr.* BAPKAI *or* BAPKAION *on one or other side.*

Head of Zeus Ammon in profile.	Silphium, sometimes accompanied by two jerboas (Müller, 318) or by a gazelle recumbent (*Z. f. N.*, vii, Pl. I. 18), or by an owl (Müller, 324) Ꝡ Tetradr. 200 grs.
Head of Zeus Ammon, facing.	Single or triple silphium, the latter accompanied by accessory *symbols*, chameleon, owl, and jerboa, in field . Ꝡ Tetradr. 198·3 grs.
Young head with ram's horn. [Fox, *Gr. C.*, Pt. II, Pl. VIII. 167.)	Silphium . . . . . Ꝡ 160 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Ꝡ 49·5 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Ꝡ 24·4 grs.
Triple silphium.	Head of Zeus Ammon . Ꝡ 15 grs.

Magistrates' names on the coins of Barce, ΑΚΕΣΙΟΣ, ΦΑΙΝ, ΚΑΙΝΙΩ. ΚΥΥΕΛΩ ΤΩ ΦΙΛΩΝ (=ΚΥΥΕΛΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΩΝ[ΟΣ]).

BRONZE.

The bronze coins resemble those of Cyrene; *obv.* Horseman, *rev.* Wheel; *symbol*, silphium (Müller, i, p. 82).

Under the rule of the Ptolemies Barce was eclipsed by its port, which received the name of Ptolemaïs (*q. v.*).

Euesperides, said to have been founded from Cyrene *circ.* B. C. 460, was the farthest to the west of the five cities of Cyrenaïca. It stood at the mouth of a river called Lathon or Lethon.

Circ. B. C. 460–431. *Phoenician Standard.*

ΕΣ Silphium.	ΕΥ Dolphin and two pellets in incuse square . . . . . Ꝡ 48·6 grs.
Silphium.	V or V[illegible][1] Incuse square, containing dolphin and hoof of lawn(?) Ꝡ ½ Drachm.

[1] This inscription suggests that this coin belongs not to Euesperides but to some city whose name begins with Υ (Hydrax ?).

Silphium.	ΕΥ (?) Incuse circle, within which dolphin and crab's claw Ꞧ ¼ Drachm.
Silphium.	ΕΥΕΣ Incuse square, within which head of Zeus Ammon in circle of dots Ꞧ Dr. 52 grs.
	Ꞧ ½ Dr. 27 grs.

Circ. B.C. 431–321. *Phoenician Standard.*

The only tetradrachm of Euesperides as yet known is in the library at Turin.

Head of Zeus Ammon r. surrounded by a triple circle.	ΕΥΕΣΠΕΡΙΤΑΝ Silphium. [*Z. f. N.*, vii, p. 30.] . . . . Ꞧ 193 grs.

To the end of the Republican period, shortly before the conquest of the country by Ptolemy Soter, may be ascribed the following Attic didrachm in the De Luynes Collection. The bronze coins with the head of the same River-god seem to be somewhat earlier.

Attic Standard.

ΕΣΠΕΡΙ . . . Young horned head of river Lathon, wearing wreath.	ΤΙΜΑΓΟΡΑ Deer before silphium . Ꞧ Didr. 130 grs.
ΛΗΘΩΝ or ΛΗΤΩΝ Head of river-god.	ΕΥ Silphium . . . . . Æ ·7
Head of Zeus Ammon.	ΕΥ Trident . . . . . Æ ·8

Under the Ptolemies the name of Euesperides was changed to Berenice.

Ptolemaïs. To this city the following bronze coin of P. Canidius Crassus, lieutenant of M. Antonius, has been attributed.

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙ Turreted head of City.	ΚΡΑΣ Crocodile. [Svoronos, Νομ. τῶν Πτολ., No. 1901, Pl. LXIII. 27, 28.] Æ 1·25

Teuchira, between Ptolemaïs and Euesperides, received under the Ptolemies the name of Arsinoë.

Circ. B.C. 480–431.

Ǝ T Silphium. [Bompois, *op. cit.*, Pl. I. 10.]	Head of Zeus Ammon in incuse circle . Ꞧ Dr. 52 grs.

For coins attributed to other cities of Cyrenaïca (Sozusa, Balagrae, Heraclea?) see Müller, pp. 93 f.

LIBYA

Macae (?). The Macae were a Libyan tribe inhabiting the coast between Cyrenaïca and Syrtica. It is, however, very doubtful whether the following coins are correctly attributed to them by Müller (*Numism. de l'anc. Afrique*, i. 132):—

After circ. B.C. 200.

Head of young Herakles.	ΑΙΒΥΩΝ Lion walking; in field Μ or מ in the Phoenician character . . Æ 117 grs.
Id.	Lion above club . . . Æ 31 grs.

There are also bronze coins with the same head of Herakles, or else a head of Zeus or Pallas on the *obv.*, and either a Lion or a Bull on the *rev.*, also reading ΑΙΒΥΩΝ. Many of these appear to be restruck on coins of Carthage.

SYRTICA

[L. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, ii, and Supp., pp. 33 f.; Cagnat, *Monnaies usitées dans l'Afrique romaine*, &c., in *Klio*, ix, pp. 194 ff.]

Syrtica, also called Tripolitana, and now Tripoli, from the three chief cities, Leptis Magna, Oea, and Sabratha, was the line of coast extending from Cyrenaïca on the east to Byzacene on the west.

Gergis (*Zarzis*), near the frontiers of Byzacene. *Imperial* bronze of Augustus only, with Latin legend, *rev.* PERM. L. VOLVSI. PROCOS. GERG Head of Pallas, struck by L. Volusius Saturninus, Proconsul of Africa B.C. 6 to A.D. 2. *Symbol*, crab (Müller, ii, p. 35).

Leptis Magna (*Lebda*), a colony of Sidon, and one of the three chief cities of Syrtica, was an emporium of considerable importance (Müller, ii, p. 3). It struck autonomous silver and bronze of the first century B.C., with the Punic legend לפקי (Lephki = Leptis), and *types* relating to the worship of Herakles and Dionysos. Also *Imperial* of Augustus, Tiberius, and Livia (*Augusta Mater Patria*[*e*]). It was made a colony by Trajan (*Ulpia Traiana*).

Macaraea and **Bilan** (?). Bronze of Augustus (Müller, ii, p. 26). *Inscr.*, מעקר (Maqar) and בילן (Bilan), *rev.* Head of Apollo. This is a doubtful attribution.

Oea (*Tripoli*), about midway between Leptis Magna and Sabratha. Autonomous bronze and *Imperial* of Tiberius, with Punic *inscr.*, ויעת (Oyath ?, Müller, ii, p. 15). The *predominant types* are the heads and the attributes of Apollo and Athena:—Tripod, Lyre, bow and quiver, Shields and spears, &c., and bust of Livia as Juno or Ceres, with peacock and ear of corn in field.

For alliance coins of Oea, with Zitha and Zuchis, and with Macaraea and Bilan (?), see Müller, ii, pp. 20 sq.

Sabratha, the farthest to the west of the three chief cities of Syrtica. Autonomous bronze and *Imperial* of Augustus, with Punic *inscr.*, צברתנ (Tsabrathan, Müller, ii, p. 26), and *types* referring to the worship of Phoenician gods corresponding to Herakles, Dionysos, and Hermes; *rev.* Tetrastyle temple, Capricorn, &c.

BYZACENE

[L. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, ii, and Supp., pp. 39 f.; Cagnat, *op. cit.*]

This region was the southern portion of the Roman province of Africa, and bordered on the north upon Zeugitana. Coins exist of the following towns:—

Achulla (*Henshir Badria*), a colony founded from the island of Melita. Bronze coins, with heads of Divus Julius (Caesar), Augustus with Gaius and Lucius Caesares, or the Roman Proconsuls, P. Quinctilius Varus and L. Volusius Saturninus. Latin *inscr.*, ACHVLLA, &c. (Müller, ii, p. 43; *Z. f. N.*, xviii, p. 200).

Alipota. Bronze of late time. Head of Astarte, *rev.* Punic legend עלפתא (Alipta) and Caduceus (Müller, ii, p. 42).

Hadrumetum (*Susa*), a Phoenician settlement near the southern boundary of Zeugitana. Under the Romans a *libera civitas*, and from Trajan's time a colony, and the capital of Byzacene.

Bronze of the time of Augustus. *Inscr.*, HADR, HADRVM, &c., sometimes with heads and names of the Roman Proconsuls, &c., or of Poseidon, Helios, Astarte, and Sarapis (?) (Müller, ii, p. 51).

Leptis Minor (*Lamta*), between Thapsus and Hadrumetum, was declared free by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage, but it does not appear to have struck coins before Imperial times. There are bronze coins with heads of Divus Julius, Augustus, Tiberius, and Agrippina Germanici. *Inscr.*, ΛΕΠΤΙϹ, Bust of Hermes or turreted head (Müller, ii, p. 49).

Thaena (*Henshir Tine*), a town of Phoenician origin, struck bronze coins shortly before and during the reign of Augustus, with Punic *inscr.*, תעינת (Thainath). *Types*—Head of Sarapis or of Astarte; Tetrastyle temple, &c. (Müller, ii, p. 40).

Thapsus (*Ras Dimas*), memorable for Caesar's victory over Pompey, B. C. 46. *Imperial* of Tiberius. *Rev.* THAPSVM, and head or seated figure of Livia, with legend IVN[ONI] AVG[VSTAE] (Müller, ii, p. 47). See also **Thysdrus**.

Thysdrus (*el Djem*), on the inland road between Hadrumetum and Thaena. Bronze of the age of Augustus, with Punic *inscr.*, שטפשר (= Stpsr). *Types*—Head of Astarte diademed and veiled, *rev.* Lyre; Head of Poseidon, *rev.* Capricorn (Müller, ii, p. 58). But these coins may be of Thapsus (*C. I. L.*, viii, p. 12).

ZEUGITANA

[L. Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, ii, and Supp., pp. 45 f.; Cagnat, *op. cit.*]

Carthago (Müller, ii, pp. 66 sqq.). It is noteworthy that this wealthy commercial state, with its population of some 700,000 inhabitants, made no use whatever of coined money until the great invasion of Sicily, B.C. 410, brought her armies for the second time into contact with the Greeks. Then and not till then does it appear that the necessity arose for striking coins, and it may be assumed that the payment of the troops employed in the devastation of the flourishing Hellenic settlements in that island was the immediate occasion of the coinage. That the use of coined money and the art of coining were borrowed by the Carthaginians from their Greek enemies is obvious from the adoption of the Sicilian type of the head of Persephone, and from the unmistakably Greek style of the earliest Carthaginian pieces.

Some of the types appear to be characteristically Carthaginian; e.g. the palm-tree (φοῖνιξ), which is evidently a canting type, and the horse's head, which seems to allude to the foundation-legend mentioned by Virgil (*Aen.* i. 442 ff.). Otherwise, the Punic inscription is the only indication that these series of coins are not purely Greek, and there is every reason to think that they were struck in Sicily and not in Africa, and that Greek artists were employed to engrave the coin-dies. In several instances the names of Carthaginian towns in Sicily occur upon the coins, such as רש מלקרת, Resh Melqarth = Cephaloedium, המטוא = Motya, ציץ = Panormus (?), ארך = Eryx, כפרא Kfra (Kaphara, Village) = Solus. These have been already described under the cities whose names they bear (pp. 136, 139, 158, 161 f., and 170). There are, however, several other series bearing the inscriptions קרתחדשת, Qart Chadsat (= New city of Carthage); מחנת, Machanat (= the Camp); עם מחנת, עם המחנת, or שעם מחנת, Am Machanat, Am hammachanat, or Shâm Machanat (People of the Camp); מחשבם, Mechasbim (the Quaestors), &c., which cannot be distinctly classed to any particular locality in Sicily. Such coins may therefore be appropriately described as Siculo-Punic, that is to say, as coins struck in Sicily for the payment of the Carthaginian armies. The following are the principal varieties (see Holm, *Gesch. Sic.*, iii, pp. 643 ff.):—

Siculo-Punic Coins. Circ. B.C. 410-310.

GOLD. *Phoenician Standard.*

Head of Persephone, of fine early style. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVI. 37.]	Prancing horse; above ♁ (symbol of Baal) . . . . . Ꝗ 118 grs.
Id.	Id. . . . . Ꝗ 23·8 grs.
Date-palm tree (φοῖνιξ).	Horse's head . . . . . Ꝗ 15·3 grs.
Head of Persephone.	Date-palm tree . . . . Ꝗ 36 grs.

SILVER. *Attic Standard.*

קרת חדשת Forepart of horse, sometimes crowned by Nike.	מחנת Date-palm tree. [Holm, No. 268, Pl. VIII. 1.] . . Ꝗ Attic tetradr.

Fig. 390.

קרת חדשת Free horse, crowned by Nike.	Date-palm tree (Fig. 390) Æ Tetradr.
קרת חדשת or no inscr. Head of Persephone, with or without dolphins around.	Free horse before palm-tree. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXVI. 89, and Pl. XXXV. 37, 38.] . . . . . Æ Tetradr.
Horse's head.	Top of date-palm tree . Æ Obol.

Fig. 391.

Head of a queen, wearing tiara of Oriental form.	שעם מחנת Lion and palm-tree (Fig. 391) . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

Fig. 392.

Head of Persephone surrounded by dolphins.	עם מחנת or מ Horse's head and palm-tree (Fig. 392) . . . Æ Tetradr.
Head of Herakles in lion-skin.	עם ה מחנת שעם מחנת or מחשבם Horse's head and palm-tree. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XXXV. 36.] . . . . Æ Tetradr.
Head of Persephone surrounded by dolphins.	Quadriga . . . . . Æ Tetradr.

The resemblance of the head of Herakles on the coins of this series to that on the earliest tetradrachms of Alexander the Great is a valuable indication of date.

The Siculo-Punic bronze coins of this period are not numerous.

Head of Persephone.	Free horse	Æ ·7
Bust of Artemis (?).	Id.	Æ ·55
Date-palm tree.	Pegasos	Æ ·65
Id.	Horse's head	Æ ·8
Head of Persephone.	Horse's head	Æ ·9

During the reign of Agathocles of Syracuse it would seem that the issue of Carthaginian money in Sicily came to an end.

Coins struck at Carthage, circ. B.C. 340–242.

The money struck at Carthage itself consists wholly of gold (seldom pure), electrum, and bronze, down to the time of the acquisition of the rich silver mines of Spain, and the foundation of Carthago Nova in that country by Hasdrubal, the son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, B.C. 242, when large silver coins, both Carthaginian and Hispano-Carthaginian, appear to have been first issued.

The gold and electrum money here referred to, which falls into the interval between the age of Timoleon and the end of the first Punic war, is as follows:—

Fig. 393.

Head of Persephone, wearing necklace with pendants.	Horse standing (Fig. 393)	N 145 grs.
Id.	Horse and palm-tree . .	N 73 grs.
Id.	Horse standing. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 41.]	El. 118 grs.
Head of Persephone.	Horse and palm-tree . .	El. 58 grs.
Id.	Horse standing, looking back	El. 27 grs.

These coins follow the Phoenician standard (drachm 59 grs.; 1½ dr. 88 grs.; didrachm 118 grs.; 2½ dr. 147 grs.). The bronze coins resemble the electrum drachms in size and types.

Circ. B.C. 241–146.

The period after the first Punic war is characterized by the great influx of precious metals from the newly acquired Spanish mines, and by the issue of large electrum, silver, and bronze coins. The development of style is so gradual that it is difficult to draw a line between the coins preceding and the coins following the second Punic war, although certain groups may be safely attributed to the period B.C. 241–146.

Gold or Electrum.

Head of Persephone. [*Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. VIII. 8.]	באר״ת Prancing horse and palm-tree .	El. 350 grs.
Id. [Müller, Fig. 66.]	Horse standing, looking back . . .	El. 193 grs.

Id. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 33.]

Id. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 34.]
Id (flat style).
Id.
Id.

Horse standing; above, radiate disk flanked by two uraei . EL. 175 grs.
Horse standing . . . EL. 118 grs.
Id. . . . . EL. 46 grs.
Horse and palm-tree . EL. 36 grs.
Horse . . . . . Æ or EL. 29 grs.

SILVER AND POTIN.

FIG. 394.

Head of Persephone.

Prancing horse (Fig. 394) . . . . . (Dodekadrachm) Æ 704 grs.

FIG. 395.

Id. (Fig. 395).

Id. [Müller, ii, No. 128.]
Id. [Müller, ii, Fig. 99.]

Id. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 129.]
Id. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LIX. 36.]
Id. [B. M. *Guide*, Pl. XLVII. 43; LIX. 37.]

Id. (serrated edge).
Id.
Id.

בארצת (Ertsth) Pegasos . . . . . (Dekadrachm) Æ 574 grs.
Id. . . (Octadrachm) Æ 453·4 grs.
Horse standing; above, radiate disk, flanked by two uraei . . . . . Æ 364 grs. (6 Dr.)
Horse's head . . Æ 341 grs.
Horse; above, star Æ 228 grs. (4 Dr.)
Horse and palm-tree; Horse looking back; Horse standing or trotting . Æ various smaller denominations.
Horse . . . . . Æ 204 grs.
Horse and palm-tree . POT. 170 grs.
Horse and star . . . POT. 44 grs.

The standard of the above-described coins is the Phoenician, the denominations being 12. 10, 8, 6, 4, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 drachm, together

with certain smaller divisions. The metal is not always of the purest quality. The inscription בארצת is supposed to stand for Byrsa, the citadel of Carthage. Some of the bronze coins, which for the most part resemble the silver in type and style, are of very large size, exceeding in weight the heaviest bronze coins of the Ptolemies and equivalent to about two of the contemporary Roman asses of the *Sextantal reduction* (*supra*, p. 19).

With the last electrum coins of Carthage of 46 grs. we may compare the contemporary electrum coins of Capua struck during the revolt of that city from Rome in the Hannibalic war (B.C. 216–211). (*Supra*, p. 35.)

The similarity of the Capuan coins to those of Carthage in weight (46 grs.) and style, as well as in the base quality of the alloy of which they are composed, renders it highly probable that Capua, while the army of Hannibal was wintering there, B.C. 216–215 (Livy, xxiii. 18; Strabo, v. 4. 13), assimilated her coinage to that which was current among the Carthaginian troops, unless, indeed, the Capuan pieces were issued by the Carthaginians themselves. The silver Carthaginian coins with serrated edges probably belong to the same period.

The greater part of the money of Carthage towards the end of this period consists of bronze coins of very bad style and execution.

In addition to the coins certainly struck at Carthage itself there are a number of others, indistinguishable in style and type from the undoubted Carthaginian issues, which from the fact of their frequent occurrence in Spanish Finds, have been assigned to the Carthaginian possessions in Spain (see Zobel, *Monatsber. d. kön. Akad. d. Wissensch.*, Berlin, 1863, p. 253 f.). The evidence is, however, far from conclusive (see Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 1889, pp. 403 f., 407 f.). Others in gold, silver, and bronze are conjecturally attributed by Müller (ii. 147) to Sardinia, after it ceased to form part of the Carthaginian dominions.

Head of Persephone.	Bull standing; above, star; beneath, crescent enclosing disk . . . . . *Æ* 59, 46·5 grs.
Young male head diademed.	Bull standing; *symbol*, ear of corn . . *Æ* 113 grs.
Young male head diademed.	Bull standing; *symbol*, uraeus *Æ* 54 grs.
Head of Persephone.	Three ears of corn, surmounted by crescent containing disk *Æ* 1·15–·9
Id.	Bull standing; above, star . *Æ* ·8
Id. [*Bull. Arch. du Com. des Trav.*, 1899, p. cciii.]	Plough . . . . . *Æ* ·9

The following coins are also of uncertain mints (Müller, pp. 145, 146):—

Head of Athena in triple-crested helmet. [Müller, No. 4.]	Horse standing (perhaps Spanish) . . *Æ* 1·05
Head of Apollo laureate. [Müller, No. 1.]	Horse and radiate disk, flanked by two uraei (perhaps Sicilian) . *Æ* 1·05

Head of young Ares (?) helmeted. [Muller, No. 3.]	Palm-tree (perhaps Spanish).	Æ [illegible]
Head of Athena in crested helmet. [Muller, No. 6.]	Horse, head reverted . . .	Æ .75

Carthage under the Romans.

Carthage was rebuilt by Julius Caesar, B.C. 45, and in B.C. 29 it was recolonized by Augustus. As a Roman colony it struck bronze coins down to the reign of Tiberius. *Inscr.*, KAR VENERIS, Temple of Venus. Abbreviated names of the SVF[ETES] or Duumviri, also C. I. C. D. D. P. P. = Colonia Julia Carthago, decreto decurionum, permissu proconsulis, &c. (Müller, ii, p. 149).

Clypea (*Kelibia*), founded by Agathocles under the name of Aspis (from the resemblance of the promontory on which it stood to a shield) was made a Roman colony in B.C. 45. Pliny describes it as *Liberum Clypea in promontorio Mercurii* (*H. N.* v. 24). Nevertheless the attribution to it of coins of the time of Augustus and Tiberius (reading C. I. P. or C. P. I., *types*—Hermes, Livia as Ceres; see Müller, ii, pp. 155 f.) is improbable. See *C. I. L.*, viii, p. 128.

Hippo (*Bizerti*), surnamed **Diarrhytus**, from its position at the narrow outlet of Lake Hipponitis, was an ancient Sidonian colony dependent upon Carthage. It was made a colony probably by Julius Caesar (*Col. Iulia Hippo Diarrhytus*), and as a free town struck bronze coins in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, and perhaps also again (though this is doubtful) in that of Clodius Albinus. *Inscr.*, HIPPONE LIBERA. *Types*—Head of Astarte wearing veil and stephane; Female cultus-statue to front, wearing modius, r. raised, l. holding caduceus; Head of Ceres; Head of Juno; Livia (IVL. AVG.) seated. Names of proconsuls L. Apronius and Fabius Maximus Africanus (*Bull. Arch. du Com. des Trav. Hist.*, 1897, pp. 250 f.; 1900, p. clxix; 1901, p. cxciii).

Utica, a Tyrian colony of great antiquity, received its freedom at the hands of the Romans after the fall of Carthage. The coins of Utica belong to the reign of Tiberius. About B.C. 36 it received the Roman citizenship; under Hadrian it became a colony. *Inscr.*, M. M., or M. MVN. IVL. VTIC. D. D. P. P., 'Municipes Municipii Julii Uticensis, decreto decurionum, permissu proconsulis' (*C. I. L.*, viii, p. 149), usually with addition of the names of the Roman Proconsuls, &c. *Types*—Veiled female bust (Livia?) or Head of Tiberius, *rev.* Livia enthroned and holding patera.

ISLANDS BETWEEN AFRICA AND SICILY

[A. Mayr, *Die antiken Münzen der Inseln Malta, Gozo und Pantelleria* (Progr. K. Wilhelms-Gymn., Munich, 1894).]

Cossura (*Pantelleria*), midway between Sicily and Africa, was inhabited by a people of Phoenician race. The island was finally taken from the Carthaginians by the Romans in B.C. 217. Its coins are all of

bronze and fall into two classes. The Egyptian character of the types here and at Melita is noticeable.

After B.C. 217.

Female head with Egyptian head-dress. [Mayr, Fig. 13.]	אירנם ('irnm) within a wreath of laurel Æ ·8
Id. crowned by Nike. [Mayr, Fig. 14.]	Id. . . . . Æ ·8

Second half of first century B.C.

Similar head, with or without Nike. [Mayr, Fig. 16; Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XV. 18.]	COSSVRA within a wreath of laurel . Æ 1·05–·8

For other varieties see Mayr, pp. 24 f.

Gaulos (*Gozo*), a small island separated from Melita by a narrow strait, was probably acquired by the Romans in B.C. 218. It contains the remains of a temple of the moon-goddess Astarte, who is represented on the coins. These are bronze of the first century B.C.; *obv.* Head of Astarte with crescent; *rev.* ΓΑΥΛΙΤΩΝ Warrior; in field, star (Mayr, Fig. 11; Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XV. 16).

Melita (*Malta*) was taken by the Romans in B.C. 218. Bronze from this date to end of first century B.C.

Head of Herakles; in front, caduceus. [Mayr, Fig. 1; Hill, *Sicily*, Pl. XV. 11.]	אמן (mn) Sacrificial cap in wreath . . Æ ·9–·8
Veiled female head. [Mayr, Fig. 2; Hill, Pl. XV. 12.]	,, Mummy of Osiris (with flail and sceptre) between Isis and Nephthys, each with wings crossed in front and wearing solar disk with horns . . . Æ 1·15
Id. [Mayr, Fig. 3; Hill, Pl. XV. 13.]	,, Ram's head . . . . . Æ ·75–·5
Id. [Mayr, Fig. 1; Hill, Pl. XV. 14.]	אמן אמן Tripod . . . . . Æ ·65
ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ Head of Isis, wearing uraeus crown; in field, ear of corn or caduceus and *ankh* combined.	Osiris (?), with four wings, kneeling, wearing Egyptian crown, holding flail and sceptre [Mayr, Fig. 5; Hill, Pl. XV. 15] . . . . . Æ 1·05
Head of Apollo. [Mayr, Fig. 6.]	ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ Lyre . . . Æ ·6
Id. [Mayr, p. 10, No. 8.]	,, Tripod . Æ ·7
Veiled female head. [Mayr, Fig. 7.]	,, Lyre . . . Æ ·6
Id. [Mayr, Fig. 8.]	,, Tripod . . Æ ·9–·75
Id. [Mayr, Fig. 10.]	MELITAS Tripod . . . Æ ·85
ΜΕΛΙΤΑΙΩΝ Veiled female head. [Mayr, Fig. 9.]	C·ARRVNTANVS BALB PROPR Curule chair . . . . . Æ ·8

NUMIDIA

L. Müller, [illegible] 1862, vol. iii., pp. 1–77, and Supp., pp. [illegible]
Babelon, [illegible] 1889, pp. 394 f. Cagnat, [illegible]

KINGS

Although the attempt of Zobel de Zangroniz to disprove the African origin of the regal coins of Numidia has failed (see Babelon, *loc. cit.*) much uncertainty still attaches to their distribution among the various kings:—Masinissa (B.C. 202–148); his sons Micipsa (148–118), Gulussa (148–140?), and Mastanabal (148–140?); his grandsons Adherbal (118–112), Hiempsal I (118–116), and Jugurtha (118–106); and his great-grandson Hiempsal II (106–60).

Masinissa (B.C. 202–148). Uninscribed Æ Phoenician didrachm (116 grs.) with *obv.* Beardless male head, *rev.* Horse and palm-tree (attribution doubtful). Æ (size 1·3) with *obv.* Bearded laureate head, *rev.* מסנסן המלכת (*Masinisan hammamleket*, Masinissa the king), Horse and caduceus. Babelon, p. 399, no. 1. Also Æ (size 1·05); *obv.* Similar head, *rev.* Similar inscr., Elephant (Babelon, *Mélanges Num.*, pp. 320 f.).

Masinissa or **Micipsa.** Æ or lead; *obv.* Bearded head, laureate or diademed, *rev.* Free horse (sometimes with palm-branch); *inscr.*, מן or מן המת (abbreviation of *Masiniçan* or *Mikipsan hammamleket*). Babelon, p. 399, Nos. 2, 3.

Micipsa (B.C. 148–118) and his brothers.

Bust of Victory. [Müller, p. 16, Nos. 6, 7.]	Free horse . . . Æ Stater 116 grs.
Beardless male bust. [Brit. Mus. *Guide*. Pl. LIX. 30.]	Horse and palm-tree Æ Didr. 116 grs.
Similar. [Müller, p. 17, No. 12.]	Horse; above, disk and uraei Æ Didr.
Similar. [Müller, p. 17, Nos. 13–15.]	Horse . . Æ Drachm and ½ drachm.
Head of Melkart, bearded, laur., with club at shoulder.	Elephant with rider [Müller, p. 17, No. 16] . . Æ Tetradr. 225·3 grs.
Similar, but beardless. [Müller, p. 17, Nos. 17, 18.]	Elephant . . . Æ Tridr. and ½ dr.

Gulussa (B.C. 148–140?). Æ or lead; *obv.* Bearded head laureate, *rev.* Free horse גן (= *G[ulussa]n*). Babelon, p. 399, No. 4.

Adherbal (B.C. 118–112). Æ or lead; *obv.* Bearded head laureate, *rev.* Free horse אל (*A[dherba]l*). Babelon, p. 399, No. 5.

Jugurtha (B.C. 118–106).

Head of king with wreath and diadem entwined.	Elephant ℵ (Fig. 396) Æ Didr. 119 grs. Æ Dr. 53 grs. Æ ½ dr. 24 grs.

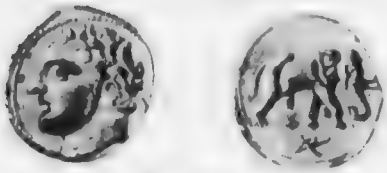

FIG. 396.

Hiempsal II (B.C. 106–60). AR denarii, quinarii, sestertii; *obv.* Male head crowned with corn, *rev.* Free horse (sometimes in wreath); חת or חת = *H[iempsal hammamleke]t*) (Müller, p. 38, Nos. 45–47). Also Æ; *obv.* Head of Demeter veiled, *rev.* Free horse with palm-branch or wreath, ח (Müller, Nos. 48, 49).

Mastanesosus, Numidian dynast, *circ.* B.C. 62 (Cic. *in Val.* v. 12; see *Z. f. N.*, iii, pp. 40 f.). Æ of barbarous style; *inscr.* משתנסן (*Mastanesosu*), sometimes also ממלכת (*mamleket*, king); *types.* Long-haired beardless head; Female head, veiled and diademed; Ear of corn and bunch of grapes, in wreath (Müller, iii, p. 48, Nos. 59–61).

Juba I, B.C. 60–46. The coinage of this king consists of denarii and quinarii of the Roman standard and of bronze coins (Müller, iii, p. 42).

FIG. 397

REX IVBA Bust of Juba bearded, with hair elaborately arranged in formal curls, and with sceptre at his shoulder.
REX IVBA Bust of Victory.
Bust of Juba.
Head of Numidia in elephant-skin.

יבעי המלכת (*Yub'ai hammamleket*, Juba rex) in Neo-Punic characters. *Type*, Temple (Fig. 397) . AR 66–45 grs.
Same inscr. Galloping horse AR 30 grs.
Galloping horse . . . . AR 28 grs.
Lion . . . . . AR 13 grs.

The bronze coins bear the same Neo-Punic inscription, but are without the Latin one; *obv.* Head of Ammon or of Numidia in elephant-skin, *rev.* Elephant, Temple, Palace, or Lion.

The coins are chiefly remarkable for the characteristic portrait of the king, whom Cicero (*De Lege agra.* ii. 22) calls 'adolescens bene capillatus'. Cf. also Suetonius (*J. Caesar*, c. 71), who relates how Caesar on one occasion pulled Juba by the beard.

TOWNS

After the victory of Caesar at Thapsus, B.C. 46, and the death of Juba, Numidia was divided between Rome and her African allies. It is probable that some of the towns continued to strike bronze money down to the time of Augustus.

Bulla Regia (*Hammam-Darradj*) (Müller, iii, p. 57). Bronze, *obv.* Eagl *rev.* Crescent, sometimes containing disk. *Inscr.*, בבעל (*bb'l*).

Cirta (*Constantine*), the capital of Numidia, and the chief roya residence. Bronze with Punic legends, perhaps representing the name of other cities, בדמלקרת כרתן (*Bdmlkrt Krtn*) or אלבת (*'Ibt*, Mülle iii, p. 60).

Turreted female head.	Horse	Æ 1
Id.	Two upright ears of corn . .	Æ

In B.C. 46 P. Sittius received Cirta from Caesar; it became a colon under the name *Colonia Iuvenalis Honoris et Virtutis Cirta*. It issue Æ with types: Heads of VIRTVS and HONOR, of P. SITTIVS, of Jupite and names of the quattuorviri, Mugonianus, &c. (Babelon, *Rev. Num* 1889, pp. 502 f.).

Gadiauphala (*Ksar Sbai*), some thirty-five miles south-east of Cirta Müller (iii. 65) attributes to this town bronze coins resembling those o Cirta, but reading יא (*'Aa*).

Hippo Regius (near *Bona*) and **Tipasa** (*Tipasa*). Hippo Regius wa a maritime city near the mouth of the river Ubus. Tipasa was about forty four miles south of Hippo, and connected with it by a road. The two place appear to have struck money in common (Müller, iii, p. 53). *Inscr.*, אפן (*Ipna*) and טפתי = (*Thp'ta*). *Types*—Head of Baal laur. and surmounte by star, behind, sceptre, *rev.* Head of Astarte veiled and surmounted by disk in crescent; Head of Melkart surmounted by star and with club behind, *rev.* Head of Egyptianized divinity, wearing bonnet surmounted by star and with axe behind; Youthful head, *rev.* Panthe leaping to right.

Macomades (*Kur-el-Alouar*), an inland town of Phoenician origin, about forty miles south-east of Cirta. Bronze of late autonomous times. *Inscr.*, מקמא (= *Mqma*). *Types*—Head of Egyptianized divinity, in close-fitting cap with two floating ribands at the top, *rev.* H[illegible]: Horse galloping, *rev.* Disk in crescent.

Salviana (?). Bronze of autonomous times. *Inscr.*, אשלבן (= *Aslbn*). *Type*—Veiled bust of Phoenician goddess wi' caduceus, *rev.* Horse, above, crescent and disk (Müller, iii, p. 68).

Suthul, between Cirta and Hippo Regius. Bronze of late autonomous time. *Inscr.*, כת (= *St*). *Types*—Head of Sarapis wearing modius, or of Hermes in petasos, *rev.* Wreath (Müller, iii, p. 59).

Thabraca (*Tabarka*) and **Tunisa** (*La Calle*), two maritime towns to the east of Hippo Regius. Late autonomous bronze in alliance. *Inscr.*, תברכתן (= *Tbrk'n*), and תנצן (= *Tnsn*). *Type*—Veiled head of Astarte, *rev.* Beardless head with ringlets; behind, ☥, symbol of Baal (Müller, iii, p. 52).

Thagora (*Ta'ura*), an inland town about forty miles south-east of Hippo Regius. Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, תגרן (= *Tgrn*). *Types*—Bearded head, *rev.* Prancing horse, above, star (Müller, iv. 67).

Tipasa. See **Hippo Regius.**

Tucca (?). Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, אתג (*'tg*). Heads of the Dioskuri or Kabiri laur., each surmounted by star, *rev.* Horses of the Dioskuri.

These coins have also been attributed to Utica (Müller, ii. 164).

Zarai (*Zraya*), in the south-west of Numidia. Bronze of autonomous times. *Inscr.*, סראע (= *Sra'a*). *Type*—Head of Astarte (?) crowned with myrtle. *rev.* Cornucopiae in myrtle-wreath.

MAURETANIA

Müller, *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*, iii. pp. 78 f. and Suppl., pp. 69 f.; Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 1889, pp. 403 f.; Cagnat, *op. cit.*

KINGS

Syphax (*circ.* B.C. 213–202). Æ. *Inscr.*, ספק המלכת (*Spq hammamleket*). *Types*—Diademed head of king, or Bare male head, *rev.* Horseman galloping (Müller, iii, p. 90, 2–4, iv, p. 69).

Vermina, son of Syphax (*circ.* B.C. 200) (Müller, iii, p. 88, iv, p. 69; Babelon, p. 403).

Bust of king, diademed (Fig. 398).	ורמנד המלכת (*Urmnd hammamleket*) Horse galloping . . Æ 227·6 grs.

FIG. 398.

Bocchus I or II, or Bogud I (first half of first century B.C.).

Head of king, diademed. [Müller, iv, Pl. III. 4 a.]	Prow of war-vessel . . Æ 228·4 grs.
Id. [Müller, iv, Pl. III. 4 b.]	Id. . . . . Æ 109·2 grs.

Bogud II (*circ.* B.C. 49–31), king of western Mauretania (Müller, iii, p. 95).

Griffin devouring stag.
B. M. *Guide*, Pl. LXX. 40.]

Head of Africa in elephant-skin.
Bearded head.

REX BOCVT Griffin standing, above which, winged disk . . . . . Æ Denarius 64 grs.
Id. . . . . Æ Denarius 45 grs.
REX BOCVT Prow . . . Æ ·95

Bocchus II (III), king of eastern Mauretania, *circ.* B.C. 49–38, and of eastern and western Mauretania B.C. 38–33. Bronze. *Inscr.*, בקש (*Bqs*) or פקש (*Pqs*), *rev.* שיגנן (= *Sigan*), indicating that they were struck at the town of Siga. Also בקש המלכת and שמש = 'Bocchus the king', struck at Semes. *Types* Male head with pointed beard, *rev.* Bacchus (?) holding a small bull by one horn; Star, grapes, and ear of corn (Müller, iii, p. 98, iv, p. 72).

There are also Æ coins with *inscr.* בקש המלכת (or פקש), REX BOCCHVS, and SOSI F ?; *types*, Bust of Africa in elephant-skin, *rev.* Head of Janus, or Male head, *rev.* Elephant. These Müller (iv, p. 73) attributes to the Interregnum of B.C. 33–25.

Juba II, B.C. 25–A. D. 23. This king was the son of Juba I, who lost his kingdom at the battle of Thapsus. He was made king of Mauretania by Augustus, and married first Cleopatra Selene, daughter of M. Antonius and the famous Cleopatra, and afterwards Glaphyra, daughter of Archelaus of Cappadocia, on whose coins some of his own are modelled. His silver coins, denarii of light weight, are very plentiful (see Dieudonné, *Mél. Num.*, i, pp. 320 ff.). They read REX IVBA, and in the latter part of his reign the regnal year is added on the reverse (e.g. R. XXXI, &c.). They bear as a rule the head of Juba on the obverse and various types on the reverse: Head of Africa; Elephant; Lion; Eagle holding hare; Head of Herakles; Club, and other symbols of Herakles; Horseman spearing boar; Cornucopiae; Star and Crescent; Altar, on which Uraeus; Altar between trees (LVCV[ ] AVGVSTI); Capricorn; Temple of Augustus; Nike, &c.; and sometimes a wreath, within which is the name of the capital of Mauretania, Caesarea, the ancient Iol. The bronze coins are less numerous. On some of these the inscription is in Greek BACIΛEWC IOBA (Müller, p. 107).

The city of Carthago Nova conferred upon Juba the honorary title of Duumvir quinquennalis. Cf. Müller, iii, p. 111.

Juba II and **Cleopatra**, or **Cleopatra** alone. Denarii and bronze; *inscr.*, REX IVBA (sometimes also REGIS IVBAI F) on the *obverse*, and

Fig. 399.

BACIΛICCA KΛEOΠATPA on the *reverse*; *types*, portraits of Juba and Cleopatra (Fig. 399), or types referring to the worship of Isis, and other Egyptian divinities. Others bear the head and name, always in Greek, of Cleopatra alone.

Ptolemy, A. D. 23–40, the son of Juba and Cleopatra, was co-regent with his father before the death of the latter, as is evident from denarii bearing the joint names and portraits REX IVBA, *rev.* REX PTOLEMAEVS and dates. He issued also some rare gold coins.

REX PTOLEMAEVS Diademed head. [Mommsen *Sitzungsber. Berl. Akad.*, 1883, xliii.]
Id. [British Museum.]

R A XVII Wreath on sella curulis, with sceptre leaning against it . . . . Æ 48·8 grs.
PIETATI R A XV (?) Altar. Æ 48 grs.

The denarii of this king are all of very light weight and inferior in execution to those of his father. *Inscr.*, REX PTOLEMAEVS, and date R(egni) A(nno) I, II, &c. *Types*—Palm-tree, Elephant, Cornucopiae, Club, &c., &c.

The bronze coins read REX PTOLEMAEVS REGIS IVBAE F. or REG(nante) REGE PTOLEMAEO.

The *inscr.* REX PTOL in the centre of certain bronze coins of Carthago Nova proves that that city paid the king of Mauretania the compliment of electing him as one of the municipal Duumviri quinquennales. Ptolemaeus was invited to Rome by Caligula A. D. 40, and there assassinated, after which Mauretania was constituted a Roman province.

TOWNS

Babba, a Roman colony founded by Augustus, under the title Colonia Campestris Julia Babba, abbreviated on coins C. C. I. B. Other inscriptions are D. D. PVBL. (Decreto Decurionum publico), and EX CONSENSV D(ecurionum). Bronze of Augustus (*Rev. Num.*, 1889, p. 506), Claudius, Nero, and Galba. *Types*—Bull swimming; Bridge of three arches, &c.

Camarata, a maritime town not far from Siga. Bronze of barbarous work. *Inscr.*, כמא (*Km'a*), *obv.* Rude head, *rev.* Grapes and ear of corn (Müller, iii, p. 143).

Iol, a town of Phoenician origin, was the residence of Juba II, by whom its name was changed to **Caesarea.** The *inscr.* CAESAREA occurs on denarii and bronze of Juba II, and on autonomous bronze of about the same time (Müller, iii, p. 138).

Lix, the most important town on the western or Atlantic coast of Mauretania. The coins are of the late autonomous period, with the Neo-Punic *inscr.* לכש and מבעל לכש (= *Lks* and *Mbal Lks*, the people of Lix), also LIXS and LIX. *Types*—Head of divinity in conical hat with cord hanging from the top, *rev.* Two bunches of grapes; Two fishes; Altar, &c. (Müller, iii, p. 155).

Rusadir (Müller, iv, p. 78). Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, רשאדר (*Rs'dr*), Bearded head, *rev.* Bee between ears of corn.

Sala, on the Atlantic coast, bordering upon the desert. Late autonomous bronze coins with Neo-Punic *inscr.* שעלת (*S'lt*). Bearded head, *rev.* Grapes with ear of corn and disk within crescent (Müller, iii, p. 163).

Semes. Site unknown. Bronze with name of Bocchus II (III) and autonomous, probably of the time of Juba II. *Inscr.*, מקם שמש (*Maqom Sms*, City of the Sun), usually with bearded head of the Sun-god facing, *rev.* Star: Grapes and corn.

Siga, on the Mediterranean coast, near the mouth of a little river of the same name, between Caesarea and Tingis. Regal bronze of Bocchus II (III), *q. v.*

Tamusida or **Tamusia,** on the Atlantic coast, about thirty miles north of Sala, probably identical with the Thymiateria of Scylax. Late autonomous bronze with Neo-Punic *inscr.* תמדעת (*Tmd't ?*), Head of bearded divinity, *rev.* Two ears of corn (Müller, iii, p. 162).

Timici, an inland town in the western part of Mauretania Caesariensis. Late autonomous bronze. *Inscr.*, תמכי (*Tmki*), Bearded head, *rev.* Grapes between two laurel branches (Müller, iii, p. 143).

Tingis, now Tangiers, on the straits of Gibraltar, the chief town of Mauretania Tingitana. Late autonomous bronze with Neo-Punic legends, בעלת תתנא (*B'lt Ttg'*), בעלת תינגא (*B'lt Ting'*), or מבעל תינגא (*Mb'l Ting'*), &c. city or citizens of Tingis) (Müller, iii, p. 144). Bearded head of Baal without neck, or of Demeter, &c., *rev.* Ears (or ear) of corn. Also *Imperial*—Augustus and Agrippa, with Neo-Punic and Latin legend, IVL TIN, *rev.* Bearded head of Baal facing.

Zilis, about twenty miles south of Tingis. Late autonomous bronze, with Neo-Punic *inscr.*, אשלית (*'slit*), Head of Hermes with caduceus, *rev.* Two upright ears of corn (Müller, iii, p. 153).

ADDENDA

P. 88.

Thurium. Among the bronze coins of Thurium struck after B. C. 300 is the following:—

Head of Zeus r., laur. [Garrucci, Pl. CVII. 3.]	ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Eagle l. on fulmen [Brit. Mus.] . . . . . Æ 1·1

P. 182.

Agathocles. Tetradrachm similar to Fig. 105, but with ΑΓΑΘΟ-ΚΛΕΙΟΣ before the head of Persephone on the *obv.* instead of ΚΟΡΑΣ behind it: no inscr. on *rev.* (Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Münzk.*, p. 250).

P. 229.

Antigonus, 'King of Asia.'
Tetradrachm of Alexander's types. *Rev.* ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ; in field l., *trident-head*; beneath throne, Ạ (*Num. Chron.*, 1909, Pl. XX. 1).

Demetrius Poliorcetes. Tetradrachm of Alexander's types. *Rev.* ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ; in field l., *club* and Ε (*Ibid.*, Pl. XX. 2).
These coins were probably struck in the East, before the year B. C. 306, as they are without the title βασιλεύς.

P. 232.

Philip V. Gold staters (*Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 65).

Head of the hero Perseus r., beardless, wearing winged helmet ending at top in griffin's head; in front, harpa.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club; in field, mon. Κ . Paris *ꝳ* 132 grs.
Head of Philip V r., diademed.	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Herakles beardless, laur., standing l., holding in r. rhyton, and in l. club and lion-skin. Paris (De Luynes) *ꝳ* 132·5 grs.

P. 256.

Abdera. Time of Ptolemy Euergetes, B. C. 246–221 (?).

Head of Ptolemy III (?) r., wearing winged diadem; aegis at neck; border of dots. [Imhoof, *Zur gr. u. röm. Munzk.*, Pl. IX. 9.]	ΑΒΔ[Η]ΡΙΤΩΝ Griffin recumbent l.; in front, Star . . . . Æ ·75

On the chronological sequence of the autonomous coins of this city see especially *Die autonomen Münzen von Abdera*, by H. von Fritze, in *Nomisma*, Heft III, 1909.

P. 265.

Oesyme, a Thasian colony on the mainland, is placed by Heuzey (*Mission de Macédoine*, p. 31) close to the Byzantine castle of *Eski-Karala*. The following coin, acquired by him on the spot, was probably issued in the latter half of the fourth century B.C.

Head of Athena. [*Rev. Num.*, 1866, p. 220.]	[ΟΙ]ΣΥΜΑΙΩΝ Herakles kneeling, drawing bow . . . . Æ Size

P. 486.

Melos. The important hoard of Melian staters referred to *supra*, p. 486 n., has recently been fully described by M. R. Jameson in *Rev. Num.*, 1909, pp. 188 ff. It consisted of some 79 staters of the Phoenician standard (*circ.* 220 grs.), exhibiting no less than 31 different reverse types. With the single exception of an oenochoë (*op. cit.*, No. 26), the obverse type from first to last is the pomegranate, or rather quince (μῆλον), the *type parlant* of the island. The inscription usually, but not always, present, in full or abbreviated, on the reverse is ΜΑΛΙϹΝ, ΜΑΛΙϹΝ, and later ΜΑΛΙΟΝ. The reverse types comprise, in addition to those already mentioned *supra*, p. 486, the following:—Four-pronged fork; Wasp on bunch of grapes; Triskeles; Pentagram; Murex (?); Fig-leaf; Two caps of Kabeiri, one on top of the other; Gorgoneion; Four grains of corn in star-form, with ivy-leaves between them; Amphora; &c.

The coins in this Find seem to range from *circ.* B.C. 500 or later to B.C. 416, the date of the conquest of Melos by Athens, and they prove that, during this period, the island must have been, at any rate within its own territory, the most wealthy of all the Aegean islands. The survival, down to the middle of the fifth century at least, of the Phoenician forms of the letters Μ (ΜΜ and ϺΜ) and Ο (Ϲ), and of the Phoenician weight-standard, indicate that the influence of the original Phoenician settlers was still strong in spite of the later Dorian immigration. The extraordinary variety of the types, and the fact that no specimens have been found outside Melos, lead us to suppose that their circulation was mainly local, and that they represent successive issues probably struck on the occasions of recurrent religious festivals, chiefly perhaps connected with the worship of the Phoenician Kabeiri, of the Libyan Ammon (cf. the Rams' heads and the Pentagram, his symbol on coins of **Pitane,** *supra*, p. 537), and of Aristaeos (Grapes, corn-grains, stars, &c.); cf. **Cyrene,** p. 865.

P. 583.

Magnesia Ioniae. Severus Alexander. *Rev.* ΖΕΥϹ ϹΩϹΙΠΟΛΙϹ, Zeus seated, holding Nike (Brit. Mus.).

P. 705.

Amblada. Geta. *Rev.* Figure of Emperor as ΝΕΟϹ ΑΡΗϹ (Imhoof, *Rev. Belge*, 1909, p. 242).

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E.

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P.

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Q.

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[1] Some of the above signatures are only conjecturally those of engravers. Wherever there is a doubt it is mentioned in the text.

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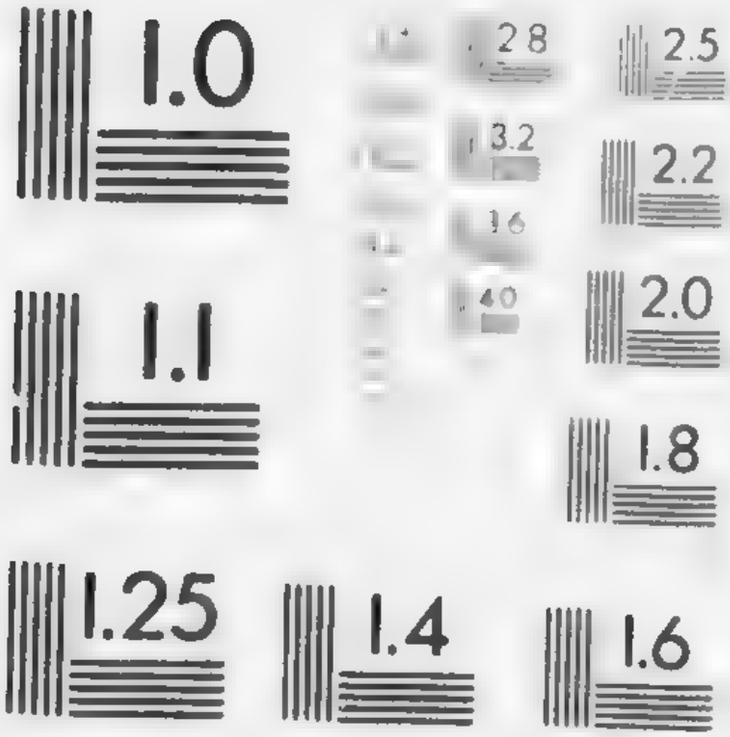

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WEIGHTS

The weights of gold and silver coins are stated in English grains Troy. The following Table for converting grains into metric grammes will be useful to Students for comparing English with Foreign weighings:—

Table of the Comparative Weights of English Grains and French Grammes.

Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes	Grains	Grammes
1	·064	33	2·138	65	4.211	97	6·285
2	·129	34	2·202	66	4·276	98	6·350
3	·194	35	2 267	67	4·341	99	6·415
4	·259	36	2·332	68	4·406	100	6·480
5	·324	37	2·397	69	4·471	101	6·544
6	·388	38	2·462	70	4·536	102	6·609
7	·453	39	2·527	71	4·600	103	6·674
8	·518	40	2·592	72	4·665	104	6·739
9	·583	41	2·656	73	4·729	105	6·804
10	·648	42	2·720	74	4·794	106	6·868
11	·712	43	2·785	75	4·859	107	6·933
12	·777	44	2·850	76	4·924	108	6·998
13	·842	45	2·915	77	4·989	109	7·063
14	·907	46	2·980	78	5·054	110	7·128
15	·972	47	3·045	79	5·119	111	7·192
16	1·036	48	3·110	80	5·184	112	7·257
17	1·101	49	3·175	81	5·248	113	7·322
18	1·166	50	3·240	82	5·312	114	7·387
19	1·231	51	3·304	83	5·378	115	7·452
20	1·296	52	3·368	84	5·442	116	7·516
21	1·360	53	3·434	85	5·508	117	7·581
22	1·425	54	3·498	86	5·572	118	7·646
23	1·490	55	3·564	87	5·637	119	7·711
24	1·555	56	3·628	88	5·702	120	7·776
25	1·620	57	3·693	89	5·767	121	7·840
26	1·684	58	3·758	90	5·832	122	7·905
27	1·749	59	3·823	91	5·896	123	7·970
28	1·814	60	3·888	92	5·961	124	8·035
29	1·879	61	3·952	93	6·026	125	8·100
30	1·944	62	4·017	94	6·091	126	8·164
31	2·008	63	4·082	95	6·156	127	8·229
32	2·073	64	4·146	96	6·220	128	8·294

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
129	8·359	177	11·469	225	14·580	273	17·689
130	8·424	178	11·534	226	14·644	274	17·754
131	8·488	179	11·599	227	14·709	275	17·819
132	8·553	180	11·664	228	14·774	276	17·884
133	8·618	181	11·728	229	14·839	277	17·949
134	8·682	182	11·792	230	14·904	278	18·014
135	8·747	183	11·858	231	14·968	279	18·079
136	8·812	184	11·922	232	15·033	280	18·144
137	8·877	185	11·988	233	15·098	290	18·79
138	8·942	186	12·052	234	15·162	300	19·44
139	9·007	187	12·117	235	15·227	310	20·08
140	9·072	188	12·182	236	15·292	320	20·73
141	9·136	189	12·247	237	15·357	330	21·38
142	9·200	190	12·312	238	15·422	340	22·02
143	9·265	191	12·376	239	15·487	350	22·67
144	9·330	192	12·441	240	15·552	360	23·32
145	9·395	193	12·506	241	15·616	370	23·97
146	9·460	194	12·571	242	15·680	380	24·62
147	9·525	195	12·636	243	15·745	390	25·27
148	9·590	196	12·700	244	15·810	400	25·92
149	9·655	197	12·765	245	15·875	410	26·56
150	9·720	198	12·830	246	15·940	420	27·20
151	9·784	199	12·895	247	16·005	430	27·85
152	9·848	200	13·960	248	16·070	440	28·50
153	9·914	201	13·024	249	16·135	450	29·15
154	9·978	202	13·089	250	16·200	460	29·80
155	10·044	203	13·154	251	16·264	470	30·45
156	10·108	204	13·219	252	16·328	480	31·10
157	10·173	205	13·284	253	16·394	490	31·75
158	10·238	206	13·348	254	16·458	500	32·40
159	10·303	207	13·413	255	16·524	510	33·04
160	10·368	208	13·478	256	16·588	520	33·68
161	10·432	209	13·543	257	16·653	530	34·34
162	10·497	210	13·608	258	16·718	540	34·98
163	10·562	211	13·672	259	16·783	550	35·64
164	10·626	212	13·737	260	16·848	560	36·28
165	10·691	213	13·802	261	16·912	570	36·93
166	10·756	214	13·867	262	16·977	580	37·58
167	10·821	215	13·932	263	17·042	590	38·23
168	10·886	216	13·996	264	17·106	600	38·88
169	10·951	217	14·061	265	17·171	700	45·36
170	11·016	218	14·126	266	17·236	800	51·84
171	11·080	219	14·191	267	17·301	900	58·32
172	11·145	220	14·256	268	17·366	1000	64·80
173	11·209	221	14·320	269	17·431	2000	129·60
174	11·274	222	14·385	270	17·496	3000	194·40
175	11·339	223	14·450	271	17·560	4000	259·20
176	11·404	224	14·515	272	17·625	5000	324·00

MEASUREMENTS

The sizes of bronze coins are stated in English inches and tenths, thus Æ ·5 stands for $\frac{5}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch: but as foreign Numismatists make use either of French millimètres or of the arbitrary measures of Mionnet's scale, the following Table is appended:—

Table for converting English Inches into Millimetres and the measures of Mionnet's Scale.

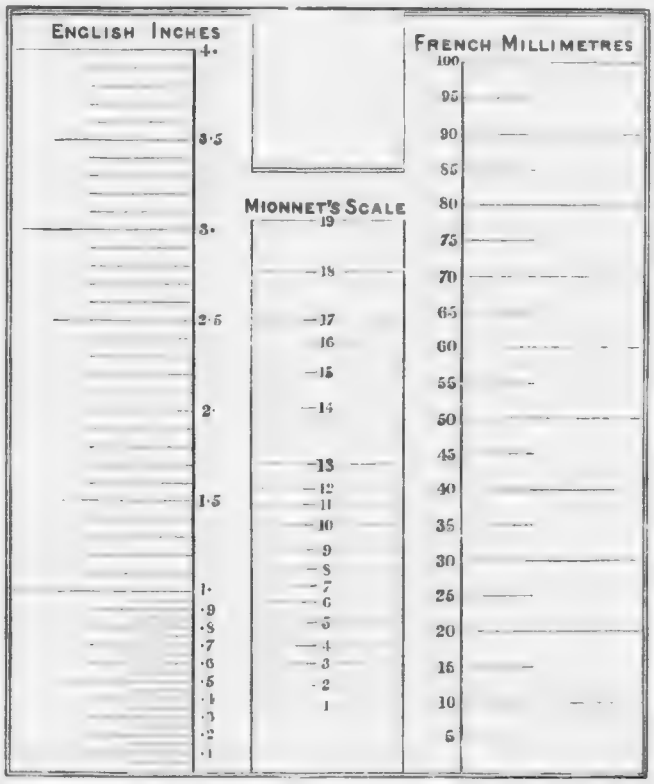

TABLE I

	ETRUSCAN	UMBRIAN	OSCAN	LATIN.etc
a	A	A	N A	A A A A A
b		8	8 B	B
c g	)		)) (	(C C G
d		9 (-d or -i)	Я	D
e	∃ ∃	∃ ∃ ∃	∃ E	E E E II
w.f	⅃ ⅃	⅃ F	⅃ ⅃ ↑	F F I' [8⅃ pentagram]
z	⅄ I I	⅄	I	Z
h	B ⊘	H ⊘	B H	H
th	⊗ ⊙ O	⊙	⊗	
i	I	I	I [⊢-i]	I
k		K K	K	K
l	✓ ⅃	✓	✓ ⅃ L	L L
m	M M	M M M	M M M M	M M M
n	M N M	M N M N	M N N M	N
x				X
o			[Y V V -u]	O O O O
p	⅂ ⅂ ⅂	⅂	⅂ ⅂ ⅂	⅂ P P
q				Q Q
r	◁ ◁ 9	◁ 9	◁ ◁ D	D R
s	⅁ ⅁ ⅁	⅁ ⅁ ⅁ [◁9-š]	⅁ ⅁	⅁ ⅁ ⅁ S
san	M	M		
t	⅄ ⅄ Y	⅄ ⅄ Y Y	⅄ T	T
u	V Y	V	V Y	V
ph	Φ			
ch	↓ Y			
f	8 [8↑ pentagram]	8	↑ ⅁ 8 8 [O B ◁ ⅁ pentagrams]	

ITALIC

	Greek earlier	Greek later	Lycian
α	A A A A A	A A	A A = α ↑ = ä
β	B B < C Y J S Γ V	B B	B b = β
γ	< C Λ Γ	Γ	V V = γ
δ	D D Δ	Δ	Δ = δ
ε	E E E E E E E	E Є	E E = ι
ϝ	C [F F Λ Λ		F F = v
ζ	∓ I	I Z	I = z
η,h	H H H H H H Γ	H	+ + = h
θ	⊞ ⊠ ⊕ ⊗ ⊕ ⊗ ⊡ ⊕ ⊙	⊙ ⊖ ⊕ ⊟	ↄ C = θ(?)
ι	ϟ ϟ ϟ ε S I	I	I = i conson.
κ	K	K	K k = κ
λ	L Γ Λ Γ Λ	Λ	Λ = λ
μ	M M M M	M M	M M = μ
ν	N N N N N	N	N N = ν
ξ	+ X H ⋕ Ξ Ξ Ξ K M ⋮ ⋮ X ⋮	Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ	X = m̃ Ξ = ñ
ο	□ ◇ ⊙ O Ω C	O	O ⊙ = υ
π	Γ P C	Γ Π Π	Γ Γ = π
ϙ	ϙ ϙ ϕ Y		
ρ	R R D D P P	P	P D D = ρ
σ	ϟ S ε ϟ ε M	Σ Ϲ C	S ϟ = σ ϡ = σ(?)
σσ	T Ψ		
τ	⊥ T	T	T = τ
υ	Y V Y	Y	
φ	⊟ ⊟ ∅ ⦶ Φ ⊙ Γ B	Φ Φ Φ	
χ	↓ Y ↓ ↓ X Φ B K B	X	V V Y Y = kh
ψ	↓ Y Φ B K B	Ψ	Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ = q
ω	⊙ O Ω	Ω Ω Ω W	Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ Ψ = q̈

TABLE III

	A	E	I	O	U
	a	e	i	o	u
K	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
T	ta	te	ti	to	tu
P	pa	pe	pi	po	pu
L	la	le	li	lo	lu
R	ra	re	ri	ro	ru
N	na	ne	ni	no	nu
M	ma	me	mi	mo	mu
Y	ya	ye			
F	fa,va	fe,ve	fi,vi	fo,vo	
S	sa	se	si	so	su
Z	za			zo	
X		xe			
	A	E	I	O	U

CYPRIOTE

TABLE IV

Hebrew Square	Phoenician earlier	Phoenician later	Punic earlier	Punic later	Israelite earlier	Israelite later	Aramaic Satrap coins
א							
ב							
ג							
ד							
ה							
ו							
ז							
ח							
ט							
י							
כ ך							
ל							
מ ם							
נ ן							
ס							
ע							
פ ף							
צ ץ							
ק							
ר							
ש							
ת							

SEMITIC

TABLE V

a	go	tra	psa	yu	ṣa
aṃ	gha	tha	pha	ye	ṣi
ā medial	cha	thi	phi	ra	spa
i	chha	the	phthi	raṃ	ṣva
iṃ	ja	da	phre	ri	sha
u	ji	di	ba	ru	shka
e	ju	du	bi	rkhe	[illegible]
o	jha	de	bu	rte	saṃ
ka	jho	dra	bra	rna	si
ki	ṭa	dha	bha	rma	su
ku	ṭha	dhra	bhe	rva	sta
ke	ḍa	na	bhra	la	stra
kra	ḍi	ni	ma	li	sya
kri	ṇa	no	maṃ	lu	ssa
kre	ṇi	pa	mi	lo	ha
kha	ta	pi	me	va	haṃ
khu	ti	pu	mo	vi	hi
ga	tu	pe	ya	vu	he
gaṃ	te	pra	yaṃ	ve	ho
gu	to	pri	yi	vra	ṃ

KHAROṢṬHĪ LETTERS ON GRAECO-INDIAN COINS

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